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THE TRADITION OF THE  
MINOR GREEK  
GEOGRAPHERS

BY  
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## PREFACE

THE survival of ancient literature through the Dark and Middle Ages is a fascinating subject for one who contemplates or investigates cultural history. From this point of view my interest in the Minor Greek Geographers was aroused over twenty years ago by observing the importance of the imperfectly known Vatopedi codex. Since this codex contains Ptolemy and Strabo as well as the Minor Geographers, my investigations came to be extended over the whole of ancient Greek geographical literature.

The primary material for the present work and similar material for Strabo and Stephanus Byzantius and in part for Pausanias, Ptolemy, Dionysius Periegetes, and others was collected in European libraries in 1934-1936, during part of which time I held a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies. I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Council, and also to the libraries for permitting me to consult their manuscripts and to use their other facilities.

The typescript, in preliminary form, was read by Professors B. E. Perry, Herbert Bloch, and John L. Heller, all of whom made valuable suggestions. Professor Heller also shared the burden of seeing the work through the press. I am very grateful to these my colleagues for the pains they have taken in my behalf.

AUBREY DILLER

*Rome, Easter 1951*

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## SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- A Codex Palat. graec. 398 saec. ix  
 A<sup>a</sup> scriptura prima, ante correctionem, in cod. A  
 A<sup>c</sup> scriptura per corr. manu prima vel coeva facta in cod. A  
 A<sup>m</sup> in margine codicis A  
 A<sup>t</sup> in textu codicis A  
 A<sup>r</sup> prima manus in cod. A  
 A<sup>2</sup> manus recentior in cod. A  
 B Codex Vatoped. 655, Brit. Mus. 19391, Paris. suppl. gr. 443A saec. xiv  
 C Codex Cantabrig. Gg. II. 33 ca. 1540  
 c<sub>1</sub>, c<sub>2</sub>, etc. apographa codicis C saec. XVI  
 \*D Codex Paris. suppl. gr. 443 saec. XIII  
 d<sub>1</sub>, d<sub>2</sub>, etc. apographa codicis D saec. XVI  
 E Codex Paris. gr. 571 saec. XIII  
 e<sub>1</sub>, e<sub>2</sub>, etc. apographa codicis E saec. XVI-XVII  
 G Petrus Gyllius ca 1550  
 J excerpta ap. Ioan. Damascenum saec. X  
 K excerpta ap. Dion. Periegetam saec. XII  
 P excerptum ap. Dion. Periegetam saec. XIII  
 Q excerptum in cod. Haun. 1985 saec. XIV-XV  
 S Codex Marc. gr. IV 58 saec. XIV  
 T excerpta ap. Const. Porph. *de thematibus*  
 V Codex Vatic. gr. 143 saec. XIV-XV  
 W Codex Vindob. theol. gr. 203 saec. XIV-XV  
 z<sub>1</sub>, z<sub>2</sub>, etc. editiones etc., vide cap. 3.

- 
- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Agath.      | Agathemeri <i>geographiae hypotyposis</i> , GGM II 471-487        |
| Art.        | Arriani <i>periplus</i> , I 370-401                               |
| Art.        | Artemidori <i>geographicorum epitome</i> , I 574-576              |
| Bosp.       | Dionysii Byz. <i>anaphus Bospori</i> , II 1-2, vide z415          |
| chrest.     | chrestomathiae ex Strabone, II 529-636                            |
| cyneg.      | Arriani <i>cynegeticus</i> , vide z410                            |
| dgn.        | <i>diagnosis geographiae</i> , II 488-493                         |
| Dion. Call. | Dionysius Calliphontis f., I 238-243                              |
| Erythr.     | <i>periplus maris Erythraei</i> , I 257-305                       |
| Eux.        | <i>periplus Ponti Euxini</i> , I 402-423, vide cap. 4             |
| Ext.        | Marciani <i>periplus maris exteri</i> , I 522-562                 |
| fluv.       | Pseudo-Plutarchus <i>de fluvibus</i> , II 637-665                 |
| Hanno       | Hannonis <i>periplus</i> , I 1-14                                 |
| Hcl.        | Heraclides Creticus <i>de urbibus Graeciae</i> , I 97-110         |
| htp.        | <i>hypotyposis geographiae</i> , II 494-509                       |
| Isid.       | Isidori Characeni <i>stathmi Parthici</i> , I 244-254             |
| Marc.       | Marcianus Heracleotes, I 515-576                                  |
| Matr.       | <i>stadiasmus maris magni</i> in cod. Matriensi, I 427-514        |
| Mnp.        | Menippi Pergameni <i>periplus</i> , I 568-573, vide cap. 5        |
| Nic.        | Pseudo-Scymnus <i>ad Nicomedem regem</i> , I 196-237, vide cap. 6 |
| Pel.        | excerptum de monte Pelio in cod. E, I 106-108                     |
| Philo       | Philo Byz. <i>de septem spectaculis</i> , vide z226               |
| PsDic.      | Pseudo-Dicaearchus, vide Dion. Call. et Hcl.                      |
| PsSlx       | Pseudo-Scylacis <i>periplus</i> , I 15-96                         |
| vent.       | Aristoteles <i>de ventis</i> , fr. 250 Rose                       |

\* In citations of the contents of codex D the page number is followed by a line number of two digits without punctuation, viz 2822 = page 28 line 22, 101 = page 1 line 1, 1005 = page 10 line 5.

## SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <i>AJPh</i>  | <i>American Journal of Philology</i>  |
| <i>ALZ</i>   | <i>Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung</i>   |
| <i>BECh</i>  | <i>Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes</i>  |
| <i>BPhW</i>  | <i>Berliner philologische Wochenschrift</i>   |
| <i>CIL</i>   | <i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum</i>   |
| <i>CPh</i>   | <i>Classical Philology</i>  |
| <i>CQ</i>    | <i>Classical Quarterly</i>  |
| <i>CR</i>    | <i>Classical Review</i>   |
| <i>CRAI</i>  | <i>Comptes-Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres</i>              |
| <i>DLZ</i>   | <i>Deutsche Literaturzeitung</i>  |
| <i>FGrH</i>  | <i>Fragmenta der griechischen Historiker</i> (2357)                                 |
| <i>FHG</i>   | <i>Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum</i> (2230, 234)                                 |
| <i>GGA</i>   | <i>Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen</i>   |
| * <i>GGM</i> | <i>Geographi Graeci Minores</i> (2231, 233)   |
| <i>JfPh</i>  | <i>Jahrbücher für Philologie</i>  |
| <i>JRAS</i>  | <i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</i>   |
| <i>JS</i>    | <i>Journal des Savants</i>  |
| <i>MAI</i>   | <i>Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres</i>                    |
| <i>PhW</i>   | <i>Philologische Wochenschrift</i>  |
| <i>RE</i>    | <i>Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft</i>                      |
| <i>RhM</i>   | <i>Rheinisches Museum für Philologie</i>  |
| <i>SAWW</i>  | <i>Sitzungsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Phil.-hist. Klasse</i> |
| <i>TAPhA</i> | <i>Transactions of the American Philological Association</i>                        |
| <i>WPh</i>   | <i>Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie</i>                                      |
| <i>WS</i>    | <i>Wiener Studien</i>   |
| <i>ZBB</i>   | <i>Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen</i>  |
| <i>ZfA</i>   | <i>Zeitschrift für die Alterthumswissenschaft</i>                                   |

\* Also cited simply as 'Müller'.

## I. Introduction

SINCE the beginning of the seventeenth century there have been many projects of a collective edition of all the Minor Greek Geographers. Only twice has the project been realized, by John Hudson, *Geographiae veteris scriptores graeci minores* (Oxford 1698–1712), and Carl Müller, *Geographi graeci minores* (Firmin Didot, Paris 1855–1861). However, some of these texts had been associated already in the *editiones principes* by S. Gelenius, *Arriani et Hannoni periplus, etc.* (1533), D. Hoeschel, *Geographica Marcianni Heraclaeotae, Scylacis Caryandensis, etc.* (1600), and S. Tennuli, *Agathemeris . . libri duo* (1671). Here there was no attempt to collect; the editors simply followed their manuscript sources. For the fact is that most of the opuscula in Müller's *Geographi graeci minores* had already been collected in a corpus preserved more or less *en bloc* in manuscripts since the ninth century and attested indirectly in the sixth.<sup>1</sup>

This situation was not fully evident at the time of Müller's edition because one of the basic MSS. was still unknown—the codex Vatopedinus, which unites several lines of tradition, improves the texts, and supplies extensive portions previously missing. Müller later published supplements to his *Geographi* from this source in the fifth volume of his *Fragmenta historicorum graecorum* (1870), and more were added by C. Wescher, *Dionysii Byzantii de Bospori navigatione quae supersunt, una cum supplementis in geographos graecos minores* (1874). One of the pieces most affected by the Vatopedi MS. has been adequately edited by R. Güngerich, *Dionysii Byzantii anaphlus Bospori* (1927). But the new material has not been used for the revision of the other texts or for the history of the corpus.

One of the pieces in the corpus is an anonymous *Periplus of the Euxine Sea*. It is compiled from four other pieces, also in the corpus, viz the *periplois* of Menippus, Arrian, Pseudo-Scymnus, and Pseudo-Scylax. Since Menippus and PsScymnus are extant only in part, the

<sup>1</sup> For the contents of the corpus see pp. 3 f. and 19 ff.; for the date see pp. 45 f. The works in Müller's edition which do not belong to the corpus are: Agatharchides *De mari erythraeo* (I 111–195); Arrian *India* (I 306–369); Dionysius Alexandrinus *Periegesis* with Latin translations by Avienus and Priscian, commentary by Eustathius, paraphrase, scholia, etc. (II 103–470); the *Stadiasmus maris magni* (I 427–514); and the *Totius orbis descriptio* (II 513–528). Furthermore, the *Chrestomathiae* from Strabo (II 529–636) and Pseudo-Plutarch *De fluviosis* (II 637–665) do not belong to the corpus proper, although they follow it in codex A. Also the *diagnosis* of Ptolemaic geography (II 488–493), which precedes the corpus in the Vatopedi codex, is probably a late accretion (see p. 13).

## I. INTRODUCTION

fragments in the anonymous *Periplus* have independent value. The compiler also interspersed remarks of his own, which seem to date his work in the sixth century. The *Periplus* is therefore important for the light it throws on the history of the corpus, as well as for the intrinsic value of its contents. Now this very piece is one that profits especially from the Vatopedi MS. For only the first and last portions of it were known previously and the first portion only from poor MSS. (VW), whereas the Vatopedi MS. furnishes a complete and better text. Müller hastily edited the new middle portion in his supplements in 1870, but neither the *Periplus* itself nor the fragments of its sources have yet been edited all together.<sup>2</sup>

The present work has two objectives, to give an account of the tradition of the corpus of the Minor Greek Geographers and to edit the anonymous *Periplus of the Euxine Sea*. The two objectives are not unrelated, since the *Periplus* is the cap-stone, so to speak, of the corpus. The work is in two parts. The first consists of (1) a description and classification of the mediaeval and Renaissance manuscripts and (2) a chronological bibliography, with commentary, of editions and studies since the Renaissance. It shows the sources of the extant texts and the steps by which the present understanding of them has been achieved—in other words, how this body of ancient evidence has been preserved and exploited. The second part gives a critical text of the *Periplus*, with prolegomena and commentary, and reconstructions of its lost sources, Menippus and *ad Nicomedem regem* (Pseudo-Scymnus), from the excerpts in the *Periplus*.

<sup>2</sup> Baschmakoff (1948) has now done so, reprinting Müller's texts (see 2445).

## 2. Codices

### A (9th cent.)

CODEX PALATINUS GRAECUS 398 in the Universitätsbibliothek at Heidelberg contains 321 parchment leaves, 25×17 cm. (somewhat trimmed), preceded by ten recent paper leaves, all numbered 1–331. The old leaves are in quaternions with contemporary signatures in the upper right corner of the first page. There were originally 48 quires containing some 390 leaves, which various losses have reduced to the present number (see below). The first five gatherings are missing altogether, but their contents are preserved in the Vatopedi apograph codex B.<sup>1</sup> Codex A falls into six parts, separate by structure and distinguished by handwriting and contents, as follows:

#### Α-ΙΒ

ὑποτύπωσις γεωγραφίας ἐν ἐπιτόμῳ<sup>2</sup>

Ἀγαθημέρου τοῦ "Ορθωνος γεωγραφίας ὑποτύπωσις"<sup>3</sup>

ἀνέμων θέσεις καὶ προστηρίαι ἐκ τῶν Ἀριστοτέλους περὶ σημείων<sup>4</sup>

Διονυσίου Βυζαντίου ἀνάπλους Βοσπόρου<sup>5</sup>

Ἀρριανοῦ περίπλους Εὐξένου Πόντου ἑκατέρων τῶν ἡπείρων (111–16v)<sup>6</sup>

Ἀρριανοῦ κυνηγετικός (171–30r)<sup>7</sup>

Ἀρριανοῦ ἐπιστολὴ πρὸς Τραιανόν, ἐν ᾧ καὶ περίπλους Εὐξένου Πόντου (30v–40r)<sup>8</sup>

Ἀρριανοῦ περίπλους τῆς Ἐρυθρᾶς θαλάσσης (40v–54v)<sup>9</sup>

"Αννωνος Καρχηδονίων βασιλέως περίπλους (55r–56r)<sup>10</sup>

Φίλωνος Βυζαντίου περὶ τῶν ἐπτὰ θεαμάτων (56v–59v)<sup>11</sup>

#### ΙΓ-ΚΔ

χρηστομάθειαι ἐκ τῶν Στράβωνος γεωγραφικῶν (60r–156r)<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The following account of codex A includes some features of the missing portion known from B.

<sup>2</sup> htp., Müller II 494–509.

<sup>3</sup> Agath., Müller II 471–487.

<sup>4</sup> vent., see below, on MS. S.

<sup>5</sup> Bosp., Müller II 1–2, ed. Gügerich 1927 (2415).

<sup>6</sup> Eux., see below, ch. 4, also Müller I 402–423.

<sup>7</sup> cyneg., ed. Roos 1928 (2410).

<sup>8</sup> Arr., Müller I 370–401, ed. Roos 1928 (2410).

<sup>9</sup> Erythr., Müller I 257–305, ed. Frisk 1927 (2414).

<sup>10</sup> Hanno, Müller I 1–14, ed. Aly 1927 (2412), Carcopino 1943 (2446).

<sup>11</sup> Philo, ed. Hercher 1858 (2446).

<sup>12</sup> chrest., Müller II 529–636.

2. CODICES

$\bar{K}\bar{E}-\bar{L}\bar{A}$

Πλουτάρχου περὶ ποταμῶν καὶ δρῶν ἐπωνυμίας (157r–173r)<sup>13</sup>  
Παρθενίου Νικαέως περὶ ἐρωτικῶν παθημάτων (173v–188v)  
Ἀντωνίου Λιβύεραλις μεταμορφώσεων συναγωγή (189r–208v)

$\bar{A}\bar{B}$

πάτρια Κωνσταντινουπόλεως κατὰ Ἡσύχιον Ἰλλούστριον (209r–215r)

$\bar{A}\bar{T}-\bar{L}\bar{\Theta}$

Φλέγοντος Τραλλιανοῦ ἀπελευθέρου Καίσαρος περὶ θαυμασίων καὶ μακροβίων (216r–234v)  
Φλέγοντος ἀπελευθέρου Αδριανοῦ Καίσαρος περὶ τῶν Ὀλυμπίων (234v–236r)  
Ἀπολλωνίου ἴστορίαι θαυμάσιαι (236v–243r)  
Ἀντιγόνου ἴστοριῶν παραδόξων συναγωγή (243v–261v)

$\bar{M}-\bar{M}\bar{H}$

‘Ιπποκράτους ἱεροῦ Κώου Ἀσκληπιάδεω ἐπιστολαὶ διάφοροι (262r–282r)  
Θεμιστοκλέους ἐπιστολαὶ (283r–302r)  
Διογένους ἐπιστολαὶ (302v–321v)  
Μιθριδάτου τῶν Βρούτου ἐπιστολῶν συναγωγή (322rv)  
Βρούτου Ρωμαίων ὑπάτου ἐπιστολαὶ (323r–331r)

The origin of codex A is of interest, but problematical. Holsten (1628, 242) suggested that it was a product of the compilatory activities sponsored by Constantine Porphyrogennetus (d. 959). This notion is still common (Müller, Gutschmid, Sellheim), and the codex is usually ascribed to the tenth century.<sup>14</sup> However, Bast (1805, 2136) declared that the codex, then in Paris, was by the same hand as Parisinus 1807 of Plato,<sup>15</sup> which Bekker (1823) assigned to the ninth century.<sup>16</sup> The identification and date are now commonly accepted, and several other MSS. have since been discovered to be in the same hand as the Paris

<sup>13</sup> fluv., Müller II 637–665.

<sup>14</sup> The statements about the Slavs in Greece in chrest. VII 37, 47, VIII 21 are also taken by historians as referring to the 10th century. See Vasiliev, “The Slavs in Greece” (in Russian), *Vizantiiskij Vremennik* 5 (1898) 403–438, 626–670; Dion. Zakythinios, *Oι Σλάβοι ἐν Ἑλλάδι* (Athens 1945) 20.

<sup>15</sup> *Platonis codex Parisinus A. Œuvres philosophiques de Platon. Fac-similé en phototypique . . . du ms. grec. 1807 de la Bibliothèque Nationale* (Paris 1908). There are also facsimiles of single pages in Omont, *Fac-similés des plus anciens mss. grecs* (1892) pl. 27; Jowett and Campbell, *Plato's Republic I* (1894). For comparison see photographs of Pal. 398 in E. Martini, *Parthenii Nicaeni quae supersunt* (Teubner 1902); Harris—see z420.

<sup>16</sup> I. Bekker, *In Platonem commentaria critica* (1823) ix; W. W. Waddell, *The Parmenides of Plato* (1894) xcix; and contra T. W. Allen in *CQ* 22 (1928) 75.

A

Plato.<sup>17</sup> However, Kramer (1844) said Pal. 398 was by two contemporary hands; Gutschmid (1881), distinguishing the six parts, said they were by the same hand at wide intervals of time; Aly (1927) says they are of separate origins and were brought together only at a considerably later date.<sup>18</sup> This last view seems to be definitely excluded by the uniformity throughout the codex in format, arrangement and details of execution, if not in handwriting. For the forms of the letters are the same throughout, although there is a general difference in size and stiffness. The writing in the first, third and sixth parts (except fol. 322) is smaller and rounder than that in the second and fourth (and fol. 322), which is further distinguished by bright brown ink. The fifth part is intermediate, but more like the large square style. Whether we have two hands or one hand at different times, the codex as a whole has only a single origin. The small round style most closely resembles the Paris Plato. Both styles are minuscule so pure, regular and even rigid as to seem primitive in the development of this new script, which first appears early in the ninth century. The origin of codex A is therefore nearer to Leo Philosophus<sup>19</sup> and Photius than to Constantine Porphyrogennetus.

The codex is characterized throughout by an archaic severity. The parchment is of good quality with few defects. The quires begin with a flesh side recto and alternate regularly. The leaves are carefully ruled with 33 lines of 30–40 letters to a page.<sup>20</sup> Each piece begins on a new page. There is no tachygraphy in the text, but much in the margins. The orthography is of high quality; etacism is rare. Mute iota is regularly adscript, though often omitted at the first writing. Corrupt passages are left without diacritical marks. Compound words are hyphenated. Sentences are usually divided by a high point with a corresponding paragraph in the margin.<sup>21</sup> Major divisions have a

<sup>17</sup> T. W. Allen, “A group of ninth-century Greek manuscripts”, *Journal of Philology* 21 (1893) 48–55.

<sup>18</sup> G. Kramer, *Strabonis Geographica I* (1844) xlvi; A. von Gutschmid, see z252; W. Aly in *Hermes* 62 (1927) 321. Aly bases his opinion on the fact that fol. 209r is abraded; but the first and last pages of quires are often so, when the binding was broken and the loose quires rubbed on each other. Compare codex D (p. 22 below).

<sup>19</sup> Fr. Fuchs, “Die höheren Schulen von Konstantinopel im Mittelalter”, *Byz. Archiv* 8 (1926) 18 f.

<sup>20</sup> This size of page is regular in the Paris Plato group of MSS. (see note 17). It is found also in Vindob. med. gr. 1 (Dioscorides, 6th cent.), Br. Mus. 17210 (Iliad, 6th cent.), Palat. 23 (anthology, 10th cent.), Laur. LXX 3 (Herodotus, 10th cent.). Three such pages were equivalent to 100 dactylic hexameters, a standard unit in paying scribes.

<sup>21</sup> The numerous paragraphs are an unusual feature. Compare Laur. LXX 3 (Herodotus, 10th cent.), Wattenbach and von Velsen, *Exempla codicum graecorum* (1878) pl. 31, and Paris. 1397 (Strabo, 10th cent.); see *TAPhA* 78 (1947) 185.

## 2. CODICES

paragraph with a pendant. Quotations in verse are also marked in the margin. The numbers in Eux. are in majuscule, also the words *ΣΤΑΔ* and *ΜΙΔ*. There is a stroke over the integers and an apex over the fractions,  $\overline{\kappa\varsigma}$   $\varsigma\varsigma'$ . All material outside the text proper is in majuscule, but in the same ink as the text (colored ink does not occur). Titles are usually repeated at the end of each piece, though not for htp., vent., Eux., Hanno. There are marginalia in all parts of the codex, consisting of titles of chapters (htp., cyneg., Philo, mythographers), indices ( $\delta\tau\iota$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$ ,  $\sigma\eta\iota$ , etc., especially in the Geographers, though none in htp., cyneg., Philo), sources (only in Parthenius and Antoninus),<sup>22</sup> and a few scholia (chiefly in the fifth and sixth parts). Codex B gives a rose of winds for htp. xii, but not for vent., although the text demands it. There is no ornament.

Three pieces in the Geographers (Bosp., Arr., Erythr.) have a subscription  $\delta i\omega\rho\theta\omega\tau\alpha$  οὐ πρὸς σπουδαῖον (πάνυ σπ. Bosp.) ἀντίγραφον, although the text of Bosp. and Arr. is not very bad. The first writing of the text (A<sup>a</sup>) is frequently corrected by the same or a closely contemporary hand (A<sup>c</sup>). Some of the corrections were effected by erasures, others by insertions in or above the line, others merely indicate errors by dots above the letters.<sup>23</sup> The corrections involve orthography and minor omissions chiefly, but some are more substantial. At Eux. 12v32 there is a variant in the margin, though neither reading is correct. At Eux. 13v33 and 16r28 omissions are supplied in minuscule in the margin with *renvoi*  $\downarrow$ , obviously from collation, not by conjecture.<sup>24</sup> These seem to be by a different hand from the text, and the same practice in the same hand can be observed in corrections in the Paris Plato. The corrections of A<sup>c</sup> are in both majuscule and minuscule, sometimes mixed. They do not imply the use of another archetype. Much lesser punctuation, and often mute iota, was also added in correction. In Arr., Erythr. and Philo certain unusual words, often compound, are marked by  $\times$  in the margin.<sup>25</sup>

In the apograph B fol. 2r there is a table of contents with a metrical heading δ τῶν γραφέντων ὅδε βιβλίων πίναξ,<sup>26</sup> which was probably copied from the lost beginning of A. For it covers the entire contents of A except cyneg., which B omits, and in two respects does not correspond

<sup>22</sup> R. Sellheim, *De Parthenii et Antonini fontium indiculorum auctoribus*, Diss. Halle 1930.

<sup>23</sup> H. Frisk, ed. Erythr. (2414) 27 f.

<sup>24</sup> E. Martini, *Antonini Liberalis μεταμορφώσεων συναγωγή* (Teubner 1896), notes similar supplements on fol. 208r and v (pp. 124, 16 and 126, 17).

<sup>25</sup> Cf. Diog. Laert. III 65.

<sup>26</sup> The *pinax* is printed by Müller, *FHG V* (1870) xvii f., and Güngerich, ed. Bosp. (2415) ix f.

## A

to the contents of B: it ignores fol. 1 in B, containing dgn. (see p. 13), and its last ten items do not occur in B. The *pinax* was probably copied before fol. 1 was added, as this leaf seems to be somewhat secondary. It was apparently because they were not geographical that B omitted cyneg. and the pieces following fluv. in A. But while B adjusted the *pinax* to its own contents by omitting cyneg. and renumbering the following items, it failed to continue the adjustment by omitting the last ten items. Thus the *pinax* in B does not correspond perfectly to either A or B. But there are other reasons for believing the *pinax* in B comes from A. In the 16th item we have  $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$  τῶν Ὀλυμπίων ἀγῶνος for  $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$  τῶν Ὀλυμπίων (A fol. 234v), in the 19th item *'Ιπποκράτους ἐπιστολὴ Θεμιστοκλέους* for *'Ιπποκράτους ἐπιστολαί* (A 262r) and *Θεμιστοκλέους* (*ἐπιστολαί*) (283r), and in the 20th item *Διογένους* τοῦ κυνός, while A 302v omits τοῦ κυνός. These readings give both more and less than the titles in A and indicate that A compiled the *pinax* from his sources and that B copied it from A. In codex Parisinus 1962, which is by the same hand as A (see above, note 17), there are two tables of contents, one for the whole codex, on an odd leaf, entitled, again in meter, ὃ βίβλος ὅδε ταῦτ' ἔχει γεγραμμένα, and another for the works of Maximus Tyrius, entitled πίναξ τῶν λόγων τῶν περιεχομένων ἐν τῇ βίβλῳ.<sup>27</sup> The *pinax* in B probably stood on an odd leaf at the front of codex A.

Most of the contents of Pal. 398 are unique, having no other mediaeval tradition. Only the epistles in the sixth part, excepting those of Themistocles, are preserved in other MSS. Hesychius was incorporated in the *Vita Angelica Constantini Magni* and PsCodinus, *Patria Constantinopoleos*, both of the tenth century.<sup>28</sup> Arrian's periplus (probably Eux.) was cited by Leo Diaconus (ca A.D. 1000).<sup>29</sup> Fluv. was cited by Eustathius (12th cent.) and excerpted in scholia on Dionysius Periegetes (13th cent.).<sup>30</sup> Cyneg. was a source for a *cynosophium* ascribed to one

<sup>27</sup> H. Hoben, *Maximi Tyrii Philosophumena* (1910) xxif, lxxvi. Codex Laur. LXXX 9, also by the hand of A, has a separate bifolium at the beginning containing τὰ τῆς βίβλου κεφάλαια (W. Kroll, *Procli diadochi in Platonis Rem publicam commentarii* [Teubner 1899–1901] I 1–4, II iv).

<sup>28</sup> Preger, *Scriptores originum Constantinopolitanarum I* (1901) iv f.; H. G. Opitz, "Die Vita Constantini des Codex Angelicus 22", *Byzantion* 9 (1934) 535–593.

<sup>29</sup> Leo Diaconus (IX 6) probably meant Eux. instead of Arr., since Eux. has a broader tradition (ABVWPQ) and Eux., but not Arr., mentions Achilleion (10r22), Scythia (11v5), Anacharsis (11v24) and Myrmecion (12r6), all of which may have helped to suggest the story of the Scythian Achilles which Leo falsely attributes to Arrian. See Müller I cxiv, 414, and A. G. Roos in *Mnemosyne* 54 (1926) 116 f.

<sup>30</sup> Eustathius on Iliad 3.54, Odyss. 19.28, Dionys. Perieg. in Müller II 256, 258, 274, 353 (line 31 from fluv. c. 15), 386; scholia on Dion. Perieg., *ibid.* 456 f. Müller prints the excerpts from cod. Paris. 2772 (15th cent.), but they are found also in

## 2. CODICES

Demetrius of Constantinople.<sup>31</sup> It is uncertain whether these traditions are independent of Pal. 398. Of the minor traditions of the Geographers detailed below, E (chrest.), JK (Agath.), PQ (Eux.), and T (htp.) may be independent of A, though associated with it in origin. B and probably S are derived from A; C and possibly G are derived from B. VW (Eux.) seem to be unrelated to A.

As I have already said, codex A originally contained 48 quires with some 390 leaves, of which only 321 remain. The quires are regularly quaternions; irregularities due to extra leaves and lost leaves and quires are as follows. The first five quires are missing entirely, presumably quaternions with 40 leaves in all, and also probably an odd leaf containing the *pinax*. In quire 12 only one leaf (59) remains, ending abruptly in the sixth chapter of Philo. The seventh chapter, which was the last, cannot have occupied many pages, so that if the quire was a quaternion a large part of it must have been blank. Quire 24 is a quinternion designed to contain the end of chrest., but it now lacks its last leaf, which was blank, as the text is complete. Quire 29 also is a quinternion, containing the beginning of Antoninus with two tables of chapters in front, one imperfect (189r) and one complete (189v–190r), which are perhaps the cause of the irregular structure. The interior bifolium of this quire (between fol. 192 and 193) is missing. Quire 31, containing the end of Antoninus, lacks its third and last three leaves, the latter blank. Quire 32, containing Hesychius entire, lacks its last leaf, which was blank. Quire 33, the first of the paradoxographers, is missing entirely, quire 34 beginning abruptly in Phlegon. Quire 39, the last of the paradoxographers, lacks its last two leaves, ending abruptly in Antigonus. Quire 42, containing the end of Hippocrates, lacks its third and last two leaves. The text ends with a note by the first hand ζητητέον τὸ λεῖπον τῆς ἐπιστολῆς καὶ τὴν πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον ὁλόκληρον (282r), and the rest of the quaternion was left blank to receive the supplements. In quire 47 the epistles of Brutus begin on the last leaf. In front of them an extra leaf (322) was inserted later, containing the preface of Mithridates in a different hand or style, similar to that in chrest. and Hesychius. The preceding irregularities account for six extra leaves (*pinax*, bifolia in 24 and 29, and fol. 322 in 47), six lost Paris. 2852 (13th cent.). Fluv. was also the main source for PsArist. *mir. ausc.* 158 ss. of uncertain date.

<sup>31</sup> Hercher, *Aelian opera* II (Teubner 1866) 585–599; Roos (see 2410) x f. This little treatise cannot be traced beyond the middle of the 16th cent.: codd. Paris. gr. 2246, 2323, Laur. LVII 22, Monac. gr. 390, 135, 164, Scorial. R III 9. The first editor, And. Goldschmidt, *Phaemonis cynosophsion* (Wittenberg 1545) 48, says, “miles quidam scriptum hoc ex direptione Rhodii annis abhinc plus minus viginti duobus asportavit”. The name and identity of the author are uncertain.

## A

quaternions (1–5, 33) and some 21 lost leaves, giving the 321 leaves of the present codex ( $48 \times 8 + 6 - 6 \times 8 - 21 = 321$ ). Most of the single leaves lost were blank or nearly so. Their loss was due, not to wear and tear on the outside quires of the respective parts while they were still separate, as Gutschmid supposed, but to the cutting out of blank leaves; for the losses tend to occur at the ends rather than the beginnings of the parts. The losses were not simultaneous, since that in 12 was before codex B but that in 1–5 after, and those in 33 and 39 were before Xylander (1568) but those in 29 and 31 after.

In the fourteenth century codex A became the archetype of the Vatopedi codex B, probably still in Constantinople. In the 1530's A was in the hands of the printer Hieronymus Froben in Basle, who published two *editiones principes* from it: Parthenius edited by J. Cornarius in 1531, and Arr., Erythr., Hanno, fluv. and chrest. edited by S. Gelenius in 1533. A way is known by which codex A may have traveled from Constantinople to Basle. The Dominican convent in Basle possessed a collection of Greek codices bequeathed to it by Card. Johannes Stojković of Ragusa (d. 1443), who had acquired them in the East on a mission for the Council of Basle, especially at Constantinople in 1436. Hieronymus Froben obtained several MSS. from the convent which he used for his editions. Some at least of these MSS. were not returned to the convent, but were presented by Froben in 1553 to Ottheinrich,<sup>32</sup> Elector of the Palatinate (d. 1558), who founded the Palatine Library in Heidelberg.<sup>33</sup> In 1568 G. Xylander, editing Antoninus, Phlegon, Apollonius and Antigonus for the first time, says he had copied the texts *ex vetustissimis membranis* in Ottheinrich's library, and complains of the unusual character of the script. Codex A was listed under its present number (398) in the catalogue of the Palatine Library attributed to Fr. Syburg (d. 1596), along with Nos 388 and 402, which also came from Froben. In 1607 Salmasius, then a youth of 19 years, sojourned in Heidelberg and, along with the famous Palatine Anthology, communicated cyneg. and the acephalous fragment of Eux. to the learned world (see 228).

There is no secondary material in A earlier than the fifteenth century, except perhaps some of the isolated notes on fol. 163v, 217v, 241v, 249v, 282v, 311v. The most extensive is the work of a reader who used red

<sup>32</sup> The documents are found in the following articles in the *Basler Zeitschr. für Gesch. und Altertumskunde*: K. Escher, “Das Testament des Kardinals Johannes de Ragusio”, 16 (1917) 208–212; Ph. Schmidt, “Die Bibliothek des ehemaligen Dominikanerklosters in Basel”, 18 (1919) 160–254; P. Lehmann, “Versprengte Handschr. des Dominikanerkl.”, 20 (1922) 176–182.

<sup>33</sup> For the early history of the Greek section of the Palatine library see below, note 71.

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and green ink along with black. On fol. 7 f. he compiled a *πίναξ ἀκριβῆς τῆς παρούσης πυκτίδος*, with full titles and incipits. He omits Eux. in this *pinax*; but at fol. 111r4 and 16v26 he underlines the words *λίμνης τῆς Μαιώτιδος*, and hence Salmasius announced this fragment as *περίπλους Μαιώτιδος λίμνης*. In cyneg., prompted by the word *δράσις* in 1.4, 16.6, 22.1, he erased every occurrence of Arrian's name and substituted *Ευνοφῶντος Ἀθηναίου τοῦ δευτέρου* (so also in his *pinax*); and hence this treatise was cited for the first time under this name by H. Stephanus in 1589, although Salmasius restored Arrian's name. At the beginning of fluv. (157r) he wrote *ψευδεπίγραφον τοῦτο πόρρω γὰρ τῆς Πλοντάρχου μεγαλοφύνιας ἡ τε διάνοια καὶ ἡ φράσις εἰ μή τις ἔτερος εἴη Πλούταρχος*; and hence Gelenius says, "Plutarchum vero hunc Chaeronensem illum non esse stilus satis arguit". Probably this reader was a native Greek and worked on the codex before it came to Basle.<sup>34</sup>—In chrest. there are many coarsely written marginal indices in Greek and Latin. Chrest. X 41, on Cretan pederasty, is canceled, and Gelenius omits it. In Erythr. and Parthenius a late corrector (A<sup>2</sup>) is discerned, using dark brown ink, whose work was ignored by Cornarius in 1531 but recognized by Gelenius in 1533.<sup>35</sup>

The subsequent fate of the Palatine Library is well known, being involved in great events in European history. In 1623 Leo Allatius, the pope's agent, stripped all the books of their covers for conveyance to Rome, and they were re-bound in the Vatican. In Rome codex A was studied by Allatius and Holsten, who edited Philo (273) and cyneg. (260) from it. It enabled Holsten to discern much of the structure and history of the corpus of the Geographers. After Holsten the codex lay almost untouched until it was taken to Paris in 1798, where Bast studied it intensively in his *Lettre critique* (1805, 2136) and pointed out its connection with the Paris Plato. Since its return to Heidelberg in 1816 it has been consulted by numerous scholars editing its varied contents. Müller (I p. xvi) enjoyed the privilege of having it sent to Paris for his use in editing the Minor Geographers. I studied codex A in Heidelberg in 1935 and have negative photographs of fol. 11-16 and 30v-59.

### B (14th cent.)

Codex Vatopedinus 655, in the library of the monastery of Vatopedi on the peninsula of Mt Athos, is a parchment MS. of 299 leaves, 35×25 cm. It falls into four parts, each beginning with a new quire and ending

<sup>34</sup> Perhaps he was the scribe Dukas, who copied codices Pal. 388 and Eton. 144 for John of Ragusa in Constantinople.

<sup>35</sup> E. Martini, *Parthenii Nicaeni quae supersunt* (Teubner 1902) vii; H. Frisk, ed. Erythr. (2414) 30-33.

## A-B

with blank spaces or leaves, viz 1. Ptolemy's *Geography*, 2. Minor Geographers, 3. Strabo I-IX, 4. Strabo X-XVII. The Strabo is in a different hand from the first two parts, but the two hands seem contemporary and the format is the same throughout. Probably all the parts were written together, in the fourteenth century and in Constantinople, since the scribes had Ptolemy and Strabo as well as the Minor Geographers at their disposal. In the 1840's the codex was pilfered (see below), and 28 stray leaves are now in the British Museum in London, additional MS. 19391, and the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, supplément grec 443A. The following table gives the order, format and contents of the leaves and the structure of the original quires in the second part.

Vatop. 655, Lond. add. 19391, Paris suppl. gr. 443A

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| θ           | 1. Paris. 10, flesh r., unruled, r. 52, v. 42 lines, dgn. |
| 2.          | Lond. 1, f., rul., 41, 43, 11 <i>pinax</i> , 110 htp.     |
| 3.          | " 2, h., " 45, 44, htp. cont.                             |
| 4.          | " 3, f., " 45, 45, htp. ends, 110 Agathemerus.            |
| 5.          | Paris. 2, h., " 45, 45, Agath. ends, 15 vent., 123 Bosp.  |
| 6.          | " 3, f., " 45, 45, Bosp. cont.                            |
| 7.          | lost.   |
| θ           | 8. Lond. 4, h., unr., 46, 47, Bosp. ends, 135 Eux.        |
| ι           | 9. " 5, f., " 46, 46, Eux. cont.                          |
| 10.         | " 6, h., " 48, 48, Eux. cont.                             |
| 11.         | " 7, f., " 50, 49, Eux. ends, v9 Arr.                     |
| 12.         | " 8, h., " 50, 50, Arr. cont.                             |
| 13.         | " 9, f., " 45, 50, Arr. ends, 144 Erythr.                 |
| 14.         | " 10, h., " 48, 47, Erythr. cont.                         |
| 15.         | " 11, f., " 46, 47, Erythr. cont.                         |
| ι 16.       | " 12, h., " 47, 47, Erythr. ends, 144 Hanno, v26 Philo.   |
| ⟨ια⟩ 17.    | " 13, f., " Philo ends abruptly, v20 chrest.              |
| 18-24.      | Vatop. 55-61. chrest. cont.                               |
| ⟨ιβ⟩ 25-32. | " 62-68 (66 bis) chrest. cont.                            |
| ⟨ιγ⟩ 33.    | " 69, f. chrest. cont.                                    |
| 34.         | Paris. 6, h. chrest. ends, v21 fluv.                      |
| 35.         | " 7, f. fluv. cont.                                       |
| 36.         | " 8, h. fluv. cont.                                       |
| 37.         | " 9, f. fluv. cont., end added later.                     |
| 38.         | lost.   |

In all the quires except the first the bifolia are almost all intact, so that the structure is clear. The last quire was a ternion, to contain no

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more than fluv., of which only four lines remained for fol. 38. Both the structure and the contents of the first quire present problems. The bifolia are all cut; but the signature  $\theta$  is visible on both 1r and 8v, and two flesh marks in the parchment are divided between fol. 3 and 6, so that the actual structure is certain. Nevertheless fol. 2 ought to be initial because it has the table of contents. Also the sequence of flesh and hair sides of the parchment and the format of the pages mark this leaf as initial. Normally flesh and hair alternate, with flesh on the first recto; but fol. 1 and 8, presumably a single bifolium, break this sequence. Moreover fol. 2–6 are ruled to 43 lines, as are the leaves in Ptolemy and Strabo; but after fol. 2 the scribe adds extra lines of writing, and he tends to crowd still more on the unruled leaves after fol. 7, and also on fol. 1. The evidence thus indicates that fol. 2 was originally initial and that fol. 1 is somewhat secondary. It cannot be entirely secondary, however, because fol. 2 ff. do not form a quaternion without it. The explanation seems to be that the scribe intended fol. 2 to be initial, but before reaching fol. 5 he decided to reject the interior bifolium and add another on the outside.

The contents of fol. 2–38 were derived from codex A, as is shown by the following facts. (1) B fol. 10r30–37v contain the same texts as A fol. 11–173r, except that B omits cyneg., doubtless because it was not geographical. (2) The contents of B 2rro–10r30 would fill evenly the five quaternions lost at the beginning of A. Fol. 11v9–38r4 in B = fol. 30v–173r in A (ratio 5:4). Therefore fol. 2rro–11v8 in B = quat. A–E plus fol. 11–16 in A (ratio 4:8). The ratio at the beginning should be lower, as the pages in B increase progressively. (3) B 2–38 include the first and second and the beginning of the third part in A, whereas the collocation of these parts is probably original in A, since the second is in a different hand or style (see on A, above). (4) The *pinax* in B 2rr–10 lists not only the Minor Geographers in B 2–38 but also all the rest of the pieces in A, which are not geographical and hence were omitted in B. The *pinax* was doubtless copied from a fly-leaf in A itself, although it omits cyneg. to conform to B (see above, p. 7). (5) The externalia (titles, subscriptions, marginal indices, scholia, etc.) are virtually the same in B as in A. The differences are mostly omissions in B, although Hanno has a title-subscription not in A, to fill out a line in B. All this material, which is in majuscule in A, is written in minuscule in B, but with bright red ink. B also occasionally indicates paragraphs of the text by initial letters in red, which do not occur in A. Proper names are overscored in red at the beginning of Agath. (6) The text of B presents no independent readings where A is preserved. The scribe is literate, but inaccurate. His orthography is good and he must have

## B

avoided omissions by following the sense, but his text is full of minor errors, often of a normalizing nature. Sometimes, when A<sup>c</sup> has not obliterated A<sup>a</sup>, he follows the latter. Along with other accuracies in A the practice of omitting diacritical marks in corrupt words is abandoned in B. Only rarely does B make an obvious improvement on the text of A. (7) Unfortunately I can cite only one mechanical proof of the dependence of B on A. The abrupt end of Philo, due to loss of leaves in A, is reproduced exactly in B, as Müller was prompt to recognize, thus preventing B from usurping an independent position. B was probably copied directly from A, although I have not found anything that tells specifically either way on this point.

To return to fol. 1, the motive of the afterthought that confused the structure of the first quaternion was obviously to provide a place for the contents of fol. 1, which stands apart, self-sufficient (iv is not full) and foreign to the primary plan of this part of the codex. The folio contains a treatise entitled *διάγνωσις ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τῆς ἐν τῇ σφαίρᾳ γεωγραφίᾳ* (dgn.). It is a pedagogical exposition of certain elements of Ptolemy's system of geography, or rather cartography, accompanied by three mathematical diagrams. It is not known from any other independent source; nor can B have derived it from A, both because of its position in B and because of a reference in its text to a line in a diagram drawn in red (*διὰ τοῦ κοκκίνου* 1r36), whereas A and its fellow MSS. do not use red ink. It contains some erroneous data that connect it particularly with the atlas codices of Ptolemy's *Geography* produced in the late thirteenth century and reproduced in the first part of B itself. In view of this connection as well as of its peculiar position in codex B, I have suggested that the *diagnosis* may be a recent work of the thirteenth or fourteenth century (see z438). (See addenda.)

The history of B is unusual because the codex remained in the East. In the fifteenth century the Strabo in B was collated with another MS. and associated with still another to produce the composite apograph in cod. Marc. 377 (see z435). It is unlikely that this took place on Mt Athos. However, a fly-leaf in the Vatopedi part bears an ancient inscription in large characters, *θέσεως Γ'*<sup>37</sup> like that in cod. Burney 95 (Minor Attic Orators, 13th cent.), which Janus Lascaris found at

<sup>37</sup> This is the inscription I found in the Vatopedi codex instead of that reported by Sewastianoff and Langlois, *Géographie de Ptolémée* (1867) vi, "Toutefois on lit, sur le premier feuillet de garde, la rubrique: *τράπεζα σ'*, 'rayon 7°' [sic], qui indique que cet ouvrage avait fait autrefois partie d'un grand dépôt littéraire de l'empire d'Orient, avant de devenir la propriété du couvent de Vatopédi". See Günerich, ed. Bosp. (z415) xviii, and P. Schnabel, *Text und Karten des Ptolemäus* (1938) 30. Compare *βίβλος τῆς ἐννάρης θέσεως ιδ'* etc. in the elaborate catalogue of the Laura by Macarius in A.D. 1218 (Montfaucon, *Bibl. Coislin.* [1715] 43 et passim).

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Vatopedi in 1491.<sup>38</sup> If this inscription refers to the Vatopedi Library itself, it should be found in other codices there. It may refer to some other library where these two codices had been together previously. About 1540 Nicolaos Sophianos found codex B on Mt Athos (see p. 16); for the local scene prompted him to write marginal indices for Mt Athos on fol. 3r and 25v. He copied Agath., dgn., htp. in the Cambridge MS. C and marked Bosp., Eux., Philo in B for future notice; but it was long before B was noticed again.

The first modern person known to mention codex B is Dr E. Zachariä, who saw it in the library of Vatopedi in June 1838.<sup>39</sup> Previous visitors had failed to find it, but subsequently it has often been mentioned. In September 1841 Minoïdes Mynas, on a mission from the French government,<sup>40</sup> visited Vatopedi and made a catalogue of its MSS., including a detailed description of codex B. He also, it seems, removed seven leaves of the Minor Geographers and copied off other leaves to supplement them.<sup>41</sup> After Mynas' death the Bibliothèque Nationale acquired from his heirs in 1864 some 80 MSS., ancient and recent, including the Vatopedi catalogue, the seven original leaves and the copies of B. It is strange that Mynas did not take the whole first quire, as he copied off most of what he left of it (*pinax*, htp., end of Bosp., also Hanno). Since he did not copy fol. 7, he either did not find it there or else took it away and lost it later; in any case its loss is irretrievable. In March 1853 the notorious impostor Constantine Simonides called at the British Museum and, after attempting to sell some forged MSS., was finally persuaded to offer some genuine ones, including 21 leaves from codex B, 8 of Ptolemy and 13 of the Minor Geographers, all of which were purchased for the Museum (see z253). Simonides' theft was later than Mynas' because Mynas' catalogue omits the leaves he took himself, but notices the ones Simonides took. Mynas and Simonides together removed all the Minor Geographers from B except chrest. Soon after the acquisitions in London and Paris scholars began to reconstruct the dismembered codex B, though final success was impossible without autopsy of all the leaves preserved. For this purpose I visited Vatopedi in May 1936, having previously examined the leaves in London and Paris (see z435). I also have negative photographs of the 28 stray leaves and microphotographs of the Strabo (fol. 70–299) in Vatopedi.

<sup>38</sup> Wm Wyse, *The Speeches of Isaeus* (1904) vi, xii.

<sup>39</sup> E. Zachariä, *Reise in den Orient* (1840) 269 f.

<sup>40</sup> H. Omont, "Minoïde Mynas et ses missions en Orient", *MAI* 40 (1916) 337–419.

<sup>41</sup> Catalogue in Paris, supplément grec 754 fol. 162–192 and 675 fol. 10–48; description and copies of B, 754 fol. 186–192 and 443A fol. 4–5.

## B–C

### C (ca 1540)

The MS. shelf-marked Gg. II. 33 in the Cambridge University Library is a composite volume of 265 paper leaves, 28·5×21·5 cm., consisting of several separate parts somewhat misarranged in the binding. Most of the volume is of similar paper and format and in the same handwriting, alternating briefly with another hand towards the end. The main hand is of the sixteenth century.<sup>43</sup> The portion written by it is still composite, as is indicated by various numberings of quires and changes of ink, style, etc. The parts, each complete in itself, were written separately and assembled in the binding. Most of the parts are of mathematical content.

Fol. 122–131 constitute one of these separate parts, consisting of a single quaternion with sheets slightly smaller than in the rest of the volume and bearing a different watermark, similar to Briquet 13948. The quire contains Agath. (122r), dgn. (middle of 124r), htp. (126r), and nine lines of Bosp. (130v) ending with ὅπος τῶν διεῖν ἡπέρων. The rest of fol. 130v–131v is blank; the copying of Bosp. was never finished. Collation shows that these texts were copied directly from B. There are two incipient repetitions: dgn. 1v27 κγ cδ' [ώραν δὲ μίαν καὶ δ'] and htp. 2r31 θάλασσαν· [καὶ σφόδρα στενὸν . . . ὥρη]. The deleted words occur just above in the preceding lines in B—coincidences the more convincing as the lines in B are extraordinarily long (see z436). Although C has many small unintentional errors, on the whole it is an unusually accurate copy of B, more so than B is of A. I found only one probable variant: htp. 4r3 διάστημα B, στόμα C. In dgn. C uses the conventional signs for σφαῖρα,<sup>45</sup> ἥλιος, κύκλος, παράλληλος, ἴσημεριώς, all of which are written out in B. Agath. is placed ahead of the anonymous dgn. and htp.<sup>46</sup> The marginalia on Agath. and Bosp. are omitted, but the diagrams for dgn. and the rose of the winds for htp. xii are retained. Red ink is entirely lacking in this quire, although it occurs in the other parts of the volume. In the diagram for dgn., where the text 1r36 refers to a line in red, C has the word ἐρυθρόν written on the black line, though in B other lines also are in red. Moreover the diagrams are drawn free-hand, whereas diagrams in other parts of the volume are

<sup>43</sup> A notice on fol. 121v names George Valla (d. 1500) and Albertus Pius of Carpi (d. 1531) as previous owners; but this notice, along with the preceding text of Archimedes, was copied from Paris. 2360 and refers, not to the present volume, but to the lost archetype of Archimedes. See Heiberg, *Archimedis opera* III (1915) x, xxviii.

<sup>45</sup> The editors have all mistaken the sign for σφαῖρα as οἰκουμένη.

<sup>46</sup> This arrangement caused the early editors to mistake dgn. and htp. for parts of Agath. (htp. as Book II). See z86, 90.

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drawn with compass and ruler. We infer that the scribe would have used red ink and compass and ruler in this quire also if he had had them at hand, and that since he did not have them he must not have been in his usual place of study when he copied this quire.

Unexpected light is thrown on the origin of C from an external source. Three of the Minor Geographers in B are first mentioned in modern times by Conrad Gesner, *Bibliotheca universalis* (1545): 15v, "Agathemeri orthonis hypotyposin Geographiae alicubi manuscriptum extare ex erudito quodam viro Venetiis cognovi"; 214v, "Dionysii Byzantii . . . navigationem per Bosphorum . . . nescio ubi adhuc extare audivisse mihi videor Venetiis ex Nicolao Sophiano homine Graeco"; 559v, "Philonis Byzantii libellus Graecus de septem spectaculis: extat etiamnum in Italia, ut Venetiis cognovi ex Nicolao Sophiano docto homine Greco". Nicolaos Sophianos, whom Gesner met on his visit to Venice in 1544,<sup>47</sup> had recently been employed on missions to Greece to procure MSS. for the Spanish ambassador in Venice, Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, whose library was later incorporated in the Escorial.<sup>48</sup> It was boasted that his searches had penetrated clear to Mt Athos. As the Vatopedi codex B is the only one known to have contained all three of Gesner's titles in the sixteenth century, we must surmise that Sophianos had them from that very source. Moreover since B remained in the East, where it was not likely to be examined by scholars repeatedly, the suspicion arises that C also, being copied directly from B, may have been copied by Sophianos himself. This becomes a certainty when we compare C with signed specimens of Sophianos' handwriting.<sup>49</sup> The main hand throughout the Cambridge MS., and on fol. 122–131, is no other than his. Furthermore there are certain notes in a late hand in the margins of B itself, and this also proves now to be the hand of Sophianos: B fol. 5r23, σημείωσαι τὸ τοῦ Διονυσίου συγγραμμάτιον; 8r35, σημείωσαι καὶ τοῦτο τὸ συγγραμμάτιον; 11v8, ἔως ὁδε; 16v26, καὶ τοῦτο τὸ τοῦ Φίλωνος; 17v19, ἔως ὁδε; also 3r and 25v Αθως ὅπος opposite the mention of Athos in the text; also 37v the last four lines of fluv., which had stood on 38r. These notes not only call attention, but also limit it (ἔως ὁδε), to Bosp., Eux. and Philo. This is probably because these are the only pieces that are neither in Gelenius' edition of 1533 nor in the apograph C. Sophianos must have known

<sup>47</sup> Willy Ley, *Konrad Gesner, sein Leben und Werk* (*Münchener Beiträge zur Geschichte und Literatur der Naturwissenschaften und Medizin XV–XVI* [1929]).

<sup>48</sup> Graux, *Essai sur les origines du fonds grec de l'Escorial* (1880) 172–174; Legrand, *Bibliographie Hellénique . . . aux xx<sup>e</sup> et xvi<sup>e</sup> siècles I* (1885) clxxxvii–cxciv; Vogel and Gardthausen, *Die griechischen Schreiber* (1909) 356 f.

<sup>49</sup> Omont, *Fac-similés de mss. grecs des xv<sup>e</sup> et xvi<sup>e</sup> siècles* (1887) pl. 40.

## C-cro

Gelenius' recent edition and even have had a copy at hand to supply the missing end of fluv. In C he began to copy all that was new in B, but he was interrupted in Bosp. and left notes in B for future searchers.

Sophianos brought his incomplete copy back to Venice and the texts were soon broadcast in manuscript among contemporary savants. Unfortunately the master copy C soon disappeared; no student of the Minor Geographers from Holsten to Gürgerich even mentions C. It was bound up with other mathematical MSS. of Sophianos and in this state was acquired by John Moore, bishop of Norwich and Ely (d. 1714), whose library was purchased by George I for Cambridge University in 1715. In the front there is a table of contents entitled "Recueil d'autheurs grecs de mathématique", in a hand which seems to be that of Jean-Baptiste Hautin, a French numismatist (d. 1640) whose name appears in several of Moore's MSS.<sup>50</sup> I examined and collated MS. C at Cambridge in May 1934.

## CI-15 (16th cent.)

The following MSS. are the known derivatives of C earlier than 1600. MSS. of later date are from the hands of known scholars and will be mentioned under their names in the bibliography (255, 71, 76, 86).

1. Paris, Bibl. Nat., grec 2554, fol. 109–130.
2. *Ibid.*, 2554, fol. 135–159.
3. *Ibid.*, 1405, fol. 1–17. These three belonged to Francesco d'Asola of Venice, brother-in-law of Aldus Manutius, whose books were purchased by Francis I for his library at Fontainebleau in 1542 (*BECh* 46 [1885] 624). c2 and c3 are in the same hand.
4. Vienna, Nationalbibl., hist. gr. 122, fol. 178–183, incomplete, ends at dgn. 1126, copied from c3.
5. Rome, Bibl. Vatic., graec. 1415, fol. 52v–90r.
6. Milan, Bibl. Ambros., N 46 sup. (545).
7. *Ibid.*, C 263 inf. (903), fol. 338–350. There is a description of this MS., with excerpts, in a Savile MS. in the Bodleian Library, Sum. Cat. 6557, fol. 146. A duplicate of the Savile MS. is in a Gale MS. in Trinity College, Cambridge, No O.5.15.
8. Paris, Bibl. Nat., grec 1406, belonged successively to Card. Sirleto (d. 1585), the Duca d'Altemps in Rome, Gabriel Naudé in Paris, and Card. Mazarin. See A. Diller in *AJP* 57 (1936) 125, n. 2.
9. Rome, Bibl. Vatic., Palat. gr. 62, fol. 200–213.
10. Escorial, Ω I 11 (508), fol. 334–348, omits Bosp., belonged to

<sup>50</sup> A Catalogue of the MSS. preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge (1856–1867) *passim*.

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- Mendoza, patron of Sophianos (see note 48), collated by Müller (II xlvi).
11. Oxford, Bodleian Libr., D'Orville 1 (Sum. Cat. 16879), fol. 53–67, omits Bosp., belonged successively to Card. Granvelle of Besançon (d. 1586), J. J. Chiflet, N. J. Foucault, and J. B. D'Orville (see z433). It was the source of the first edition of Agath., dgn., and htp., by Sam. Tennuli in 1671 (z90).
  12. Paris, Bibl. Nat., grec 2857, fol. 71, only the beginning of Agath., 4110–34.
  13. London, Brit. Mus., Old Royal 16. C. IV, pt II, fol. 90–94, the fragment of Agath. copied from c12 with a Latin translation by P. Morellus ca 1565.
  14. Madrid, Bibl. Nac., N 138 (4759), fol. 154–166. Müller (II xlvi, 1) says it ends with htp. vi but includes Bosp. See *Catalogus codicium astrologorum graecorum XI* 2 (1934) 88.
  15. Turin, Bibl. Naz., b. VI. 25 (245), was lost in the fire of 24 Jan. 1904 (*Riv. di Filol.* 32 [1904] 412 f.). Pasini, *Codd. mss. bibl. regii Taurinensis Athenaei I* (1749) 366, mentions Agathererus only, not dgn., htp. and Bosp. This MS. is identical with the one mentioned by Montfaucon, *Bibliotheca bibliothecarum I* (1739) 200, in a list of "MSS. Gr. in aliqua bibliotheca Romana, cuius nomen excidit", all of which MSS. are (or were) in Turin.

I have inspected all these MSS. except Nos 10, 14, 15. They fall into groups according to their agreement in errors: 1–7, 8–9, 10–11, 12–13. All are derived from C, as is shown by their constant agreement with C against B, from which C was copied directly. In two places smearing of ink in C gave rise to false readings in the apographs: Agath. 4v12 τὰ πλεῖστα ἐκ τῶν Ἐκατάλον μεταγράψας, where the word πλεῖστα,<sup>51</sup> smeared in C, is omitted in all the apographs except 12 and 13, from which it is cited indirectly and doubtfully by the latest editors; and Agath. 4v39 Καλαυρία, smeared in C, is copied as *Kapía* in all the apographs except 10 and 11. The diagrams in dgn. are omitted in all the apographs except 8, 10 and 11.<sup>52</sup> c8 repeats the word ἐπυθόν on the particular line, just as in C (see above), while c11 has the particular line, and no other, in red.

The apographs of C are very degenerate and the editions have scarcely improved on them. Müller's collation of these MSS. is slovenly

<sup>51</sup> Müller (II 471) failed to find this reading in Paris. 2857 and cites it from Gronovius (z94), who had it from Vossius (z71). F. Jacoby, *FGH I* (1923) p. 3, conjectures in the dark that Gronovius had it from the Vienna MS., which he also cites. The actual tradition of this reading is A B C c12 c13 Vossius Gronovius vulg.

<sup>52</sup> Youssouf Kamal (z421) gives photographs of c8 and c10.

## c10-D

in the extreme and fails to produce even the meagre improvement they could afford. Before the discovery of B and C they were the only source for their texts, but now their value is nil and they serve only to show how far manuscript tradition may deteriorate in late copies.

## D (late 13th cent.)

Codex Parisinus graecus supplementi 443 in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris consists of 72 parchment leaves numbered as 144 pages, 17 × 12 cm., in nine quaternions. The signatures of the quires and abrupt beginnings and endings of the texts show that two quires are lost at the beginning, another between pp. 48 and 49, and at least one at the end. The contents of the codex are (or were) as follows. Almost all are unique; the only other tradition more recent than the sixth century is codex E, which contains Isid. and parts of Hcl.<sup>53</sup>

Μαρκιανὸς Ἡρακλεώποτον ἐπιτομὴ τῶν ταῦ βιβλίων Ἀρτεμιδώρου τοῦ Ἐφεσίον γεωγράφου (Art.),<sup>54</sup> probably occupied the two lost quires at the beginning of D, as Marcian refers to this work in the two following works. Müller (I xii) rejects this suggestion, perhaps because two quaternions would not be sufficient for the work, to judge from the fragment of Mnp. below. Art. may also have been incomplete.

*Eiusdem περίπλους τῆς ἔξω θαλάσσης* (Ext.)<sup>55</sup> in two books, pp. 1–48, begins and ends abruptly from loss of quires in D. The context shows that very little is missing at the beginning, so that most of the two lost quires is free for Art. Book II begins at 2822.<sup>56</sup> Each book has a preface (Marc. 101–1013, 2913–3204).

*Eiusdem ἔκδοσις τῶν τριῶν βιβλίων Μενίππου τοῦ Περγαμηνοῦ τῆς ἐντὸς θαλάσσης περίπλου* (Mnp.)<sup>57</sup> pp. 49–60, begins abruptly from loss of a quire in D and ends incomplete from a defective archetype. At the end there is a notice λείπη (sic), p. 61 is blank, and at the top of p. 62 is another notice ἐτέρα συγγραφή, all signifying that the text is incomplete. The extant portion consists of the last four items of the table of contents, Marcian's preface (Marc. 4904–5615) and a few pages of the periplus (Mnp. 5615–6022). Additional fragments are preserved in Eux. (see below, ch. 5). This piece,

<sup>53</sup> Unless we should add the citations of Scylax and Menippus in Const. Porph. *De them.* I 2. See p. 42 with addendum.

<sup>54</sup> Art., Müller I 574–576.

<sup>55</sup> Marc. Ext., Müller I 515–562.

<sup>56</sup> In citations of the contents of codex D the page number is followed by a line number of two digits without punctuation, viz 2822 = p. 28 line 22, 101 = p. 1 line 1, 10501 = p. 105 line 1.

<sup>57</sup> Marc. Mnp., Müller I 563–573; see below, ch. 5.

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being without title or subscription in D, was mistaken for Art. by Scrimger in d<sub>2</sub> (see below) and was so called until Hoffmann (1838, 2194) exposed the error.

*Σκύλακος Καρυανδέως περίπλους τῆς οἰκουμένης* (PsSlx),<sup>58</sup> 6305–10501, preceded by a notice on Scylax by Marcian (6202–6302) and a citation of Aelius Dius (6302–6304) to the effect that Scylax addressed himself to Darius (see our p. 46), and followed by two extraneous chapters, a *diaphragma* of the Aegean Sea (10501 ff.) and a list of islands (10601 ff.). The periplus is falsely ascribed to the Scylax of Caryanda mentioned in Herod. IV 44.

*Ἀθηναίου πόλεων σκώμματα καὶ ὄδοι καὶ περίπλους*, 10611 f., an isolated title that seems to refer to Hcl<sub>d</sub>. (see below).

*'Ισιδώρου Χαρακηνοῦ σταθμοὶ Παρθικοί* (Isid.),<sup>59</sup> 10613–11110.

*Δικαιάρχου ἀναγραφὴ τῆς Ἑλλάδος* (PsDic.), 11110–12426. This piece is composed of more or less disconnected excerpts from two distinct works. The first and last excerpts, 11110–11413 and 12320–12425, are from a description of Greece in comic trimeters addressed to one Theophrastus.<sup>60</sup> This work is probably designated in the subscription at 12426 quoted above, being ascribed to Dicaearchus because he was an associate of the well-known Theophrastus. The poem is not by Dicaearchus, however, because the opening lines conceal the true author's name *in acrostichis*, *Διονυσίου τοῦ Καλλιφῶντος*, otherwise unknown, discovered by Kirchner (1644, 278) and Lehrs (1843, 222).—The rest of the excerpts, 11413–12319,<sup>61</sup> are from a work in prose describing intimately the towns and cities of Greece. This work seems to be designated by the isolated title at 10611 f., which would ascribe it to one Athenaeus or to an Athenian. However, another excerpt, on Mt Pelion, from the same work is found in codex E, and an ancient quotation from that excerpt ascribes it to one Heraclides Creticus (see below, p. 31).

A *periegesis* or *periodos* (scarcely a periplus) of the Mediterranean Sea in comic trimeters addressed to Nicomedes king of Bithynia (Nic.),<sup>62</sup> pp. 125–143, ending abruptly, as p. 144 is illegible and the rest of codex D is lost. Probably about half of the work is preserved, but additional fragments are preserved in Eux. (see below, ch. 6). There is no title, and the poem remains anonymous in spite of a quotation in Stephanus Byzantius s. *Διονύσου πόλις*. At 12501, ahead of the text itself, occur the words *εὐτυχῶς Μαρκιανῷ* (see below), which have become *Μαρκιανοῦ Ἡρακλεώπον* in the

<sup>58</sup> PsSlx, Müller I 15–96.

<sup>59</sup> Isid., Müller I 244–254.

<sup>60</sup> Dion. Call., Müller I 238–243.

<sup>61</sup> Hcl<sub>d</sub>, Müller I 97–110.

<sup>62</sup> Nic., Müller I 196–237.

D

apograph d<sub>2</sub>. Hence the early editions ascribe the poem to Marcian of Heraclea. Holsten (1630, 257) and Vossius (1639, 270) ascribed it to Scymnus of Chios. Meineke (1846, 2227) pointed out that this authorship is impossible, and the poem has since been cited as Pseudo-Scymnus. A better title would be *auctor ad Nicomedem regem*. (See addenda to p. 42.)

Codex D is in general of poor quality. The parchment is defective, with holes and imperfect edges. In the 6th quaternion (pp. 81–96) it is thinner and whiter than in the rest. In the 9th (pp. 129–144) it did not take the ink very well. The conventional sequence of flesh and hair sides is as in A and B. There is no ruling; the first pages have as few as 22 lines with ample margins, but the pages become fuller until at the end they have as many as 28 lines with scarcely any margins. For no evident reason pp. 46 f. are crowded with 30 lines in smaller script. Titles, tables of contents, texts, lines of verse, subscriptions, all follow continuously without leaving even the end of a line blank. All the pieces that end complete have subscriptions, but all except PsSlx begin, where preserved, without title—a feature more proper in papyrus rolls than mediaeval codices. The words *εὐτυχῶς Μαρκιανῷ* at 12501 also are probably an ancient colophon (see below, p. 46). Initial letters of even small sections of the texts were left for the rubricator, who often failed to supply them. There are many simple paragraphs in red and a few more elaborate ones at major divisions, but nothing ornamental. On page 116 a quotation of verse is indicated in the margin, as in A. In PsDic. and Nic. the verses are written consecutively like prose. In some parts proper names are overscored in red, as in B. There is only one marginal note in the whole codex, at Ext. 2612.

The small, erect, clear handwriting is almost identical with Paris. gr. 117, a MS. of the Gospels dated in 1262.<sup>63</sup> The scribe is untouched by the late Byzantine revival of scholarship associated with Maximus Planudes. He is less competent and independent than those of A B C. His accentuation is often illiterate. Final -as is always oxytone. Final a η ω always have iota subscript. Compounds often have interior breathings: *προεἵρημένων*, σύν and ἐν are not assimilated: σύνπαντες, ἔνμετρος. Confusion of equivalent vowels and diphthongs is common, though not rampant; the scribe sometimes corrects his own errors of this type. μεσιμβρία is constant. The scribe is prone to *sauts du même au même*. Incipient omission or repetition is visible at 2805, 8502, 9805. Three omissions can be supplied in Isid. from E and three or four in

<sup>63</sup> Omont, *Fac-similés des mss. grecs datés de la Bibl. Nat.* (1891) pl. 56. A facsimile of D pp. 92 f. is given by Poulain de Bossay (2272).

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Mnp. from Eux. However, in PsSlx and Nic. at least, which are more corrupt than the others, a great part of the damage is older than D, since it can be traced in Eux. also (see p. 115).

The codex has suffered serious external damage. Besides the loss of the first, second, sixth and last quires, already mentioned, the gatherings became loose and rubbed on each other, so that the first and last pages are somewhat abraded. Important passages on pp. 1 and 128 are obliterated and have never been deciphered, p. 144 is entirely illegible and pp. 112–113 have been retraced by a later hand. One leaf (pp. 93 f.) has been torn and only a fragment of the upper inside corner remains. On pp. 142 f. damp has rendered small spaces in the lower portions illegible; but this seems to have occurred after the apographs dr, d<sub>2</sub> and d<sub>4</sub> were made. The blank page 61 is now filled with illiterate scribbling, and there is a *κε βούθει με* on p. 32.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century codex D was used by Paolo da Canale in Venice, producing the apographs dr and d<sub>2</sub>. It was acquired, probably in Italy in 1570, by Claude Dupuy (d. 1594), who let Scaliger take the apographs d<sub>4</sub> and d<sub>7</sub>. Later, according to a note in d<sub>6</sub>, it passed into the possession of the Pithous, where it lay for centuries in oblivion. For after Scaliger used it codex D disappeared until 1837, when the Bibliothèque Royale purchased it at the sale of the Bibliothèque de Rosny among MSS. from the library of Le Peletier de Rosanbo, descendant of Pithou.<sup>64</sup> The reappearance of the codex stimulated work on the Minor Geographers by E. Miller, A. J. Letronne, S. F. W. Hoffmann and B. Fabricius. Müller consulted D constantly in preparing his edition. I have examined it repeatedly in Paris and have complete negative photographs.

### dr (ca 1505)

Codex Monacensis graecus 566 in the Staatsbibliothek in Munich has 74 paper leaves, 16·5 × 11·5 cm. The nucleus of the codex is fol. 2–65, in eight quaternions neatly written with 24 lines to a page, containing Ext. fol. 2–29r with 29v–33 blank, PsSlx fol. 34–49 ending abruptly at 912r, Isid. 50–52r, PsDic. 52v–57 ending abruptly at 1200r, Mnp. 58–63r with 63v–65 blank. The pieces always begin on a new page, often on a new quire (2, 34, 50, 58). The abrupt ends of PsSlx and PsDic. are due to loss of quires; they have catchwords for the next quires. Originally Mnp. (fol. 58–65) followed Ext. (fol. 2–33), and Nic. probably followed PsDic. d<sub>2</sub>, which is largely an apograph of dr, has the contents of D entire and in order. dr was written in halves; for

<sup>64</sup> L. Delisle, *Cabinet des mss. II* (1874) 8, 294.

### D-d<sub>1</sub>

fol. 2r and 34r are both signed as initial quires and the rubricator worked through the second half (PsSlx Isid. PsDic.) but did nothing in the first half (Marc. Ext. Mnp.), leaving blank spaces for titles and initials.

The MS. is a manifest apograph of D. It reproduces the abrupt incipits and explicits of Ext. and Mnp., leaving blank pages for the explicits. The damages in D on pp. 93 f. and 128 are represented by *fenestrae* in d<sub>2</sub> (94 is omitted entirely). The scribe commits few errors, even incipient ones, so that this kind of evidence of derivation is lacking; but presumably dr is a direct apograph of D. At Isid. 1110r the name *Συγάλ* in D appears to be *Ασιγάλ* by the intrusion of a superscript *a* from the next line, and it was so written at first in dr, but immediately corrected, thus indicating direct use of D. The scribe was an accurate scholar; for his text presents unusual improvement over its archetype. The illiterate corruptions of D are removed and there are numerous substantial emendations which imply a knowledge of classical language and literature. Incurable corruptions are marked with two points: above the word. The first fragment of Dion. Call. and some of the quotations in Hcld. are versified in dr (or d<sub>2</sub>), but the last fragments of Dion. Call. and Nic. are still written as prosé in d<sub>2</sub>. The rubricator gives titles for Isid. and PsDic. as well as PsSlx, and was probably responsible for the mistaken ascription of Nic. to Marcian of Heraclea in d<sub>2</sub> (above, pp. 20 f.). Since he did not touch Ext. and Mnp. there is no attempt to make up titles there and the salutation to Amphithalius at 4904 is even omitted. Subscriptions in dr (or d<sub>2</sub>) are in black or red; Ext. and Mnp., but not Nic., have λείπ(ει).

The scribe of dr can be identified. The three codices Monac. gr. 565–567 are of the same size and binding—cardboards covered with parchment from Latin MSS., bound over the back with white pigskin stamped with a roller bearing the initials *WG*. Eleven more codices (404, 406, 445, 486, 491–494, 533, 534, 546)<sup>66</sup> have a similar binding, but are of larger size and have a different stamp, with *WG 1546*. In all these *WG* codices there are two main hands, which sometimes become almost alike and may be identical. Fortunately the hand that occurs in dr is signed in 546 fol. 17r, *'Ενερίησο ἔτει ἀφεω μῆνος Ιανουαρίου κῆνη Παῦλος ὁ Δεκαναλεύς*. Paolo da Canale was a Venetian youth of patrician birth, a member of Aldus' Neacademia. He showed great promise as a scholar, but died in 1508 at the age of 25.<sup>67</sup> The *WG* bindings are

<sup>66</sup> Aug. Burckhardt, *Hieroclis synecdemus* (1893) ix f., says cod. Bruxell. 14255 is signed "e libris Davidis Hoeschelii A." and is by the same hand as Monac. 566.

<sup>67</sup> G. degli Agostini, *Istoria degli scrittori veneziani II* (1754) 549–555; G. Morelli, *Aldi Pii Manutii scripta tria* (1806) 40 ff., 58 ff.

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German of the latter part of the sixteenth century.<sup>68</sup> Apparently Paolo's MSS. had been acquired by some Bavarian, who had them all bound alike. № 492 has an *ex-libris* 'Ιωάννον τοῦ Μοιζάνον εἰμί.

The present codex dr contains three elements foreign to the original nucleus. There are bifolia in the front and back with one leaf pasted to the boards. The fly-leaf in the back (fol. 66) has the first three chapters of PsGalen on weights and measures (Hultsch 218.25–222.4) in a different hand. After this leaf is inserted an extra quaternion (fol. 67–74) of smaller size, containing Mnp. in a still different hand (dr<sup>2</sup>) probably copied from fol. 58–65. The fly-leaf in front (fol. 1) now contains tables of contents and *ex-libris*. The first notice was simply *Epitome Artemidori*, a false inference from the opening words of Ext. The second notice adds an index for the rest of the nucleus, designating Mnp. as προσθηκὴ γεωγραφικῶν βιβλίων. The third notice is *Davidis Hoeschelij A. M.* Later hands notice fol. 66 and 67, and make a few notes in the text (dr<sup>3</sup>).

David Hoeschel of Augsburg (1556–1617) probably possessed all the WG codices; for three of them bear his name (491, 493, 566). The signature in 491 is dated 1584. He used 534 in his *Homiliae quaedam sacrae* (1587). He lent 566 to Fr. Sylburg in Heidelberg (d. 1596)<sup>69</sup> and used it himself in his *editio princeps* of 1600 (225). However, in the edition Hoeschel quotes unmistakable readings of dr as from a *codex Hervuorti*. Hans Georg Hoerwarth was chancellor of Bavaria, and the edition was dedicated to him. Hoeschel's reference, if not merely a courteous fiction, may mean that Hoerwarth had previously owned the WG codices. Hoeschel's books were finally acquired by the Stadtbibliothek of Augsburg, of which he had been librarian. The Augsburg MSS. were removed to Munich in 1806 and catalogued by Hardt. Collations of PsDic. in dr were obtained by Marx (2148) and Buttmann (2186), and B. Fabricius described the codex anew in 1845 (2204). Müller (I xii) did not see it, but relied on Fabricius. I studied dr in Munich in July 1936.

### d2 (ca 1505)

Codex Palatinus graecus 142 in the Vatican Library at Rome has 271 paper leaves, 21.5×16.5 cm., in four parts, viz fol. 2–81, Demosthenes I–III, XVIII; fol. 82–133, Lycophron and Hesiod *Theogony*; fol. 134–177, paraphrases of Theocritus 1–8; fol. 178–271, a copy of D. The first two parts are by one hand, the last two by another, both

<sup>68</sup> K. Haebler, *Rollen- und Plattenstempel des XVI. Jahrhunderts I* (1928) 157 f.

<sup>69</sup> See the document published by A. Ruland in *Serapeum. Zeitschr. für Bibliothekswissenschaft* 17 (1856) 235.

### dr–d2

of the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. In the fourth part the first quire is a quaternion entirely blank. Then follow seven quinternions and two quaternions containing the Minor Geographers: Ext. fol. 186–207 with 208–210 blank, Mnp. 211–215 with the last page almost blank, PsSlx 216–235, Isid. 236–238r, PsDic. 238v–245, Nic. 246–256r with 256v–271 blank. As in dr the pieces begin on a new page, often on a new quire (186, 216, 236, 246).

The MS. agrees almost constantly with dr (where preserved) against D. That it was in part copied directly from dr is shown by an incipient repetition at PsSlx 6903 πρὶν [εὐεργετῆν . . . νυκτὸς (6701–3)]. In dr fol. 37r ends with πρὶν and 36v begins with εὐεργετῆν; the scribe of d2 failed to turn fol. 37 and began to repeat 36v (see z436). However, d2 was not copied entirely from dr because in Isid. it sometimes agrees with D against dr. In both MSS. Isid. begins with a new quire. In d2 fol. 236r the scribe first copied in red the subscription to PsSlx (10610 f.), although that text ends in the middle of 235v; he then copied in black the isolated title that follows in D (10611 f.), then the synopsis of Isid. (10613–10701), then the text (10701 ff.), adding a title in red in the margin. In dr fol. 50r the scribe begins correctly with the synopsis, followed by the title in red, followed by the text, just as he had done for PsSlx in fol. 34 f., where the notice on the author precedes. It is plain from this arrangement as well as from the collation of the texts of Isid. that here d2 is partly independent of dr. It is not likely that dr has been altered, but that d2 began at this point to copy directly from D, though still under the influence of dr, as he still has some of the emendations of dr. It is impossible to ascertain the exact degree and extent of the independence without full collations of both MSS. The two apographs were probably written at the same time, since D and dr were still together when d2 was written. Moreover I thought I recognized the hand of d2 in the WG codex 404, continuing the work of the hand of dr, and the size of d2 is the same as WG codices 486, 491–494. The two scribes were probably collaborators. The scribe of d2 was certainly the inferior member. His hand is stiff and awkward, ill at ease with Greek script. Holsten (z42) thought it a woman's; I would suggest a boy, amanuensis of Paolo da Canale. He frequently makes accidental omissions, one of several lines (Ext. 2318–2406). He was unable to improve the text and his MS. is of value only for the portion now lost from dr, the ends of PsSlx and PsDic., and Nic. entire, where d2 offers readings emended from D, presumably copied from dr.

In the 1550's codex d2 was listed under its present number (142) in the catalogue of the library of Ulrich Fugger of Augsburg.<sup>71</sup> This

<sup>71</sup> MS. Palat. lat. 1950 fol. 182–194. d2 fol. 11 is signed 142 Hen. See K. Christ,

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catalogue indicates the provenance of the codices by abbreviated names, the one for d<sub>1</sub> and many others being *Henr.* It has been conjectured that *Henr.* was Henry Scrimger, a Scottish savant who was for a time Fugger's librarian. This is confirmed by Scipio Tettius, *Index librorum* (ca 1555, see 2434), where it is stated that Scrimger possessed copies of Marcian, Scylax and Dicaearchus. A second hand in d<sub>2</sub> (d<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>) has sought to identify Ext. and Mnp., which lack titles in D or d<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup>. On fol. 186r he infers correctly from the subscription at 2820 that Marcian of Heraclea is the author of the first piece. On fol. 211r he infers incorrectly that Mnp. is the epitome of Artemidorus mentioned at Marc. 5307 ff. This identification persisted till Hoffmann's *Artemidorus* (1838, 2194). On fol. 236r the same hand refers the isolated title at 10611 f. to Hcld. 11413, thus anticipating Müller's conjecture after the rediscovery of D. On fol. 216r he alters Aelius Dius (D 6302) to Aelius Dionysius.<sup>73</sup> This false reading also persisted until Müller's edition. This hand must be Scrimger's, especially because Tettius' notice, "Marciani periplus libri tres in Bibl. Henrici Scrimgeri Scotti", is based on these inferences by d<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>. It was probably from Scrimger that Matthew Budé got his copies of Scylax and PsDic. for Stephanus (d<sub>3</sub>).

In 1571 Ulrich Fugger migrated to Heidelberg and made over his library to the Palatine, in which its Greek codices became the basic fund. In 1598 Mark Velser borrowed d<sub>2</sub><sup>74</sup> for David Hoeschel, who based his edition of 1600 upon it. After the Palatine library was taken to Rome in 1623 and incorporated in the Vatican, d<sub>2</sub> was consulted by Holsten. There are a few notes by various later hands (d<sub>2</sub><sup>3</sup>), probably Hoeschel and Holsten. Müller (I xi f.) consulted d<sub>2</sub>, and I examined it in May 1936.

### d<sub>3</sub> (1550–1575)

In 1589 Henr. Stephanus published in Geneva the *editio princeps* of PsDic. from a copy Mathieu Budé, son of Guillaume, had brought from Italy as early as 1576 (see 221). The copy contained PsSlx also, but apparently not the second fragment of Dion. Call. (12320–12425), which Stephanus neither prints nor mentions. Stephanus' text agrees with d<sub>1</sub> and d<sub>2</sub> against D and with d<sub>2</sub> against d<sub>1</sub>. Hence we may surmise

"Zur Gesch. der griech. Handschr. der Palatina", ZBB 36 (1919) 3–34, 49–66; U. Cassuto, "I manoscritti Palatini ebraici", Studi e Testi 66 (1935) 97–103; A. Biedl, "Beiträge zur Gesch. der codd. Pal. graec.", Byz. Zeitschr. 37 (1937) 18–41.

<sup>73</sup> Gale MS. O.5.23 in Trinity College, Cambridge, contains a copy of Phot. Bibl. 279 falsely entitled *Excerpta ex Dionysio Atticista* (scil. *Aelio Dionysio*) in Henry Scrimger's hand (*Stud. Ital. di filol. class.*, 1 [1893] 259 f.).

<sup>74</sup> K. Preisendanz, "Handschriftenausleihe in der Bibl. Palatina", *Festschr. Georg Leyh* (1937) 62.

### d<sub>2</sub>–d<sub>4</sub>

that Budé, like Tettius, obtained these texts from Scrimger's d<sub>2</sub>. Scrimger, Budé and Stephanus all lived in Geneva.

### d<sub>4</sub> (1571?)

Scaliger MS. 32 in the Bibliotheek der Rijks-Universiteit in Leiden consists of three quaternions and one ternion (30 leaves), all written in the hand of Joseph Scaliger (1540–1609). Fol. 1–4 contain copies of Greek and Latin inscriptions. Fol. 5–13 contain Nic. without title, with a notice at the *fenestra* (12803 ff., see p. 22), "Haec de industria deleta erant", and another at the end, "Reliqua omnia desiderantur. Quaternionis enim huius extrema pagina [scil. D p. 144] penitus usu detrita atque deleta erat. Sed et non paucos quaterniones alios deesse argumento est Europa, quae nondum absoluta est. Quare praeter reliquum Europae, totae Asia et Africa desiderantur." Fol. 14–18 contain PsDic. in the same order as in D, with title as well as subscription from D 12426, and after the latter the words *εὐτυχῶς Μαρκιανῷ* from 12501. Fol. 19 f. contain Marcian's preface to Mnp. (4904–5615) without title. The rest of the MS. contains foreign material, beginning in different ink on the same page (20v) with Empedocles' *Sphaera* revised by Demetrius Trichinius.

d<sub>4</sub> obviously derives from D independently of d<sub>1</sub>–3, as in fact Scaliger himself says in his letters to Hoeschel (see below). The texts in meter (Nic., Dion. Call., and quotations in Hcld.) are all versified. All the texts are otherwise modernized and much emended. The orthographical illiteracies of D are consistently removed and substantial emendations are frequent, still more so than in d<sub>1</sub>. Most of the improvement is in the primary text, but some is in the margins, which also contain corrections from the archetype and once (12215 f.) a supplement in a different style, as if added later.

Scaliger wrote to Hoeschel in 1600 that he had copied these texts from an ancient defective MS. belonging to Claude Dupuy, in which verse was written as prose, as several Italian scholars had failed to notice.<sup>75</sup> Dupuy travelled in Italy in 1570–1571.<sup>76</sup> He probably returned to Paris by way of Valence, where he and Scaliger had been studying law together under Cujas,<sup>77</sup> and d<sub>4</sub> was probably written then. Most of the inscriptions on fol. 1–4 are from Rome, including two 'nuper effossae Romae 1570' (CIL VI 20420, 2107), and were doubtless copied from Dupuy's copies preserved in Dupuy MS. 461 in the Bibl. Nat. in Paris.

<sup>75</sup> Josephi Scaligeri Epistolae (Leiden 1627) Nos 386–387, pp. 734 f.

<sup>76</sup> P. de Nolhac, *La Bibliothèque de Fulvio Orsini* (1887) 65.

<sup>77</sup> J. Bernays, *Joseph Justus Scaliger* (1855) 40 f.; Mark Pattison, *Essays I* (1889) 151–153.

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Also among Dupuy's booty from Rome copied by Scaliger was Scipio Tettius' *Index librorum*,<sup>78</sup> and Scaliger's copy indicates that Dupuy as well as Scrimger has Scylax, Isidorus and Dicaearchus.

After Scaliger migrated to Leiden in 1594, the apographs d5 and d6 were taken from d4. After Scaliger's death his MSS. were acquired by the University Library in Leiden. No previous editor of the Minor Geographers has known directly of d4; Müller thought d6 was Scaliger's apograph. Prompted by the new catalogues of the Leiden MSS. (1910), I visited the library in May 1935 and collated d4 with photographs of D.

### d5 (1594?)

Vulcanius MS. 88, also in the University Library in Leiden, contains: fol. 33 "In Dicaearcho edito ab H. Stephano iambici versus qui ad calcem libri positi sunt [Dion. Call. 11110-111413] in ms. exemplari Scaligeri sunt initio operis positi. Pag. 75 ubi desinit Dicaearchus H. Steph., Scaliger haec habet", followed by Dion. Call. 12320-12425, which d3 had omitted; fol. 34-37 Marcian's preface to Mnp.; fol. 38-54 Nic.; fol. 54v-72 Empedocles' *Sphaera* etc. The MS. was copied from Scaliger's d4 by Bonaventura Vulcanius, rector of Leiden 1588-1612, probably soon after Scaliger came to Leiden in 1594.

### d6 (1594?)

MS. 3957 in the Summary Catalogue of the Bodleian Library in Oxford contains papers of Isaac Casaubon (1559-1614). Fol. 126-136 (formerly 155-165 and originally 2-12, so that one blank leaf is missing ahead) contain Nic. copied from d4. Four hands or styles can be distinguished. d6<sup>1</sup>, a stiff hand in dark ink, probably of an amanuensis, copied on fol. 126-129 exactly d4 fol. 5-8 (Nic. 12501-13323). d6<sup>2</sup>, a fluent hand in light ink, copied on fol. 130-135 the rest of Nic. with the note at the end in d4, adding, "Statim in Scaligeri MS. sequebatur Dicaearchi descriptio Graeciae de qua vos [scil. Casaubon] alibi ad textum ab Hen. Steph. editum . . .". It also corrects d6<sup>1</sup>, and writes a note at the head of Nic. (fol. 126r), "Incerti auctoris sunt. nam Scalig. descriptsit ex longe vetustiss. cod. MS. Pythoei literis plane fugitivis et scriptura incerta propter summam vetustatem". d6<sup>1-2</sup> reproduce Scaliger's marginal readings just as in d4, but d6<sup>2</sup> designates them by *Sc.* or *Scal.*, unaware that the marginalia are not all emendations and that not all of Scaliger's emendations are in the marginalia. A number of readings in Nic. have since been falsely ascribed to Scaliger on the evidence of d6<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>78</sup> See z434. Scaliger's copy is preserved in Leiden, MS. Scal. 58B.

### d4-d7

d6<sup>3</sup>, probably the same as d6<sup>4</sup>, but with dark ink and thicker pen, deletes the last words of the note, *de qua etc.*, and proceeds, fol. 135-136, "Dicaearchus MS. Josephi Scal. ita se habebat. primo loco praemittebantur versus illi qui in edit. H. S. habentur fol. 76 [scil. Dion. Call. 11110-111413] ubi plurima varietas lectionum. mox sequebatur oratio prorsa contigua illis [Hcl. 11413-12319] ut illa ab H. S. sunt edita, nisi quod continua omnia . . . sequebantur denuo hi iambici . . . [copies Dion. Call. 12320-12425, omitted in d3]. atque sic ordo totius MS. cod. Scal. nisi quod alia epistula adhuc geographicā [Marcian's preface to Mnp., 4904-5615] subiiceretur quam forte mitto si tempus et ocium est, sin minus, alias. Vtinam tuo Straboni aliquid sic accedat. operam et horas illis describendis bene collocatas existimarem; sin minus, at voluisse sat est. Statuit autem Vulcanius eadem omnia cum Dicaearcho edere aliquando. vix puto iam futurum. est etiam penes me sphaera descripta versibus iamb. vetustiss. poetae quam corredit Triclinius Scholiastes Sophoclis. si usibus tuis eam voles, pete, mittam. errata omnia mihi, scribae meo, codicis fugitivae scripturae imputato."

The MS. was possibly written by Richard Thompson, who corresponded with Casaubon from Leiden in 1593-4 and opened a correspondence between Casaubon and Scaliger themselves.<sup>79</sup> There seems to be a connection with d5 in the careful account of Dion. Call. and Hcl. and the mention of Vulcanius. The unique knowledge of Pithou's ownership of the archetype D in the note on fol. 126r is puzzling (see p. 22).

Casaubon sent this MS. to Mark Velser for David Hoeschel, who based his text of Nic. chiefly upon it in the *editio princeps* of 1600 (z25). A later hand (d6<sup>4</sup>) adds after the note on fol. 126r, "In ms. codice quod habet D. Hoeschelius [scil. d2] auctor datur Marcianus Heracleota", and writes marginal indices on Nic. in Latin. Later d6 was among his father's correspondence which Meric Casaubon, son of Isaac, deposited in the Bodleian Library. Hudson (z97) quotes its readings throughout. The note on fol. 126r was read by J. A. Cramer for E. Miller (z198) as well as by Hudson, but both deciphered it incorrectly. I examined d6 at Oxford in August 1934.

### d7 (1571?)

Scaliger MS. 61, fol. 131 f., contains in Scaliger's own hand excerpts from Hcl. entitled ἐκ τῶν Ἀρτεμιδώρου γεωγραφουμένων. No reason for this title is apparent. Many, but not all, of the emendations in d4 appear also in d7, while there are none in d7 that do not appear in d4.

<sup>79</sup> Mark Pattison, *Isaac Casaubon* (1892) 62 f.

Hence the MS. seems to be previous to d4. It does not seem to have any connection with Stephanus' edition of Hcl. (1589, 221). There is an apograph of it by H. Lindenbrog (1570–1642) in the Staatsbibliothek in Hamburg, MS. phil. 250 in 4°, pag. 207 ff. See E. Ziebarth, "Heinrich Lindenbruch und Joseph Justus Scaliger", *Beiträge zur Gelehrten geschichte des siebzehnten Jahrhunderts* (Hamburg 1905) p. 88.

### E (late 13th cent.)

Codex Parisinus graecus 571 in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, of 430 bombycine leaves, 31.5 × 25 cm., falls into two parts in different hands on different materials. The first contains orations of Gregory of Nazianz; the second, fol. 417–430, consists of 14 leaves containing portions of the Minor Geographers. There were originally at least two full quaternions, but the second has lost its first and last leaves, both of which bore Greek text. The two quaternions may have been complete in themselves, but the first has a signature *īγ*, showing that 12 quires once preceded. The pages are ruled for 38 lines. The ink is very black, with red for subscriptions etc. The script is similar to that in D, but larger and not erect. It is probably of the late thirteenth century.

The first three pages, fol. 417r–418r, contain Isidorus, *Stathmi Parthici* (Isid.). At the beginning there is merely a scroll in red across the top of the page, at the end the title is subscribed in red—the same form as in D. The text is complete and essentially the same as in D, though independent of it, for it supplies three omissions and corrects other errors in D.

On fol. 418v–430r after a similar scroll follow without title some excerpts from the chrestomathies from Strabo found in AB. The order of these excerpts is remarkable. They begin at XVI 17 and continue to the end (XVII 67); then follows (423v) a series taken from VII 13–55 in reverse order; then (424v) a series, interrupted by the missing leaf, from XII 34–XVI 16; then (429v) a series from XI 22–28. The books the excerptor omits describe what were the Latin portions of Christendom in the late thirteenth century, Spain (III), Gaul (IV), Italy (V–VI) and Greece (VIII–X). As far as it goes the text is the same as in AB, though again independent of them. Each *ōτι* stands on a new line with an initial in red in the left margin. A change from one book of Strabo to another may be indicated by the words *ἔτερον βιβλίον* in red; so for XVII, VII, XIV, XV, but not for XII, XVI, XI. XVI lacks a title in AB also.

The excerpts from chrest. are followed, or rather continued, by two more *ōτι* excerpts from a different source, though there is no indication

of it in the MS. The first, 430r15–v34, is an account of Mt Pelion, *ὅτι τὸ καλούμενον Πήλιον ὄρος . . . τουάντην εἶναι* (Pel.);<sup>80</sup> the second, 430v35–38, ends abruptly, but what is preserved coincides with an excerpt in D 12124 ff. Holsten and Vossius connected the preceding excerpt (Pel.) also with the anonymous prose excerpts in D 11413–12319 (Hcl., see p. 20), with which it is congruous in style and content. Moreover Pel. is quoted by Apollonius, *historiae mirabiles* 19, under the title *'Ηρακλεῖδης ὁ Κρητικός ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι πόλεων*, which seems more appropriate to D 11413–12319 than to Pel. itself. Accordingly Müller, following Osann, ascribed all these excerpts to Heracleides.<sup>81</sup>

Codex E first appears in the collection of Greek MSS. owned by Cardinal Niccolò Ridolfi of Florence (d. 1550) and later by Catherine de Medici, queen of France (d. 1589), from whom it passed into the Bibliothèque du Roi. E was inspected by Holsten, Vossius, Bredow, Miller, Müller and others. I studied it in 1935 and have photographs of fol. 417rv, 418r, 430rv.

### e1–8 (16th–17th cent.)

The following MSS. are the known derivatives of E. Nos 1–4 contain Isid. only, Nos 6–7, Pel. only. I have inspected all except Nos 2 and 8.

1. Rome, Bibl. Vatic., Ottobuoni greco 60, fol. 1–4, 16th cent., formerly belonged to Sirleto and Altemps (see on MS. c8), and was used by Holsten.
2. Copenhagen, Royal Library, regius antiquus 2075, may be the source of J. A. Fabricius' variants on Isid. from a "codex regius Parisiensis" (E) quoted by Hudson (1703, 297). See Graux, "Rapport sur les mss. grecs de Copenhague", *Archives des missions scientifiques*, III<sup>e</sup> série, 6 (1880) 141–238 = *Articles originaux*, 250–330.
3. Paris, Bibl. Nat., suppl. grec 292, fol. 1–2, Isid. copied by Ismael Boulliau, probably ca 1640–1645, with an erroneous note at the end, "In fine huius codicis [scil. E] est Agatharchidae fragmentum de Pelio monte ex Photio transcriptum".
4. *Ibid.*, suppl. gr. 883, fol. 3–6, Isid. copied by P. D. Huet in 1652.
5. *Ibid.*, imprimé G. 900r, Hoeschel's edition (225) with E readings on Isid. in the margins.
6. Leiden, University Library, Vossianus gr. in-oct. 15, fol. 90–96, copied by Isaac Vossius in Paris in the 1640's, contains Pel. with the word *Dicaearchi* added above later. The text is emended.
7. London, Brit. Mus., Harley 3318, fol. 59–60, *Dicaearchi fragmentum* copied from e6. The MS. belonged to J. G. Graevius (d. 1704) (see CR 5 [1891] 365–372).

<sup>80</sup> Pel., Müller I 106–108.

<sup>81</sup> See Daebritz in RE 15 (1912) 484–6.

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8. Hudson (1703, 297) first published the *Dicaearchi fragmentum de monte Pelio*, having received it from J. A. Fabricius, who said he had found it in the library of Marquard Gude (d. 1689). This library is now in the Landesbibliothek in Wolfenbüttel, but I do not find Pel. in Franz Koehler, *Die griech. Hss. zu Wolfenbüttel* (1913). MS. e8 may be the same as e7, as Hudson's readings agree with e6-7 against E.

G (ca 1550)

At Lyons in 1561 were printed two small volumes entitled *Petri Gyllii de Bosporo Thracio libri III* and *Petri Gyllii de topographia Constantinopoleos et de illius antiquitatibus libri quattuor*,<sup>82</sup> both of which quote extensively from the *Anaphus Bospori* of Dionysius Byzantius (Bosp.). Pierre Gilles of Albi (1489-1555)<sup>83</sup> was sent to Constantinople by Francis I in 1545 to collect books for the royal library. At the death of the king in 1547 he was still in the East, but no funds were forwarded and his mission was not completed. After various adventures and travels he set out from Constantinople for Italy, but was taken by pirates and held for ransom in the island of Jerba. Eventually liberated, he spent his last days in Rome writing up his travels and researches.

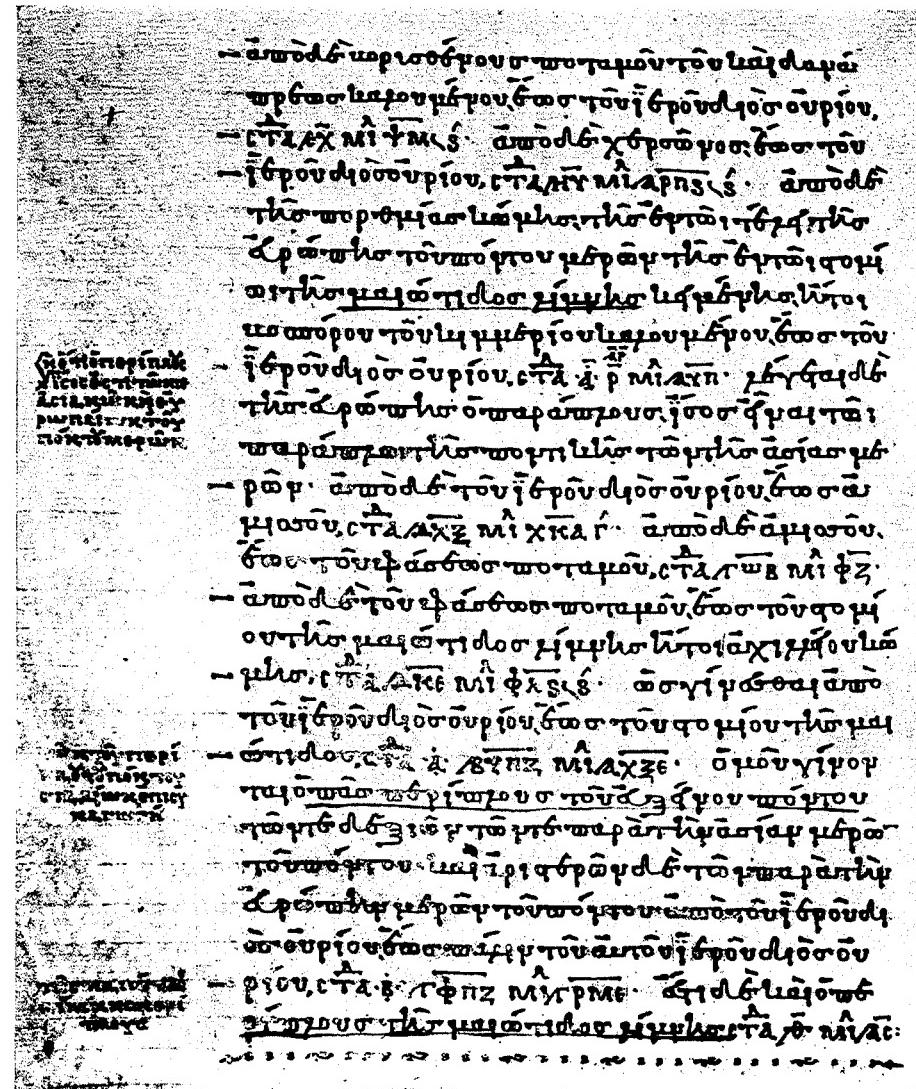
Gilles makes Bosp. the basis of his own work on the Bosphorus and quotes it almost entire in Latin translation (G). He says it had been lying in oblivion, but does not indicate when or where he found it, except that it was after he had undertaken his researches on the Bosphorus.<sup>84</sup> Wescher suggested that he may have chanced upon the five quires now missing at the beginning of codex A, which contained Bosp. entire. But Güngerich has since shown that Gilles can scarcely have had the marginalia on Bosp. in AB, which he patently ignores.<sup>85</sup> He may still have had an apograph of A or B in which the marginalia were omitted, as in C. In the text of Bosp. G betrays many of the corruptions found in B, but also suggests many small emendations of B. It is a

<sup>82</sup> Both were reprinted by Elzevir at Leiden in 1632; in Iac. Gronovius, *Thesaurus antiquitatum graecarum VI* (1699) 3087-3342; in Anselm Bandurius, *Imperium orientale I* (1711) 249-428; and *de Bosporo Thracio* in Müller, II 2-101. See also *The Antiquities of Constantinople*, by Petrus Gyllius, translated and enlarged by John Ball, London 1729.

<sup>83</sup> E. T. Hamy, "Le père de la zoologie française. Pierre Gilles, d' Albi", *Nouvelles archives du Muséum d'histoire naturelle* (Paris), 4<sup>e</sup> sér., 2 (1900) 1-24; E. Jacobs, *Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der Bibliothek im Serai* (*Sitzungsberichte der Heidelberg Akad. der Wiss., Philos.-hist. Klasse*, 1919, 24. Abhandl.) 18-20.

<sup>84</sup> Müller II ii:

<sup>85</sup> Wescher, ed. Bosp. (2282) xxii-xxiv; Güngerich, ed. Bosp. (2415) xxi-xxiv.



CODEX A. Heidelberg, Palat. graec. 398, fol. 16v.

କାହାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆଶିଷ ଦିଲା । ଏହାର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆଶିଷ ଦିଲା । ଏହାର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆଶିଷ ଦିଲା ।

CODEX B, British Museum, add. 19391, fol. 4r (lower part).

4

πόκανον πολλαῖς εἰς αἰδεμένην παρ τῷ Πολιτείᾳ  
καὶ τὴν διάστασιν. Τοῦτον διεπειπτούντος τοῦ Λαζαρίου  
παραστῆσθαι. Τροφαῖς τε τούτης στήσει παραστῆσθαι.  
Παρακαλεῖται τοῦτο εἰς τούτην την παραστήσιν.  
Τοῖς συγχρεόμενοῖς τούτῳ παραστῆσθαι τοῦ  
τηγανοῦ τοῦ "εἰδιδόμενος" εἰς παραστήσιν.  
Τελεόφεντι καὶ πολεμάτῳ ἀκολουθίᾳ. παλλή παρ-  
χομένοις καὶ μηδέν. τοῖς συνέστητοι αὐτοῖς παρα-  
στῆσθαι παραστῆσθαι τούτης οὐδὲν, εἰς παραστήσιν  
τοῦτο. Κατεχόμενοι δὲ τοῦτον παραστῆσθαι Κερασεύτη.  
Στάθητι δὲ παραστῆσθαι παλλή τούτο παραστῆσθαι  
οἵτε τούτο παραστῆσθαι παραστῆσθαι. Καὶ πα-  
ραστῆσθαι παραστῆσθαι τοῦτο θελούται. τούτη  
ηροεστί. Κατεχόμενοι αὐτοῖς διέργονται. Καὶ ταῦτα  
τηγανοῦ τοῦ Βαρνάβατος. αὐτοῖς ταῦτα παραστῆσθαι  
εἰς παραστήσιν τοῦτο τοῦτο. αὐτοῖς παραστῆσθαι  
αὐτοῖς μετακομίζει τούτη διά. οὐδεποτε  
εἰκαστοντας εἰς παραστήσιν παραστῆσθαι παραστῆσθαι  
εἰς παραστῆσθαι εἰς παραστῆσθαι. Εἰς παραστῆσθαι  
τηγανοῦ τοῦτο, αὐτοῖς Κατεχόμενοι καὶ παραστῆσθαι  
εἰς παραστῆσθαι, τούτη Κατεχόμενοι τούτη παραστῆσθαι  
παραστῆσθαι. παραστῆσθαι παραστῆσθαι παραστῆσθαι  
παραστῆσθαι εἰς παραστῆσθαι παραστῆσθαι παραστῆσθαι  
παραστῆσθαι παραστῆσθαι παραστῆσθαι παραστῆσθαι

delicate question how substantial such emendations must be to prove independent tradition. Critics have accepted Wescher's (2282) verdict that G is independent of B. Güngerich believes that in two instances at least G's readings must be independent of A. However, none of the readings is entirely convincing, and so late a parallel to the early and unique tradition of A seems improbable. Conrad Gesner met Pierre Gilles as well as Nic. Sophianos in Venice in 1544.<sup>86</sup> These three being the first moderns to know that Bosp. was extant, it is possible that Sophianos or Gesner put Gilles on the track of it. In that case he would have obtained an apograph of B from Mt Athos.

Gilles' copy of Bosp. has never been found. He says he rewrote his work on the Bosporus, which the pirates of Jerba had compelled him to tear up and throw into the sea (*De Bosporo Thracio* III 2), and he quotes ancient authors more extensively than seems possible in the East.<sup>87</sup> So he must have had a copy of Bosp. in Rome after his return. Although there was talk of theft by *homines ambitiosi* and *plagiarii*, Gilles' books and papers were brought back to France by his countryman and lifelong patron Georges Cardinal d'Armagnac, who turned them over to Antoine Gilles, nephew of Pierre, for publication.<sup>88</sup> In 1627 Holsten wrote to Peiresc asking him to inquire after d'Armagnac's library and see if he could find Bosp. in it (see 241, 48, 50). Peiresc obtained a catalogue of the library, dated in 1561, the year of d'Armagnac's death,<sup>89</sup> but it lists of Gilles only the translation of Aelian

<sup>86</sup> See above, notes 47 and 83 (Jacobs).

<sup>87</sup> Gilles quotes over fifty ancient and mediaeval authors in his *De Bosporo Thracio*, most of them already in print. The ecclesiastical historians Socrates, Sozomen and Euagrius he had in the famous edition of Stephanus (Paris 1544), which he mentions as follows (p. 94b Müller), "scripta Euagrii vel hoc ipso nobilia facta quod nobilibus et plane regiis Parisiorum characteribus jam dudum pervulgata etiam longe ultra Chalcedonem vagentur". He also used the recent editions of Lycophron and Tzetzes (Basle 1546) and Dionysius Periegetes with Eustathius' commentary (Paris 1547). He quotes the Byzantine historians Zonaras, Nicephorus (Gregoras) and Laonicus Chalcondylus, which were first printed in Latin translation by Oporinus at Basle 1556–1562. He also quotes Procopius' *Anecdota*, Zosimus, Codinus, Cedrenus, and refers to Photius' *Bibliotheca* (92b), none of which was printed until much later. He quotes an anonymous historian (74b) and scholia on Dionysius Periegetes (44a, 89b) from MSS., and refers to variant readings in MSS. of Herodotus (43a), Xenophon (11a), and Procopius (90a). Such a compilation at that time surely belongs in Italy. However, even in his letter from Aleppo in 1549 Gilles quotes Strabo, Pliny, Stephanus, Procopius, the Antonine itinerary and the anthology of epigrams (Müller II xii–xiv).

<sup>88</sup> Gesner's preface in *Aelianiana opera* (1556); the prefaces in the Lyons editions of Gilles' works. See Hamy (note 83) pp. 22 f.

<sup>89</sup> Preserved among Peiresc's papers at Carpentras, MS. N° 1769, fol. 167–184 (*Cat. général des bibl. publ. de France. Départements, Tome XXXV* [1899] 175).

and the description of the elephant, etc., published in one volume at Lyons in 1562. The translation of Demetrius Constantinopolitanus, published in the same volume, and the works on the Bosphorus and Constantinople, published in 1561, are not mentioned.

Meanwhile G is the sole source for the part of Bosp. that stood on the missing fol. 7 of codex B.

### J (10th cent.)

Holsten in 1628 (z43) recognized certain passages in Joannes Damascenus, *De fide orthodoxa*, as drawn from Agathemerus, and he used them as an *ante quem* for Agathemerus, supposing them to be genuine in the text of Joannes. Investigation has revealed that they are merely excerpts from Agathemerus interpolated in Joannes; their occurrence is neither constant in the MSS. of Joannes nor confined to them. The earliest occurrence is in the tenth century. The relation of J to A is uncertain. J and B supplement each other in Agath. 4r28 f., where each has a brief omission. The text of the excerpts is as follows:

a. Άνεμοι δὲ πνέουσιν ἀπὸ ἀνατολῆς θερινῆς καικίας μέσοις, ἀπὸ ἀνατολῆς ισημερινῆς ἀπληιώτης, ἀπὸ ἀνατολῆς χειμερινῆς εὖρος, ἀπὸ δύσεως χειμερινῆς λύφης, ἀπὸ δύσεως ισημερινῆς ζέφυρος, ἀπὸ δύσεως θερινῆς ἀργέστης ἦτοι 'Ολυμπίας δὲ καὶ Ἰάπυξ καὶ ἐργάστης, ἐντα νότος καὶ ἀπαρκτίας ἀντιπνέοντες ἀλλήλοις. ἔστι δὲ μέσος ἀπαρκτίου καὶ καικίου βορέας, εὔρον δὲ καὶ νότου μέσος Φοίνικες δὲ καλούμενος εὐρόντος, μέσος δὲ νότου καὶ λιβός λιβόντος δὲ καὶ λευκόντος, μέσος δὲ ἀπαρκτίου καὶ ἀργέστου θρασκίας ἦτοι κίρκος ὑπὸ τῶν περιοίκων ὀνομαζόμενος. εἰσὶν οὖν οἱ πάντες ἵβη, ὃν ἡ διαγραφὴ ἔστιν αὕτη. The rose of winds supposed to follow is usually lacking. (Agath. 4r23-27.)

b. "Εθνη δὲ οἰκεῖ τὰ πέρατα κατ' ἀπλιώτην Βακτριανοί, κατ' εὖρον Ἰνδοί, κατὰ Φοίνικα Ἐρυθρὰ θάλασσα καὶ Αἰθιοπία, κατὰ λευκόντον οἱ ὑπὲρ Σύρων Γεράμαντες, κατὰ λίβα Αἰθίοπες καὶ δυσμικοὶ Ὑπέρμαυροι, κατὰ ζέφυρον Στῆλαι καὶ ἀρχαὶ Λιβύης καὶ Εὐρώπης, κατὰ ἀργέστην Ἰβηρία ἢ νῦν Ἰσπανία, κατὰ θρασκίαν Κελτοὶ καὶ τὰ ὄμορα, κατὰ ἀπαρκτίαν οἱ ὑπὲρ Θράκην Σκύθαι, κατὰ βορρᾶν Πόντος Μαιῶτις Σαρμάται, κατὰ καικίαν Κασπία θάλασσα καὶ Σάκες. (Agath. 4r27-30.)

c. Περὶ πελαγῶν. Διαδέχεται τὸ Αἴγαδον πέλαγος Ἐλλήσποντος λήγον εἰς Αἴβυδον καὶ Σηστόν. εἴτα ἡ Προποντίς λήγουσα εἰς Χαλκηδόνα καὶ Βυζάντιον, ἔνθα τὰ στενὰ ἀφ' ὃν δὲ Πόντος ἄρχεται. εἴτα ἡ Μαιῶτις λίμνη. πάλιν δὲ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς Εὐρώπης καὶ Λιβύης Ἰβηρικὸν τὸ ἀπὸ Στηλῶν εἰς

Prof. Francis Gravitz, of Indiana University, very kindly inspected the MS. for me at Carpentras in 1934.

Πυρήνην τὸ ὅρος, Λιγυστικὸν δὲ τὸ ἔως τῶν τῆς Τυρρηνίας περάτων. Σαρδάνιον δὲ τὸ ὑπὲρ τὴν Σαρδὰνεων πρὸς τὴν Λιβύην κάτω. Τυρρηνικὸν δὲ τὸ μέχρι Σικελίας λήγον, ἀρχόμενον ἀπὸ Λιγυστικῆς ἄκρων· εἴτα Λιβυκόν· εἴτα Κρητικὸν καὶ Σικελικὸν καὶ Ἰόνιον καὶ Αδρίαν τὸν ἀνακεχυμένον ἐκ τοῦ Σικελικοῦ πελάγους, ὃν καλοῦσι Κορωθιακὸν κόλπον ἦτοι Αλκυονίδα θάλασσαν. τῷ δὲ Σονιών καὶ Σκυλλαίω περιεχόμενον πέλαγος Σαρωνικόν· εἴτα Μυρτῶν καὶ Ἰκάριον, ἐν φασὶ Κυκλαδές· εἴτα Καρπάθιον καὶ Παμφύλιον καὶ Αἴγυπτιον. ὑπὲρ δὲ τὸ Ἰκάριον ἔξῆς ἀναχεῖται τὸ Αίγαδον. ἔστι δὲ ὁ τῆς Εὐρώπης παράπλους ἀπὸ Τανάδιος ποταμοῦ ἐκβολῶν ἔως Ἡρακλέους στηλῶν στάδια δύο, θύβη. τῆς δὲ Λιβύης ἀπὸ Τίγας ἔως στόματος Κανωβικοῦ στάδια δύο, θύβη. τῆς δὲ Ασίας ἀπὸ Κανώβου ἔως Τανάδιος ποταμοῦ μετὰ τῶν κόλπων δὲ παράπλους στάδια δύο, θύβη. δμοῦ παράλιος σὺν κόλποις τῆς καθ' ἥμας οἰκουμένης στάδια δύο, θύβη. (Agath. 4r31-38.)

d. Εἰσὶ δὲ αἱ γνωθεῖσαι ἐπαρχίαι τῆς γῆς ἦτοι σατραπίαι αἰτται· Εὐρώπης μὲν ἐπαρχίαι λόγοι, πίνακες τέλοι. . . . Λιβύης ἐπαρχίαι ἵβη, πίνακες δύο. . . . Ασίας ἡπείρου μεγάλης ἐπαρχίαι μῆτη, κανόνες δώδεκα. . . δμοῦ γίνονται Εὐρώπης μὲν πίνακες τέλοι, ἐπαρχίαι λόγοι, πόλεις ἐπίσημοι ἵβη. Λιβύης δὲ πίνακες μὲν ἵβη, χῶραι ἵβη, πόλεις ἐπίσημοι ἵβη. Ασίας δὲ μεγάλης πίνακες μὲν ἵβη, ἐπαρχίαι δὲ μῆτη, πόλεις ἐπίσημοι ἵβη· αἱ πάσαι τῆς οἰκουμένης χῶραι ἵδη, πόλεις ἵβη, with lists of provinces for each continent. (Ptol. Geogr. VIII 29, see z437.)

These excerpts are found in the following MSS. I have inspected Nos. 1-6.

1. Paris, Bibl. Nat., Coislin 374, 10th cent., contains c d b on fol. 307v-31ov. a is lacking. See Montfaucon, *Bibliotheca Coislinaiana* (1715) 581-584. The codex also contains both Joannes Damascenus, *De fide orthodoxa*<sup>91</sup> (fol. 83 ff.), and Athanasius, *Quaestiones ad Antiochum*<sup>92</sup> (fol. 248 ff.), the two works with which the J excerpts are associated in later MSS. (See addenda.)
2. Oxford, Bodleian Libr., Sum. Cat. 298 (Cromwell 13), 11th cent., Jo. Dam., op. cit., with a after cap. 22, c after cap. 23, d b after cap. 24.
3. Paris, Bibl. Nat., grec 1106, 11th cent., Jo. Dam., op. cit., with a b after cap. 22, c after cap. 23. d is lacking.
4. Ibid., grec 1116, 12th cent., Jo. Dam., op. cit., with a and rose of winds after cap. 22. b and c are on secondary leaves inserted later, d is lacking.
5. Ibid., grec 1111, 11th cent., Jo. Dam., op. cit., with a only after cap. 22.

<sup>91</sup> Migne, *Patrologia graeca* 94 pp. 900-909.

<sup>92</sup> Ibid. 28 pp. 598 ff.

6. Milan, Bibl. Ambros., E 18 sup. (274), 11th cent., Jo. Dam., *op. cit.*, with *a* only after cap. 22.
7. Basle, Universitätsbibl., A III 4, 14th cent., Athan., *op. cit.*, with *c* only on fol. 472v. See Fr. Wallis, "On some MSS. of the Writings of St Athanasius", *Journ. of Theological Studies* 3 (1901) 245–252; R. P. Casey, "Greek MSS. of Athanasian Corpora", *Zeitschr. für die neutest. Wissenschaft* 30 (1931) 58–63.
8. Vienna, Nationalbibl., theol. graec. 2, 14th or 15th cent., Athan., *op. cit.*, with *c*, copied from No 7. See Wallis and Casey, *loc. citt.*
9. Tübingen, Universitätsbibl., Mb. 3, 15th cent., Athan., *op. cit.*, with *c* only on fol. 296r. See W. Schmid, *Verzeichnis der griech. Hss. der Kgl. Universitätsbibl. zu Tübingen* (1902) 8.
10. Munich, Staatsbibl., graecus 287, 14th cent., miscellanea, *c* on fol. 76v. See Fr. Boll, *Cat. codd. astrologorum graecorum* VII (1908) 16.

### K (12th cent.)

Many MSS. of Dionysius Periegetes have miscellaneous excerpts on geography in lieu of prolegomena, among which are sometimes found the following bits from Agathemerus and Ptolemy.

*a. Πόθεν ἐκλήθη Ὀικεανός; παρὰ τὸ ὀκέανος ἀνίεν κύκλῳ τὴν γῆν· Εὐρώπη δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐρους ὀνομάσθη· Ασία δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀσσον εἶναι τοῖς ἀπ' Εὐρώπης ιοῦσι· . . . Λιβύη δὲ ὑφ' Ἑλλήνων ἄγνωστος· Φοίνικες δὲ ἔθνος ἐπίσημον ἀπό τυνος Φοίνικος ὀνομασθέντες.* (Agath. 419–21.)

*b. Εὐρώπης ἐπαρχίαι λδ, πίνακες ἡ· Λιβύης ἐπαρχίαι δώδεκα, πίνακες δ· Ασίας ἐπαρχίαι μδ, πίνακες δώδεκα.* (Ptol. Geogr.)

*c. Τίνες πρῶτοι ἐν πίνακι τὴν οἰκουμένην ἔγραψαν; αἱ Αναξίμανδρος ὁ Μιλήσιος, β Ἐκαταῖος, γ Δημόκριτος ὁ Θαλοῦ μαθητής, δ Εὔδοξος. τὴν δὲ γῆν οἱ μὲν στρογγύλην ἔγραψαν, Δημόκριτος δὲ προμήκη, Κράτης ἡμικύκλιον, Ἰππαρχος τραπεζοειδῆ, ἄλλοι δὲ εὐροειδῆ, Ποσειδώνιος ὁ Στωικὸς σφενδονοειδῆ, ω κατηκολούθησεν διαινόσιος.* (Agath. 411–16.)

I have found these excerpts in cod. Ambros. C 222 inf. (886), 13th cent., fol. 300v; cod. Vat. Pal. gr. 331, 14th cent., fol. 1; cod. Paris. 1310, 15th cent., fol. 129r. Müller (II 428) prints *c* only, and that from Bernhardy, who cites cod. Vat. Pal. gr. 96.<sup>93</sup> Eustathius (12th cent.) must have found *c* already in the MSS. of Dionysius, for he draws upon it in his commentary on Dionysius, p. 208, 14 Müller, τὴν τῆς οἰκουμένης πινακογραφίαν . . . οδ δὴ τολμήματος κατάρξαι μὲν ίστόρηται Αναξίμανδρος,

<sup>93</sup> Bernhardy (see z166) xxxv, 317, 977. Bernhardy used collations of Vatican MSS. of Dionysius by W. Uhden, Prussian ambassador in Rome, preserved in Berlin, Preuss. Staatsbibl., MS. fol. gr. 20.

'Ἐκαταῖος δὲ μετ' αὐτὸν τῇ αὐτῇ τόλμῃ ἐπιβαλεῖν, μετὰ δὲ Δημόκριτος μαθητευσάμενος Θάλητι, καὶ τέταρτος Εὔδοξος, and 217, 33, δικῆν σφενδόνης· τοιαύτη γάρ τὸ σχῆμα ἡ οἰκουμένη γῆ, καθὰ καὶ Ποσειδώνιῷ δοκεῖ, and in his commentary on the Iliad, VII 446 (p. 690, 38), καθ' "Ομηρον μὲν ἀπείρων ἡ ὅλη γῆ, ὃ ἐστι σφαιροειδῆς καὶ στρογγύλη, τὴν δὲ οἰκουμένην γῆν Ποσειδώνιος μὲν ὁ Στωικὸς καὶ Διαινόσιος σφενδονοειδῆ φασί, Δημόκριτος δὲ προμήκη, τραπεζοειδῆ δὲ "Ιππαρχος. In fact the odd combination of Agathemerus and Ptolemy, the former unique in codex A, the latter cited in a scholion in A (see p. 114), suggests that K and J were both excerpted by the same person, probably in the ninth century, contemporary with A.

### P (13th cent.)

The miscellaneous prolegomena in the MSS. of Dionysius Periegetes also often include the following excerpt from Eux. 1631–v26:

Ἄπὸ τοῦ Ἱεροῦ λεγομένου πενταστομίου τοῦ Ἰστρου ποταμοῦ ἔως τοῦ ἱεροῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου ἥτοι στόματος τοῦ Πόντου σταδ., γχμ., γινόμενα μιλ ὑπὲ γ'. Άπὸ δὲ Βοσπόρου ποταμοῦ τοῦ Δαναπάρεως καλουμένου ἔως τοῦ ἱεροῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου σταδ., εχ., μιλ ψῆς c' s'. Άπὸ δὲ Χερσάνων ἔως τοῦ ἱεροῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου σταδ., γ., μιλ, αρῆς c' s'. Άπὸ δὲ τῆς Πορθίμας κώμης τῆς ἐν τῷ τέλει τῆς Εὐρώπης τοῦ Πόντου μέρους τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης ἥτοι Βοσπόρου τοῦ Κιμμερίου καλουμένου ἔως τοῦ ἱεροῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου σταδ. ἂ ρ., μιλ, αὐπ. Άπὸ δὲ τοῦ ἱεροῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου ἔως πόλεως Αμισοῦ σταδ., δχξ., μιλ χκᾶ γ'. Άπὸ δὲ Αμισοῦ ἔως τοῦ Φάσιδος ποταμοῦ σταδ., γᾶβ., μιλ φξ. Άπὸ δὲ τοῦ Φάσιδος ποταμοῦ ἔως τοῦ στομίου τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης σταδ., δρν., μιλ φῆγ γ'. Γίνεται δὲ ὁμοῦ διά πᾶς περίπλους τοῦ Εὐξείνου πόντου, τῶν τε δεξιῶν τῆς Ασίας μερῶν τοῦ Πόντου τῶν τελευταίων, τῶν τε εὐωνύμων μερῶν τῆς Εὐρώπης, ἔως τοῦ Ἱεροῦ σταδ. μυριαδ. γ φπξ., μιλ, γρμε. Ό δὲ περίπλους τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης, εἰς ἣν τρέχει διά Τάναις ποταμός, σταδ., θ., μιλ, ασ.—"Εστι δὲ τὸ στάδιον ἔχον μῆκος διποδόνων ἐστι τὸ ἐπποδρόμιον· τοιαῦτα δὲ ἐπτὰ ποιοῦσι μῆλον ἔν.—"Οτι καὶ μυριάδων σταδίων ἐστὶν ἡ περιήγησις τῆς γῆς, ὡς τῷ Ἐρατοσθένει δοκεῖ.

The excerpt is found in the following MSS., all of which I have inspected except Nos 8, 11, 13–15.

i. Paris, Bibl. Nat., grec 1630, 13th or 14th cent., fol. 195rv. This miscellaneous codex does not contain the poem of Dionysius, but only portions of the prolegomena. However, it offers the best text of all the MSS. of the excerpt P. Both Holsten and Vossius found the excerpt in this MS. and took copies of it, preserved among their papers (see z51, 71, 76).

## 2. CODICES

2. Milan, Bibl. Ambros., C 222 inf. (886), 13th cent., fol. 300v, has the excerpt P twice among prolegomena to Dionysius, *a* the first two sentences only, and later *b*, the whole excerpt.
3. Paris, Bibl. Nat., grec 1310, 15th cent., fol. 129r, apparently derives from N° 2, with *a* and *b* combined.
4. Rome, Bibl. Vatic., greco 902, 13th cent., fol. 212v, has the same excerpt as N° 2a, added after Dionysius' poem. See A. Ludwich, *Aristarchus homeriche Textkritik II* (1885) 547, 555.
5. *Ibid.*, Palat. graec. 331, 13th or 14th cent., fol. 11rv, the whole excerpt among the prolegomena, partly illegible.
6. *Ibid.*, Regin. graec. 147, 14th cent., fol. 105r, the whole excerpt among the prolegomena.
7. Florence, Bibl. Laurenz., XXVIII 25, 13th or 14th cent., fol. 11rv, the whole excerpt among the prolegomena.
8. Leiden, Univ. Library, B. P. G. 74F, 15th cent., from the library of Alex. Petau of Paris (d. 1672), sold to Queen Christina of Sweden in 1650 (L. Delisle, *Cabinet des mss. I* [1868] 287–289), contains Dionysius with the same prolegomena as N° 7, to judge from an apograph in Paris, Bibl. Nat., suppl. grec 83, fol. 46–72, copied by P. D. Huet at Stockholm in 1652.
9. Rome, Bibl. Vatic., greco 999, 14th cent., fol. 47rv, the whole excerpt P among prolegomena added after Dionysius' poem.
10. Paris, Bibl. Nat., grec 2708, 15th or 16th cent., fol. 254–300, Dionysius with apparatus similar to N° 9.
11. Rome, Bibl. Vatic., Rossianus graecus 28, 15th or 16th cent., Dionysius with apparatus copied from N° 10. See Ed. Gollob, "Die griech. Literatur in den Hss. der Rossiana in Wien", *SAWW* 164–III (1910) 77 f.
12. *Ibid.*, greco 1385, 15th or 16th cent., fol. 105–159, Dionysius with excerpts at the end, apparently copied from N° 10.
13. Dresden 175, 15th cent., a duplicate of N° 14, probably its archetype.
14. Vienna, Nationalbibl., hist. gr. 122, 16th cent., fol. 1–32, Dionysius with apparatus similar to N° 9. See Kollar, *Commentariorum de Aug. bibl. Caes. Vindob. supplementi liber primus* (1790) 538.
15. Escorial, Σ II 7, 15th cent., fol. 256–284, Dionysius with apparatus similar to N° 9. See Cat. codd. astrol. graec. XI 1 (1932) 37 and A. Revilla, *Catálogo de los códices griegos de la bibl. de el Escorial* I (1936) 308.

In all the MSS. except N° 1–4 the words of the first sentence ἔως τοῦ ἱεροῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου ἦτοι στόματος are transposed to the beginning; in

## P–Q

2b they are omitted. The context of excerpt P is similar in all the MSS., that is, certain other excerpts recur with it constantly. In N°s 7–15 the context is exactly the same, a fixed series of excerpts recurring in all those MSS., as in Müller II 457, whether before or after Dionysius' poem itself. The text of excerpt P, as restored from the comparison of the MSS., is probably independent of codices AB, from which it differs freely. In one numerical datum P is correct where AB are corrupt (*Eux.* 16v3). Although Holsten and Vossius had excerpt P from Paris. 1630, Kollar (*loc. cit.*) first identified it explicitly with *Eux.* It was first printed entire by Müller from MS. N° 10 and Huet's copy of N° 8 (I cxv f., II 457).

## Q (14th–15th cent.)

Codex Hauniensis regius antiquus 1985 in the Royal Library in Copenhagen is a composite volume in-quarto.<sup>94</sup> The next to the last leaf is filled with the following excerpts in a fourteenth- or fifteenth-century hand.

Ἄναμέτρησις τῆς οἰκουμένης ἀπάστης κατὰ σύνοψιν. Χρὴ γινώσκειν ὅτι πάστης τῆς γῆς ὁ περίμετρος στάδια ἐστὶ μυριάδες δισχίλιαι τριακονταπέντε· μῆκος δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας οἰκουμένης ἀπὸ στόματος Γάγγον ἔως Γαδείρων στάδια ὀκτακισχίλια τριακόσια ὀκτώ· τὸ δὲ πλάτος ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰθιοπικῆς θαλάσσης ἔως τοῦ Τανάϊδος ποταμοῦ στάδια τρισχίλια πεντακόσια· τὸ δὲ μεταξὺ Εὐφράτου καὶ Τίγριδος ποταμοῦ, δὲ καλεῖται Μεσοπόταμον, διάστημα ἔχει σταδίων τρισχίλιων· ταῦτην τὴν ἀναμέτρησιν πεποίηκεν Ἐρατοσθένης ὁ τῶν ἀρχαίων μαθητικώτατος.

Τοῦ Πόντου ὁ περίμετρος. Ἀπὸ τοῦ Βυζαντίου εἰς τὸ Σοσθένιον στάδια ὀγδοήκοντα, μίλια δέκα καὶ ἥμισυ· ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Σοσθενίου εἰς τὸ Ἱερὸν στάδια τεσσαράκοντα, μίλια πέντε ἥμισυ· τὸ πᾶν μίλια δεκαέξι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ἱεροῦ Διοσουρίου ἦτοι στόματος τοῦ Πόντου ἔως τοῦ Ἱεροῦ στόματος τοῦ Ἰστρου ποταμοῦ στάδια τρισχίλια ἔξακόσια τεσσαράκοντα, μίλια τετρακόσια ὀγδοηκονταπέντε ἥμισυ. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ἱεροῦ Διοσουρίου ἔως Βοσφόρου ποταμοῦ τοῦ καὶ Ἀνάπρεως καλούμένου στάδια πεντακισχίλια ἔξακόσια ἔβδομηκοντα, μίλια ἑπτακόσια τεσσαρακονταέξ ἥμισυ. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ἱεροῦ Διοσουρίου ἔως Προθμίας πόλεως τῆς ἐν τέλει τῆς Εὐρώπης τῶν τοῦ Πόντου μερῶν τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης ἦτοι Βοσπόροι τοῦ Κιμερίου καλούμένου στάδια χίλια ἑκατόν, μίλια τετρακόσια ὀγδοήκοντα. λέγεται δὲ τῆς Εὐρώπης ὁ περίπλος ἵσος εἴναι τοῦ περίπλου τῆς Ποντικῆς τῶν τῆς Ασίας μερῶν. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ἱεροῦ Διοσουρίου ἔως Άμισους στάδια τετρακισχίλια ἔξακόσια ἔξηκοντα, μίλια ἔξακόσια εἰκοσιὲν ἥμισυ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Άμισου ἔως τοῦ Βάφεως ποταμοῦ στάδια τρισχίλια ὀκτακόσια εἴκοσι, μίλια πεντακόσια ἑπτά. Ἀπὸ

<sup>94</sup> Ch. Graux, "Rapport sur les mss. grecs de Copenhague", *Archives des missions scientifiques*. III<sup>e</sup> série 6 (1880) 211–214 = *Articles originaux* 303–307.

δὲ τοῦ Βάσεως ποταμοῦ ἔως τοῦ στόματος τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης στάδια χίλια τετρακόσια δύδοικονταεπτά, μίλια ἔξακόσια ἑξηκονταπέντε ἡμισου. ὅμοι γίνεται ὁ περίπλους τοῦ Εὐξένου πόντου, τῶν τε δεξιῶν τῶν τε παρὰ τὴν Ασίαν μερῶν τοῦ Πόντου, ἀριστερῶν δὲ τῶν παρὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην μερῶν τοῦ Πόντου, ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἱεροῦ, μίλια τρισχίλια ἑκατὸν τεσσαρακονταπέντε. Ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ ὁ περίπλους τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης μίλια τρισχίλια τρία.

Περὶ τοῦ σταδίου. Τὸ στάδιον πήχεις ἔχει τετρακοσίους, πόδας ὀκτακοσίους, οὐργυνὰς ἑκατὸν τριακοντρεῖς ἡμισου.

Περὶ τοῦ μιλίου. Τὸ μίλιον ἔχει στάδια ἐπτὰ ἡμισου, πήχεις τρισχιλίας, πόδας ἔξακισχιλίους.

Περὶ τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ. Ὁ ἐνιαυτὸς ἄπας ἔχει ὥρας ὀκτακισχιλίας ἐπτακοσίας ξ', ἡμέρας τριακοσίας ἑξηκονταπέντε καὶ τέταρτον.

The first excerpt contains a unique citation of Eratosthenes.<sup>95</sup> The second is from Eux. 1616–v26, followed, as in P, by brief metrological excerpts. Q agrees with P against A in one error at least that suggests a common origin: 16vi *Βοσπόρου* P, *Βοσφόρου* Q, *Βοροθένους* A.

A copy of the Q excerpts is found among the papers of J. A. Fabricius (1668–1736) in the University Library in Copenhagen (MS. Fabric. 94).<sup>96</sup> They were first published by Fr. Osann (1829, 2172), and hence by Gail (2158), Hoffmann (2197), and Müller (I 424–426). I have given them above *literatim* from photographs.

### S (14th cent.)

Codex Marcianus appendicis IV 58 in the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana in Venice, bombycine, ascribed to the early fourteenth century, contains the following works:

Aristotle, *de mirabilibus auscultationibus*

„ *physiognomonica*

„ *de signis*

„ *ventorum situs*

Alexander Aphrod., *quaestiones medicae*

Aristotle, *problemata*.

The fourth piece (*vent.*) is found in B 515–23. S and B are contemporary and have the same corruptions in *vent.* Possibly S derived *vent.* from A or even from B and subjoined it to *de signis*, which is known from

<sup>95</sup> Berger, *Die geographischen Fragmente des Eratosthenes* (1880) 157. This excerpt is also found in the papers of Martin Crusius in the University Library in Tübingen, MS. gr. Mb. 10, pp. 211 f., copied in 1578 from a lost MS. in Reuchlin's library at Durlach. See K. Christ, *Die Bibliothek Reuchlins* (52. Beiheft zum ZBB [1924]) 72.

<sup>96</sup> Graux, *op. cit.* (note 94) 241 = 333.

two earlier sources,<sup>97</sup> in both following *physiognomonica*, as in S, but not followed by *vent.*

S was probably in Italy in the fifteenth century when the apographs were derived from it. It was acquired by the Bibl. Marciana from its former librarian Jac. Morelli (d. 1819). No description has been published. Bekker used it for the Berlin Aristotle (1831), and it was consulted by V. Rose, *Aristoteles pseudepigraphus* (1863) 243–250, and R. Foerster, *Scriptores physiognomonici I* (Teubner 1893) xxxvii f. I have not inspected it.

### SI–IO (1445–1497)

The following MSS. and *editio princeps* have *de signis* followed by *vent.* They are all of the fifteenth century, more or less similar in content to S, and probably derived from S. Foerster so classifies 1–5, but not 6–8. I have not inspected any of them, but rely chiefly on Rose and Foerster.

1. Venice, Bibl. Marciana, greco 216, chart., copied for Bessarion in 1445.
2. *Ibid.*, greco 215, membr., from N° 1.
3. *Ibid.*, greco 200, membr., a sumptuous codex containing all of Aristotle's works except the *Logica*, written by John Rhosus for Bessarion at Rome in 1457, from N° 1.
4. Vienna, Nationalbibl., phil. gr. 231 (olim 56), copied in Naples in 1458. See Bick, *Die Schreiber der Wiener griech. Handschr.* (1920) 49 f.
5. Florence, Bibl. Laurenziana, LVII 33, from N° 1.
6. Paris, Bibl. Nationale, grec 2048, fol. 71v–84v.
7. *Ibid.*, grec 1893, fol. 145v–153v.
8. Milan, Bibl. Ambrosiana, P 34 sup. (617), fol. 200v–215r. See Martini and Bassi, *Cat. codd. graec. bibl. Ambros.* (1906) II 704 f., and Foerster in *Philologus* 81 (1925–1926) 236 f.

<sup>97</sup> The table of contents in cod. Paris. gr. 1741 (10th cent.) lists *physiogn.* and *de signis*, but the quires that contained them have been lost. See L. Cohn in *Philologus* 49 (1890) 395–399 and H. Omont, *La Poétique d'Aristot. Ms. 1741 fonds grec de la Bibl. Nationale* (1891). Cod. lat. 370 in the Bibl. Antoniana in Padua (14th cent.) contains works of Aristotle translated by Bartholomeus of Messina at the order of Manfred king of Sicily 1258–1264, including *physiogn.* and *de signis*. See the Berlin dissertations by R. Seligsohn, *Die Übers. der Ps.Arist. Probl. durch Barth. von Messina* (1934), and W. Kley, *Theophrasts metaph. Bruchstück und die Schrift περὶ σημείων in der lat. Übers. des Barth. von Messina* (1936).

9. *Ibid.*, A 174 sup. (67), in the hand of John Rhosus, fol. 21v-27v.  
See Martini and Bassi I 80.
10. The Aldine edition of Aristotle, vol. II (Febr. 1497), fol. 261-267 (293-299).

Although both pieces are ascribed to Aristotle in the MSS., in the Aldine *editio princeps*, where they follow works of Theophrastus, *de signis*, but not *vent.*, is given as anonymous. Consequently the Basle editions of Theophrastus in 1541 include *de signis*, but omit *vent.*, and even ascribe the former to Theophrastus (see Kley, *op. cit.* [note 97] 29 f.). *De signis* has been edited ever since among the works of Theophrastus, and not among those of Aristotle, most recently in the Loeb Library, *Theophrastus. Enquiry into Plants and Minor Works on Odours and Weather Signs, with an English translation* by Sir Arthur Hort, vol. II (1926). *Vent.* has always been printed among the works of Aristotle, Berlin ed. p. 973; Rose, *Aristotelis fragmenta* (1886), frag. 250; Apelt, *Aristotelis de plantis etc.* (1888), 159-162. See also the translation of *vent.* by E. S. Forster in *The Works of Aristotle translated into English under the editorship of W. D. Ross*, vol. VI (1913), where the preface confuses *vent.* with *de signis*. It is unfortunate that the two pieces united in the MSS. were separated in the editions.

### T (10th cent.)

The MSS. of Constantine Porphyrogenitus *De thematibus* give a series of extraneous excerpts at the end of Book I, including the following heretofore unidentified bits from the anonymous *hypothesis geographiae* (htp.). They are preceded by an excerpt from Joannes Lydus *De ostentis* pp. 158.10-160 Wachsmuth, and are followed by a list of cities with altered names, edited by Burckhardt, *Hieroclis synecdemus* (1893), 66 f.

These excerpts were probably made by Constantine himself (d. A.D. 959), who also seems to cite Mnp. and PsSlx directly in *De them.* I 2 p. 18.5-7 ed. Bonn.: οὗτε Μένιππος ὁ τοὺς σταδιασμοὺς τῆς ὀλης οἰκουμένης ἀπογραφάμενος οὕτε μήν Σκύλαξ ὁ Καρναδόηνος (τοῦ καλονυμένου Αρμενιακοῦ θέματος ἐμνήσθη). The word *σταδιασμός* occurs in the title of Matr. (see p. 150), and *οἰκουμένη* in the title of PsSlx (D 6201, 6305, 10611). Both the A and the D corpus are thus represented in Constantine's testimonia. The other citations of Marcian, Artemidorus and Menippus in Constantine are probably from Steph. Byz. (see below, note 107). (See addenda.)

*'Ιστέον ὅτι (htp. ii) πᾶσα ἡ οἰκουμένη εἰς ἡπείρους τρεῖς διαιρεῖται, Άσίαν Λιβύην Εὐρώπην· ἀλλ' (iii) ἡ μὲν Άσία πρὸς ἀνατολὴν κεῖται, ἡ δὲ Εὐρώπη*

πρὸς ἄρκτον καὶ δύσιν, ἡ δὲ Λιβύη πρὸς μεσημβρίαν καὶ δύσιν. ὅτι (vii) μείζονα τῶν ἀλλων ἡπείρων τὴν Άσίαν φασί· (iv) τῶν δὲ ἐν αὐταῖς πάλιν διακειμένων ἔθνῶν τὰ μέγιστα ἐν μὲν Εὐρώπῃ τὴν Σπανίαν καὶ Ἰταλίαν Γερμανίαν τε καὶ Σαρματίαν, (v) ἐν δὲ Λιβύῃ τὴν Άφρικήν καὶ Αἴγυπτον, (vi) ἐν τῇ Άσίᾳ δὲ τὴν Ἰνδικήν καὶ Σκυθίαν τὴν εὐδαιμόνα. ὅτι (xix, 3νι8) τὸν ὠκεανὸν ἀπάσας τὰς ἡπείρους ταύτας περιεζωκέναι λέγουσιν· ἔχει δὲ καθ' ἕκαστον κλῖμα ἐπωνυμίαν ὃνταν ἄρκτικὸς γάρ καλεῖται καὶ βόρειος καὶ Σκυθικὸς καὶ Γερμανικός, ὀνομάζεται δὲ ἀλλαχῆ καὶ Νεκρὰ θάλασσα καὶ Ατλαντικὸν πέλαγος, καὶ τὸ μὲν ἀνατολικώτερον αὐτοῦ Ἐρυθρὰ θάλασσα, τὸ δὲ δυτικώτερον Αἰθιοπικὸς ὠκεανός. ὅτι (xii) ἀνέμους δώδεκα φασί, βορρᾶν καικίαν ἀπτριώτην ἐνρον νότον εὐρόνοτον λιβόνοτον λίβα ζέφυρον ὀργέτην θρασκίαν ἀπαρκτίαν. ὅτι (xiv, 3νι24) ὅροι τῆς μὲν Εὐρώπης πρὸς Λιβύην ὁ κατὰ τὰς Ἡρακλίους στήλας πορθμός καὶ τὸ δι' αὐτοῦ πληρούμενον ἐπὶ ἀνατολὴν μέσον πέλαγος ἄχρι τοῦ Κανωπικοῦ στόματος τοῦ Νείλου, τῆς δὲ Άσίας πρὸς μὲν τὴν Λιβύην τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο στόμα τοῦ Νείλου, πρὸς δὲ τὴν Εὐρώπην ὁ Τάναις ποταμὸς ἐς τὴν Μαιῶτιν ἐμβάλλων λίμνην τὴν εἰσβάλλονταν εἰς τὸν Εὖξενον πόντον, ὅστις πάλιν εἰσβάλλει εἰς τὴν Προποντίδα, κάκειθεν ποιῶν τὸν Ἐλλήσποντον ἔχεισι τῶν στενῶν καὶ τὸ Αἴγαλον πέλαγος κατὰ μεσημβρίαν ἀποτελεῖ.

*De thematibus* is usually found in MSS. with Procopius, *De aedificiis*. See J. Haury, *Procopii Caesariensis opera omnia* III 2 (1913) iii-vi. The primary MSS. are as follows (I have inspected Nos 2 and 3):

1. Rome, Bibl. Vatic. 1065, 13th cent., with the excerpts on fol. 21rv.
2. Leiden, Univ. Libr., Vulcanius MS. 56, 14th cent., with the excerpts on fol. 115r-116r.
3. Paris, Bibl. Nat., grec. 854, 13th cent., has *De Them.* fol. 105-120, the list of cities fol. 175r, lacks the excerpts from htp.

The excerpts have been published in part by B. Vulcarius, *Constantini Porphyrogenetae de thematibus* (1588), G. F. Creuzer, *Meletemata e disciplina antiquitatis* I (1817) 91, C. Wittig, *Quaestiones Lydianae* (Diss. Königsberg 1910) 69 f., 82-87.

### V (14th-15th cent.)

Codex Vaticanus graecus 143 in the Bibliotheca Apostolica Vaticana at Rome, of 298 paper leaves, 27×21 cm., contains fol. 1-4r Eux. 8r35-9v3, fol. 5-120 Arrian's *Anabasis* and *Indica*, fol. 121-224 Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*, fol. 225-298 Xenophon's *Anabasis*, all written by the same hand in the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Eux. ends abruptly without subscription in the middle of page 4r; the rest of fol. 4 is blank, the *Anabasis* begins on fol. 5r, and fol. 1-8 are a quaternion.

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It is not plain why the scribe copied no more of Eux. The text of V, although certainly independent of AB, is much inferior in quality. It has several large omissions of *homoeoteleuta* and abounds in other illiterate corruptions (see pp. 114-117).

Codex V was listed in the catalogue of the Vatican Library signed by Platina when he became librarian in 1475.<sup>98</sup> Holsten in 1628 (242, 43) identified V fol. 1-4 and A fol. 11-16 as the beginning and end of the same work. Copies of both pieces are found among his papers (see 256). The V portion was first printed by Hudson (1712, 298), who had received it from J. A. Fabricius, who had obtained it indirectly from Holsten's papers. Müller mentions V specifically and ostensibly quotes readings on Eux. from it (I xvii, 402); but his text fails to show any improvement from V over Hudson's, and the readings he quotes are those of Hudson's text instead of V itself. So it seems that he did not actually collate V. Soon after Müller's edition V was displaced from its unique position by B with its complete and superior text of Eux. A. G. Roos collated fol. 1-4 for his text of Arr. (1928, 2410), and I have negative photographs of the same pages.

### W (14th-15th cent.)

Codex Vindobonensis theologicus graecus 203 (olim 292) in the Nationalbibliothek in Vienna has 316 paper leaves in-quarto. The contents are very miscellaneous, written in different hands or styles of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Near the end there is an excerpt from Eux. (8r35-8v8), beginning with the last line on fol. 315v and ending abruptly with the last line on 316r. It is preceded on fol. 315v by an excerpt from Procopius and followed on 316v by the *Golden Verses* of Pythagoras. The text of the excerpt is illiterate. It agrees with V against B, but is independent of V.

Codex W was one of the 263 Greek MSS. acquired in Constantinople by Augerius von Busbeck, ambassador to the Porte 1555-1562, and presented by him to the Bibliotheca Caesarea.<sup>99</sup> Holsten in 1630 found the excerpt from Eux. listed in the catalogue of the library and referred it to the text he had from V.<sup>100</sup> Lambeck in 1665 erroneously referred it to Arr., and editors long followed him in interpolating a passage in Arr. 12.2 from Eux. 8r38-41.<sup>101</sup> Müller and Hercher again recognized

<sup>98</sup> Müntz and Fabre, *La bibliothèque du Vatican au XV<sup>e</sup> siècle* (1887) 228; see also Montfaucon, *Bibliotheca bibliothecarum* I (1739) p. 8c; *Serapeum* 12 (1851) 153 f., № 84.

<sup>99</sup> Jos. Bick, "Wanderungen griechischer Handschriften", *WS* 34 (1912) 143-154; G. Sarton, "Brave Busbecq (1522-1592)", *Isis* 33 (1941-1942) 557-575.

<sup>100</sup> See z45; P. Lambeck, *Commentariorum de bibliotheca Caesarea Vindobonensi* I (1665) 102.

<sup>101</sup> Lambeck, *op. cit.* I (1665) 107 f., V (1672) 253.

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that the excerpt was from Eux., the latter having obtained a copy of it in preparing his text of Arr.<sup>102</sup> I have not examined the codex itself, but have photographs of fol. 315v-316v.

\* \* \*

The preceding account of the manuscripts of the Minor Greek Geographers includes all that is known of their history from the ninth to the sixteenth century. The existence of a corpus, however, can be traced in the period before the Dark Age.

The earliest visible step in the formation of the corpus is the work of Marcian of Heraclea, whose literary remains stand (or stood) in the order of their composition at the head of codex D. After several attempts to identify this author,<sup>103</sup> all that is certain is still merely that his work is later than Ptolemy's *Geography*, on which it is based, and earlier than Stephanus' *Ethnica*, in which it is cited. Marcian says he drew some, if not all, of his Ptolemaic material from the work of one Protagoras, who seems to belong to the Alexandrian Ptolemaic tradition represented by Pappus and Theon.<sup>104</sup> He calls Protagoras as well as Ptolemy an ancient author (Marc. 119, 206, 3012). On the other hand, Stephanus, who lived in Constantinople in the first half of the sixth century,<sup>105</sup> cites all three of Marcian's works frequently and in detail, and many more of his anonymous notices are from this source.<sup>106</sup> As there is no indication that he received this material

<sup>102</sup> Müller I xvii, cxv, 380, 402; Hercher (see 2245) xvi.

<sup>103</sup> Müller I cxxix f., Gisinger (see 2403) 271 f.

<sup>104</sup> From Marcian's references to him it is certain that Protagoras dealt with Ptolemaic material and probable that Marcian's Ptolemaic material is from Protagoras. If so, Protagoras knew enough mathematics to reduce longitude by the cosine of the latitude; for the numbers on Taprobane in Ext. 2220 f. were obtained as follows from the Ptolemaic longitudes:

$$26407 = 54 \times 500 \times \cos 12^\circ$$

$$61626 = 126 \times 500 \times \cos 12^\circ$$

Other longitudinal distances in Ext. were derived similarly, but errors or corruptions usually obscure the derivation. Protagoras is mentioned in Phot. *Bibl.* 188 and Tzetzes *Chiliad.* VII 647. Moreover, verbal coincidences between Marc. and htp. (805-814 = htp. i, 2112-15; 910-912 = htp. xi, 3135-36) and reduced longitudes in htp. xiv (3v10-19) suggest that Protagoras may have been a source for htp. also (Müller II xliv).

<sup>105</sup> Honigmann in *RE* 6A (1929) 2369-2374.

<sup>106</sup> Stephanus' citations are distributed unevenly over Marcian's work. All those from Mnp. except one (*Χαλκηδών*, see p. 156) are from the very beginning, on the Asian side of the Euxine (pp. 152-155). Most of those from Ext. are from the first book. Stephanus used Marcian's work on the *πόλεις ἐπίσημοι* extensively (*Κηφαιών*, *Λινδόνιον*, *Λούγδονος*, *Νικόπολις* [see ch. 5, note 3], etc.). See Atenstädt in *RHM* 72 (1919) 479 f.

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indirectly, we may put down Marcian's works among Stephanus' immediate sources. Thus Marcian seems to be nearer to Stephanus than Ptolemy. The poverty of his genius would scarcely commend itself to anyone far away, and Stephanus is the only author who is known to have used him.<sup>107</sup> Hence B. Fabricius (*RHM* 2 [1843] 374) conjectured plausibly that he was a collaborator of Stephanus.

The three works at the beginning of codex D are not all that Marcian contributed to the corpus. The fourth piece, PsSlx, is preceded by a notice (D 6202–6304, Müller I xxxiii) in language that is plainly Marcian's.<sup>108</sup> Moreover the words *εὐτυχῶς Μαρκιανῷ*, which precede Nic. at D 12501, surely refer to the same Marcian. They are to be interpreted in the light of a colophon *εὐτυχῶς τῷ γράψαντι τοῦτο τῷ βιβλίον* in the famous codex Pisanus of the *Digestis* of Justinian, which was probably written in Constantinople soon after A.D. 533.<sup>109</sup> Evidently the whole D corpus passed through Marcian's hands, and possibly he formed the corpus himself. We see him as a collector of such material in the list of fifteen minor geographers in Marc. 502–5107, two of whom actually occur in codex D (PsSlx and Isid.) and one in codex A (Hanno).

Stephanus' knowledge of the Minor Greek Geographers was not confined to Marcian's three works. He cites Arr. frequently and quotes from Bosp. and Nic. once each.<sup>110</sup> Somewhat later Procopius also used Arr. (see ch. 4, note 24), and Eux. was compiled from Mnp., Arr., Nic. and PsSlx (see pp. 102, 107). While Marcian's hand appears only in D, Stephanus and Eux. drew on the A as well as the D corpus. In the ninth century the author or authors of codex A seem to have had both corpora. For chrest. is probably a work of their own, and it appears in codex E with parts of the D corpus as well as in codex A itself. In the tenth century Constantine Porphyrogenitus also seems to have had both corpora (see on MS. T). The fact that there are two corpora of the Minor Greek Geographers which are alternately separate (in

<sup>107</sup> The unique citations of the epitome of Artemidorus in *Schol. Apoll. Rhod.* III 859 and of a *periegesis* of Marcian in Priscianus Lydus, *Solutiones ad Chosroem* (ed. Bywater, *Suppl. Aristotelicum* I 2 [1886] 42.12) are puzzling, but scarcely sufficient for any hypotheses. Const. Porph., *De adm. imp.* 23, *De them.* I 17, cites Marcian and Artemidorus through Stephanus.

<sup>108</sup> Letronne (see 2163) 249 noted a striking parallel between Marc. 5114 f. and 6203 f. The quotation from Aelius Dius on Scylax (6302 ff.) stands apart in D and may not be by Marcian. PsSlx also is cited in *Schol. Apoll. Rhod.* I 1177, IV 1215.

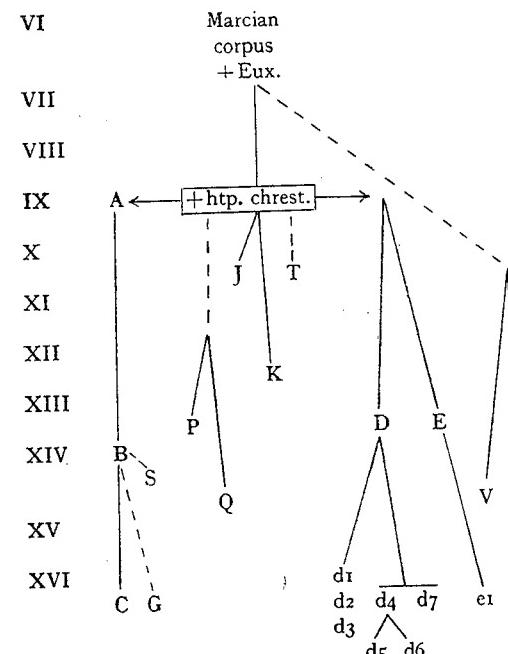
<sup>109</sup> Mommsen, *Iustiniani Augusti digesta* (1870) I xxxviii, vii\*; E. A. Lowe, *Codices Latini Antiquiores* III (1938) N° 295. See also B. Olsson in *ZBB* 51 (1934) 365–367.

<sup>110</sup> Steph. Byz. s. *Διονίσου πόλεις* quotes two iambic verses anonymously which are found in Eux. 15r23–25 from Nic., and s. *Χρυσόπολις* he quotes a passage by name from Bosp. 8r16 f.

## SUMMARY

Marcian and codices A and D) and not separate (in Stephanus, Eux., Constantine, and codex E) is a phenomenon for which there is no explanation at present.

## STEMMA



### 3. Bibliography

#### Z

1. Paolo da Canale 1483-1508. Autograph MS. d1, also MS. d2 (see ch. 2).

2. Sigismund Gelen 1497-1554. *Arriani & Hannonis periplus. Plutarchus de fluminibus & montibus. Strabonis epitome. Froben. Basileae anno M D XXXIII.* viii 208 pp. Arr. pp. 1-16, Erythr. 16-38, Hanno 38-40, fluv. 41-66, chrest. 67-205—all the present contents of codex A as far as fol. 173r except Eux., cyneg. and Philo. *Editio princeps.* The texts are accurately printed from codex A (see our pp. 9 f.) without translation or commentary. The preface, signed by Gelenius, who was corrector for Froben's press, abrogates fluv. from Plutarch, but not Erythr. from Arrian.

3. Nicolaos Sophianos ca 1540. Autograph MS. C (see ch. 2).

4. Florian de Ocampo 1499-1558. *Los cuatro libros primeros de la crónica general de España que recopila el maestro Florian do campo,* Zamora 1543. Lib. III capp. 7-8 discusses the voyages of Hanno and Himilco from passages in Justin, Pliny, Mela and Arrian's *Indica.* Dates them 445-440 B.C., combining Plin. II 168 with Justin 19.2.1. Does not yet know of the Greek text of Hanno in his first edition of 1543, but in later editions (*Los cinco libros primeros etc.*, 1553, 1578) a reference to it is inserted (now lib. III cap. 9), "un pedacillo pequeño muy breve de sus principios: y aun este sospechan algunos no ser suyo".

5. Konrad Gesner 1516-1565. *Bibliotheca universalis, sive catalogus omnium scriptorum locupletissimus . . .*, Zurich 1545. Earliest notices of Agath., Bosp. and Philo. See our p. 16.

6. Hannonis *Carthaginiensium ducis navigatio . . . è Greco sermone in Latinum, Conrado Gesnero interprete, nunc primum conversa, adiecta sunt etiam scholia, 22 pp.*, in one volume with *Joannis Leonis Africani de totius Africae descriptione libri IX . . . recens in Latinam linguam conversi Joanne Floriano interprete*, Zurich 1559. Illustrates Hanno from ancient sources. Unaware of Ocampo and Ramusio.

7. Giovanni Battista Ramusio 1485-1557. *Primo volume delle navigationi et viaggi nel qual si contiene la descrittione dell' Africa*, Venice 1550, 2nd ed. 1554, reprinted 1563 etc. Fol. 121v-122r Italian trans. of Hanno; fol. 122r-124v "Discorso sopra la navigatione di Hannone Carthaginese fatto per un pilotto Portoghesse". The discourse is by Ramusio, the Portuguese merely giving oral information about the African coast and possible identifications of places. Quotes the ancient sources for Hanno and the circumnavigation of Africa. Dates Hanno

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two thousand years ago. Identifies Soloeis with Cape Cantin, Cerne with Argin, Chariot of the Gods with Sierra Leone, island of the Gorgons (so for *Gorillae*) with Fernando Po, etc. Fol. 302v-305r "Discorso sopra la navigatione del Mar Rosso fino all' India orientale scritta per Arriano"; fol. 305r-309v Italian trans. of Erythr. Doubts Arrian's authorship on account of the style. Compares the periplus with modern knowledge and thinks it is more correct than Ptolemy on India.

8. *Secondo volume delle navigationi et viaggi nel quale si contengono l'istoria delle cose dei Tartari*, Venice 1558, repr. 1574 etc. Fol. 137v-140r Italian trans. of Arr. without commentary.

10. Pierre Gilles 1489-1555. *Petri Gyllii de Bosphoro Thracio* (1561), *de topographia Constantino polo* (1561), used Bosp. extensively; see above on MS. G.

11. Adrien Turnèbe 1512-1565. *Adriani Turnebi regii quondam Lutetiae professoris opera nunc primum ex bibl. Stephani Adriani f. Turnebi senatoris regii in unum collecta, emendata, aucta et tributa in tomos III*, Strassburg 1600. II pp. 97-105, Latin trans. of fluv. It has a preface signed by Angelus Vergetius (d. 1569) and had been printed separately as by Vergetius at Paris in 1556,<sup>1</sup> but it is nevertheless attributed here to Turnebus. II pp. 146-149, Latin trans. of Arr. without preface, presumably by Turnebus.

12. Pierre Moreau ca 1565. Autograph MS. cr3 with Latin trans. of Agath. (see ch. 2).

13. Joseph Scaliger 1540-1609. Autograph MS. d4, also d7, both probably written in 1571 (see ch. 2).

14. MS. leaves in Holsten's copy (z54) of Morel's edition of Nic. "Josephi Scaligeri Emendationes quaedam ad Marcianum Heracleotam ceterosque Geographos graecos ab Hoeschelio editos ex biblioth. G. Vossii", that is, from autograph annotations in Scaliger's copy of Hoeschel's edition (z25), owned by G. J. Vossius, which I have not found. Some of the emendations are of value. Two notes deal with problems of authorship. "Qui scripsit iambos [Nic.] non est Marcianus. Nam Marcianus est recentior sub imperatoribus." Darius in D 6303 (see p. 20) is identified as ὁ κατέλυσεν Αλέξανδρος ὁ μέγας.

15. Josephi Scaligeri . . . *animadversiones in chronologica Eusebii in his Thesaurus temporum*, Leiden 1606, repr. Amsterdam 1658. Quotes many passages from Nic. with some valuable emendations.

16. Johannes Wilhelm Stucki 1521-1607. *Arriani historici et philosophi Ponti Euxini & maris Erythraei periplus, ad Adrianum Caesarem.*

<sup>1</sup> See Legrand (ch. 2, note 48) IV (1906) 60. Compare *Plutarchi de fluviorum monitumque nominibus . . . Natale de Comitibus* [Natale Conti] *interprete*, 15 pp., in one volume with his *De terminis rhetoris libri quinque*, Basle 1560.

### 3. BIBLIOGRAPHY

*Nunc primum è greaco sermone in latinum versus, plurimisque mendis repurgatus. Accesserunt & scholia . . . Io. Guilielmo Stuckio Tigurino authore . . . Genevae (also Lugduni) 1577.* Two parts, xxviii 224, xxxvi 124 pp. Arr. with trans. I pp. xiii–xxvii, Erythr. with trans. II pp. xvii–xxxvi. The commentaries are excessively prolix, but the emendations are still cited by the latest editors of Arr. (Roos, z410) and Erythr. (Frisk, z414). II p. 1 cites Ramusio for the opinion that Erythr. is not by Arrian, but ignores this elsewhere and on the title-page even represents Arr. and Erythr. as parts of a single work. Part of MS. 294 (17th cent.) in the Library of the Holy Sepulchre in Constantinople was copied from this edition; see Papadopoulos-Kerameus, *Ιεροσολυμιτικὴ βιβλιοθήκη* IV (1899) 267 f.

17. Bonaventura Vulcanius 1538–1614. Autograph MS. in Leiden, University Library, Vulcanianus 7, fol. 2–20, Const. Porph. *De thematibus lib. I* with appendices, including the excerpt from htp., copied from cod. Vulc. 56 (see ch. 2, MS. T2). Vulcanius edited *De thematibus lib. I* in 1588.

18. Autograph MS. d5, probably written in Leiden in 1594 (see ch. 2). It is stated in MS. d6 that Vulcanius intended to edit these texts (PsDic. and Nic.), but he never did so.

20. Holsten in his commentary on PsDic. in MS. Barberini greco 107 (z51), pp. 154 ff., quotes conjectures of Vulcanius, probably from an annotated copy of Stephanus' edition of 1589. From Holsten's MS. these conjectures found their way into Hudson's edition (z97), whence they are quoted by later editors. Holsten's commentary was published in full by Manzi (z153).

21. Henri Estienne 1528–1598. *Dicaearchi Geographica quaedam, sive de vita Graeciae. Ejusdem Descriptio Graeciae, versibus iambicis, ad Theophrastum. Cum Lat. interpretatione atque annot. Henr. Stephani, & eius dialogo qui inscriptus est Dicaearchi Sympractor. Excudebat Henr. Stephanus, 1589.* Printed in Geneva. Two parts: viii 128, 128 pp. Hcl., interspersed in Stephanus' *lucubratio*, I pp. 1–75; Dion. Call., first fragment only, I pp. 76–81. *Editio princeps.* The preface says, “(hoc opusculum) olim ex Italia Matthaeus Budaeus Guillelmi Budaei filius . . . attulit [d3, see ch. 2]. Haec autem geographica ante multos (ut plerique sciunt)<sup>2</sup> annos iam excusa, ideo non prius edidi, quod cuiusdam ad illa accessionis, sicut & ad ea Scylacis<sup>3</sup> quae ab eodem

<sup>2</sup> Stephanus had these texts as early as 1576; see H. de Vries de Heekelingen, *Correspondance de Bonaventura Vulcanius* (1923) 327, 344.

<sup>3</sup> Mark Pattison, *Isaac Casaubon* (1892) 31, “(Sylburg) would not trust his transcript of Scylax (then, 1594, unprinted) for an hour in his (Casaubon's) hands”. Sylburg had seen both MSS. dr and d2 (see pp. 9, 24).

acceperam pariterque quarundam emendationum facta mihi spes esset.” Stephanus identified PsDic. with Dicaearchus' *βίος Ἑλλάδος*, often cited by ancient authors—thereby perpetrating an error that persisted until Müller, though corrected already by Holsten (1624, z38). This entire volume is reprinted in Jac. Gronovius, *Thes. ant. graec.* XI 1–96.

22. H. Stephani *Schediasmatum variorum . . . alii libri tres* 1589, a sequel to *Schediasmatum variorum . . . libri tres* 1578, with which it is confused by Müller I p. x. All six books are reprinted in J. Gruter, *Lampas sive fax artium liberalium V suppl.* (1606). Lib. IV capp. 1–2 and V 16–18 deal with passages from cyneg. (then unprinted), which Stephanus ascribes to *Xenophon tertius*, following the secondary alteration in codex A (see our p. 10). Lib. VI capp. 14–17 deal with passages in Dicaearchus (Hcl.).

23. Isaac Casaubon 1559–1614. The last quire of Stephanus' *Dicaearchus* (II pp. 121–127) has notes on PsDic. by his son-in-law, Isaac Casaubon, who also possessed MS. d6, which he lent to Velser for Hoeschel (z25), and MS. c13, which Holsten (z38) cites “ex bibliotheca Casauboni”. See also z28.

24. Juan de Mariana 1536–1624. *Jo. Marianae Hispani e Socie. Jesu Historiae de rebus Hispaniae libri XXV*, Toledo 1592, often translated and re-edited. Lib. I capp. 21–22 discusses the voyages of Himilco and Hanno. Depends chiefly on Ocampo (z4), but adds a little from other sources, including the Greek periplus, which is cited as “Arrian” instead of “Hanno”.

25. David Hoeschel 1556–1617. *Geographica Marciani Heracleotae, Scylacis Caryandensis, Artemidori Ephesii, Dicaearchi Messenii, Isidori Characeni. Omnia nunc primum, praeter Dicaearchi illa, a Davide Hoeschelio Aug. ex manuscript. codd. edita. Augustae Vindelicorum, ad insigne pinus, . . . M.DC., xvi 208 pp. Nic. pp. 1–30, Ext. 31–93, Mnp. 94–106, PsSlx 107–161, PsDic. 162–182, Isid. 183–189—all the contents of codex D. P. ii, “Marciani Periegesis [Nic.] è m.s. Codd. Pal. Elect. [d2] & Isaaci Casauboni [d6]. Reliqua partim è Pal. [d2] partim ex Io. Georgij Hervuorti [dr] libris calamo exaratis.” The preface is addressed to Johannes Georg Hervuort von Hohenburg. M. Velser had procured the MSS. d6 and d2 (pp. iv, 190). P. vi, Scaliger's letter about the ancient Dupuy MS. (D, see our p. 27), which Hoeschel p. 190 calls *codex Gallicanus*. The text of Nic. is based on both d6 and d2. The others were simply set up by the compositor (*chaligraphus*) from d2, and the numerous omissions and other errors in that MS. were then partially corrected in the notes from dr and (in PsDic.) from Stephanus and d6. Nic. is ascribed to Marcian, and Mnp.*

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to Artemidorus, as in d2. It is a very careless edition; the texts are illiterate and the commentary is worthless.

26. MS. 369, 306 in the Heidelberg University Library, "ex hereditate Herwartiana", contains Latin translations of PsSlx, Nic. and the second fragment of Dion. Call. apparently by Hoeschel. See ZBB 37 (1920) 174-178.

27. Fédéric Morel II 1558-1630. *Marciani Heracleotae carmen iamb. de situ orbis* [Nic.]. *Fed. Morellus Profess. & Interpres Reg. Graeca recensuit, & Latinè eodem genere versuum expressit. Lutetiae* 1606. iv 64 pp.

28. Claude Saumaise 1588-1653. MS. in the British Museum, Burney 366, fol. 26 (37), autograph letter from Salmasius to Casaubon, dated at Heidelberg, 1 Jan. 1608: "Nuper cum alia quaedam opuscula graeca variorum authorum ἀνέκδοτα, tum Arriani illius δευτέρου ξενοφῶντος . . . κυνηγετικὸν in vetustissimo codice [A, see our p. 9] reperi cum eiusdem Arriani, quantum quidem ex stilo possum coniicere, περίπλου μαιάτιδος λίμνης [Eux.]. Is codex miro charactere et cui parem non memini vidisse exaratus erat, atque antiquo tamen." The "style" by which Salmasius attributed the anonymous end of Eux. to Arrian resulted from the excerpts from Arr. in Eux. Salmasius' misstatement aroused great expectations in Casaubon. See *Epistulae Isaaci Casauboni* (Rotterdam 1709) № 584 (Febr. 1608). For the sequel of Salmasius' apographs see Maussac (z35) and Isaac Vossius (z68, 70).

30. *Historiae augustae scriptores VI. Claudius Salmasius ex veteribus libris recensuit*, Paris 1620. Cites Erythr. often without questioning Arrian's authorship. P. 352b (on Aurelius 7) cites Arrian's cyneg., then unprinted. P. 387e (on Aurelian 45), "... ut dicemus in commentario nostro ad illum periplus [Erythr.], cum & alterum eiusdem Arriani Maeotidis periplus [Eux. A] nondum editum publici iuris faciemus"—a promise never fulfilled.

31. Cl. Salmasii *Plinianae exercitationes*, Paris 1629, repr. Utrecht 1689. Often cites and emends Arr., Erythr., Marcian (including Mnp. and Nic.), PsSlx, Isid. and PsDic. Shows no knowledge of the C-corpus (Agath. dgn. htp. Bosp.), then unprinted. P. 1186 says the author of Erythr. was not Arrian, but a contemporary of Pliny, because of the Indian kings in Erythr. 54 and Plin. VI 104 f. Pp. 1296 ff. discusses Pliny's references to Hanno without mentioning the Greek text. P. 703 identifies Marcian with the one in Synesius and points out his dependence (in Ext.) on Ptolemy, which p. 880 is mistakenly extended to Mnp. also. Cites Mnp. as Marcian, and knows of Artemidorus and Menippus only from Strabo, Pliny, Steph. Byz., etc. Pp. 849 f. quotes Crinagoras' epigram on Menippus, then unprinted (see our p. 147).

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P. 703, "Geographia porro illa versibus scripta iambicis ad Nicomedem Bithyniae regem, quae nomine Marciani Heracleotae inscripta est, non potest huius esse; sed Apollodori est qui τὰ χρονικὰ versibus similiter iambicis compositum quae saepe veteribus citantur"—a suggestion not unwarranted before Gale in 1675 showed that Nic. 19 actually cites Apollodorus' work as a precedent.<sup>4</sup>

32. *De homonymis hyles iatricaæ exercitationes* (in one volume with Cl. Salmasii *Plinianae exercitationes*, Utrecht 1689). Pp. 15, 114 cites Pel. as "Dicaearchus in fragmanto inedito de vita Graeciae" or "de monte Pelio".

33. In Tennulius' edition of Agathemerus (z90) p. 74, and Fabricius-Harles, *Bibl. graeca* IV 615, it is stated that Salmasius thought Agathemerus (then unprinted) was a contemporary of Pletho and Gaza (15th cent.). I have not found this reference in Salmasius' works.

34. Konrad Rittershausen 1560-1613. *Malchus de vita Pythagorae nunc primum ex MSC. in lucem editus à Cunrado Rittershusio . . . cum eiusdem notis*, Altorf 1610. In note on vita p. 12 l. 8 (cap. 18) says PsDic. (Dion. Call. and Hcl.) is only an epitome of Dicaearchus' βίος Ἑλλάδος because of ancient citations not found in it.

35. Philippe Jacques de Maussac 1590-1650. *Plutarchi libellus de fluviorum et montium nominibus. . . Philip. Jacob. Maussacus recensuit, Latine vertit, & notis illustravit. Tolosae* 1615. xxvi 376 pp. Pp. 1-89 fluv. with trans.; pp. 129-201 an essay vindicating fluv. as a genuine work of Plutarch of Chaeronea, the main arguments being the citation in Eustathius (on Iliad 3.54 and Odyss. 19.28), pointed out to Maussac by Salmasius (pp. 161 f.), and the affinity with the *Parallela minora*, the authenticity of which Maussac does not question (pp. 163-174); pp. 205-333 emendations and notes on fluv. Pp. 192 f. mentions cyneg. copied from codex A by Salmasius (z28), who had offered it to Nic. Rigaltius for his *Accipitrariae rei scriptores* (1612); see Fabricius-Harles, *Bibl. graeca* V 104.

36. Philipp Klüver 1580-1623. *Philippi Cluveri Sicilia, Sardinia et Corsica*, Leiden 1619; *Italia antiqua*, Leiden 1624. Often quotes from PsSlx and Nic. (Marcianus Heracleota) with emendations, especially in PsSlx, of which he says "Hierone Syracusano et Timaeo posterior auctor" (*It. ant.* p. 1166).

37. Barthold Nihus 1596-1657. *Bartoldi Nihusii epistola philologica . . . excutiens narrationem Pomponii Melae de navigatione Hammonis . . .*, Frankfurt 1622, repr. 1630, 11 pp. Seems to have ignored the Greek text. This work was plagiarized by Nic. Rittershusius in an academic

<sup>4</sup> Thomas Gale, *Dissertatio de scriptoribus mythologicis* (in his *Historiae poeticae scriptores antiqui*, 1675) p. 43.

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oration given at Altorf in 1637; see Fabricius-Harles, *Bibl. graeca* I 43 f.

38. Lucas Holsten 1596–1661.<sup>5</sup> *Lucae Holstenii epistolae ad diversos, . . . collegit et illustravit Jo. Franc. Boissonade*, Paris 1817. Pp. 10–22, to Meursius from London, 4 Jan. 1624, describes “syntagma graecorum geographorum quod longo et aerumnabili labore concinnavi”<sup>6</sup> has Agath. from MS. c13, seeks full text of Agath. and Bosp., thinks PsDic. is not from *Dicaearchi de vita Graeciae* as Stephanus and Rittershusius supposed, says Nic. is not by Marcian of Heraclea, who is mentioned by Synesius. (See addenda.)

41. Pp. 35 f., to Peiresc from Rome, 21 Sept. 1627, asks him to seek Gilles’ copy of Bosp. in d’Armagnac’s library (see on MS. G).

42. Pp. 43–46, to Peiresc from Rome, 4 Febr. 1628, describes codex A, “Constantini aeo scriptus”, and MS. d2, “recens, scriptus aut a femina aut saltem a Graeculo omnis Hellenismi imperitissimo”, contending that their contents were compiled by Const. Porphyrogennetus (d. 959), recognizes Eux. V and Eux. A as the beginning and the end of the same work, “Descriptio Ponti Euxini quae ex tribus antiquis auctoribus in unum consarcinata est, Arriano scilicet, Menippo, sive qui Menippi περίπλον ad verbum transcriperit Marciano Heracleota, et anonymo illo periegete iambico [Nic.], cui male Marciani quoque nomen praefigitur”.

43. Pp. 51–82, to Peiresc from Rome, 11 Febr. 1628,<sup>7</sup> gives a detailed catalogue of Greek geographers, including the following: (2) Agath. from c13, c1–3, c8–9, excerpted by Jo. Damascenus (see on MSS. J); (3) htp. from c1–3, c9, “sequitur in omnibus fere Ptolomaicum”; (4) dgn. from same MSS.; (5) Marc. Ext., contemporary with Synesius, compiled entirely from Ptolemy, whole chapters omitted in extant text; (6) Mnp., “Artemidori Ephesii epitomes fragmentum. Hujus operis jactura duo antiquissimi et optimi auctores uno hoc exitio interierunt, Artemidorus et Menippus”; (7) Nic., “ineptissime Marciani Heracleotae nomen praefixere, quod sine certo nomine in Msto Mar-

<sup>5</sup> There is a biography of Holsten by Boissonade in Michaud, *Biographie Universelle* 20 (1817) 484–490. See also the recent work by R. Almagia, *L’opera geografica di Luca Holstenio*, *Studi e Testi* 102 (1942), 172 pp., xi plates.

<sup>6</sup> Jac. Gothofredus, *Vetus orbis descriptio* (Geneva 1628), refers to Lindenbrog “cuius veterum geographicorum opusculorum οὐαγωγὴν indies expectamus”, perhaps by error for Holsten.

<sup>7</sup> The original of this important letter, formerly among Peiresc’s papers in Carpentras, is lost. For Boulliau’s copy see z77. It was published by Sainte-Croix (z115), Fortia d’Urban (z140), and Bredow (z134). Almagia (see note 5) 34 f., 38–40, mentions a similar catalogue, dated in Paris 1625, in the Bibl. Vallicelliana in Rome, *Carte Allacci XCVII*.

ciani περίπλω subjungeretur”,<sup>8</sup> “ducentos, et amplius versus reperi hactenus non editos in Descriptione Ponti Euxini [Eux.]”, “auctoris nomen nulla conjectura assequi potui”; (8) PsSlx, the author mentioned by Herodotus (IV 44), hence Scaliger (z14) and Vossius (z64) are wrong; (9) Hanno; (10) PsDic., not from Dicaearchus’ βίος ‘Ελλάδος, but from two separate works (Dion. Call. and Hcl.), also Pel. from cod. E; (11) Bosp., preface only, Sophianus (z3) and Gilles (z10) had the whole; (13) Arr., trans. by Turnebus (z11); (14) Eux. (see z42), “ex horum fragmentis invicem conjunctis, quasi emblematis tessellatum, hoc opus concinnatum, forte a Constantino Porphyrogenneto”; (15) Erythr., not by Arrian; (16) Isid., emended from codd. E and ei; (20) chrest.; also “habeo Philonis Byzantii sophistae opusculum de septem miraculis mundi” from cod. A; does not mention fluv. or cyneg.

44. P. 102, to Peiresc from Rome, 29 Sept. 1628, “Arrianum [cyneg.] et Oppianum editioni paratos habeo, quos Lutetiae excudendos mittam”. (Cyneg. was published without Oppian in 1644, see z60.)

45. Pp. 192–194, to Tengnagel, librarian of the Bibl. Caesarea in Vienna, from Rome, 31 Aug. 1630, asks for information about “Arriani excerpta de Ponto Euxino” in codex W, which he knows from an “index” (perhaps Savile’s MS. catalogue of the Bibl. Caesarea in Bodleian MS. S.C. 2954, see z52).

46. Pp. 211 f., to Tengnagel, 11 Jan. 1631, “Syntagma Geographorum Graecorum edendorum ab Holstenio”, a brief list of the same texts as in the letter to Peiresc, Nic. now ascribed to Scymnus Chius (see z57).

47. Pp. 246 f., to Peiresc from Rome, 4 Oct. 1632, has translated Philo and cyneg., sends the former.

48. Pp. 468–471, to Peiresc from Rome, 14 Febr. 1634, receives Philo back, thinks Philo contemporary with Aristotle or even earlier than burning of temple in Ephesus (356 B.C.), abandons search for Gilles’ copy of Bosp. which he had frequently urged on Peiresc.

50. Léon Péliſſier, “Les amis d’Holstenius”, *Mélanges d’archéologie et d’histoire* 6 (1886) 554–587, 7 (1887) 62–128, 8 (1888) 323–402, 521–608. Holsten’s correspondence in the Bibl. Barberina. The first article gives details of Peiresc’s search for Gilles’ copy of Bosp. 1628–1634.

51. Autograph MS. in the Vatican Library, Barberini greco 107, 146 leaves (292 pages).<sup>9</sup> Pp. 151–210, 245–256, PsDic., Greek and Latin, with preface, testimonia and commentary citing Vulcanius (Manzi 7–47). Pp. 213–241, Hanno, Greek and Latin, with commentary (Manzi 53–61, Almagia 55). Pp. 41–86, Latin trans. of Marc. Ext., from emended Greek text, with testimonia on Marcian, including

<sup>8</sup> This notice of the MS. (d2) is true not for Nic., but for Mnp. (see our p. 26).

<sup>9</sup> See Siebenkees (z122), Manzi (z153), and Almagia (above, note 5) 44 f., 55.

### 3. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Synesius (Manzi 118-120). Pp. 277-281, notes for prefaces to Minor Greek Geographers. Pp. 147-150, "excerpta geographica ex MSS. Regiae bibl.", including P from Paris. 1630 (see on MS. Pr). Most of this MS. seems to have been written in England in 1623. There is a note in English on p. 202; the commentary on PsDic. is mentioned in Holsten's letter to Meursius, 4 Jan. 1624, and that on Hanno in Purchas's *Pilgrimes* (see z67) 79; the manuscript sources (not for the Minor Geographers) are English, with Paris sources added secondarily.

52. Copy of Gelenius' edition (z2) in the Bibl. Angelica in Rome, № BB.12.18, with MS. notes by Holsten.<sup>10</sup> On blank leaves in front is a list of "Geographi Graeci non editi, quos MS. habeo ex variis bibliothecis collectos", including the C-corpus (Agath. htp. dgn. Bosp.) from c1-3 and "Dicaearchi fragmentum" from E. The MSS. cited are all from England or Paris. On inserted leaves in back is a Latin translation of Erythr. In the margins and blank spaces are many notes on Arr. and Erythr., fewer on Hanno and fluv. On Arr. he collects testimonia, including a notice of Eux. V from Savile's MS. catalogue of the Vatican (Bodleian S.C. 2955) and citations of Arrian's *Tactica* by Tzetzes "in scholiis ad Antehomerica, Posthomerica, in MSS. cum vers. lat. P. Morelli" (Br. Mus. Old Royal 16.C.IV). On fluv. he cites Sopater IX in Phot. *Bibl.* 161 and Eustathius. On chrest. he collates E and later A, "scriptus ante octingentos ut minimum annos".

53. Copy of Hoeschel's edition (z25) in the Bibl. Barberina in the Vatican, № J.IV.2, interleaved, with some MS. annotation by Holsten.<sup>11</sup> On the last leaf is a conspectus of the projected edition of Geographi Graeci (Minores) with estimates and sums of folios, concluding, "Cum praefationibus et notis erunt 3 alphabeta in folio". It includes anecdota from Paris, but not from Vatican or Palatine MSS.

54. Copy of Morel's edition of Nic. (z27) in the Bibl. Barberina, № J.VII.105, with MS. emendations and commentary by Holsten.<sup>12</sup> The text is said to be "incerti auctoris". On inserted leaves in back are Scaliger's emendations "ex biblioth. G. Vossii" (see z14).

55. Autograph MSS. among the Carte Allacci in the Bibl. Vallicelliana in Rome.<sup>13</sup> № CXVI 29, Latin trans. of PsSlx,<sup>14</sup> preceded by six leaves with testimonia in a different hand. № CXVI 36c, Latin

<sup>10</sup> Manzi 103-116, Almagia 15 f., 44, 48, 56 f.

<sup>11</sup> Manzi 117-124, Almagia 42 f., 49.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid. 50 f. Ibid. pp. 25-31 lists other editions of geographers possessed and annotated by Holsten, including Stuckius (z16), Gilles (z10), Stephanus (z21).

<sup>13</sup> E. Martini, *Cat. di mss. greci II* (1902); Almagia 46-48, who gives the number as XCVII instead of CXVI.

<sup>14</sup> Jo. Lucius, *De regno Dalmatiae et Croatiae* (1666) lib. I cap. 2, quotes from Holsten's trans. of PsSlx.

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trans. of Agath., in the same hand as trans. of PsSlx, followed by four leaves, in same hand as testimonia on Scylax, with title and preface, which cite MSS. c1-3, 9, 8, and quote P. Morellus from c13. Almagia says this MS. also contains similar translations of Mnp. (*Artemidori epitome*) and htp., which I must have overlooked. (See addenda.)

56. Carte Allacci № VI 12 has the first part of Eux. copied from cod. V with a few emendations. № XCI 12, same text and hand as preceding, with marginal notes indicating the components of Eux. as Arrian, Marcian (Mnp.) and Anon. perieg. (Nic.). № CXVI 25, *Περίπλοις τῆς Μαύρης Λίμνης*, the last part of Eux. from cod. A, format, style and notes as XCI 12. The Greek title is canceled for the following, "Anonymi cujusdam fragmentum de Ponto Euxino". № CXVI 27, "Arriani descriptio orae maritimae Ponti Euxini", Latin trans. of first part of Eux., same hand as trans. of PsSlx and Agath. above. № CXVI 38, "Anonymi fragmentum de Ponto Euxino" (canceled), Latin trans. of last part of Eux., format and style as CXVI 27. These MSS. were written soon after Holsten came to Rome in 1627; compare the account of Eux. in his letters to Peiresc, Febr. 1628 (z42, 43).

57. MS. Barberini latino 322, 220 folios. Fol. 202-215, "Scymni Chii Ora maritima ad Nicomedem Bithyniae regem; Iambis senarijs expressa a Luca Holstenio, nunc CCXXX versibus auctior ex MSS. Vaticanis". Latin trans. of Nic. 1-747.<sup>15</sup> The additional verses from Vatican MSS. are of course the excerpts from Nic. in Eux. V and A, although only the first excerpt is included in this translation. The Greek text of the rest of these additional verses, as restored by Holsten from Eux., was published by Theod. Ryckius in 1684 (z93). The attribution of Nic. to Scymnus Chius, a mistaken conjecture of Holsten's, appears in his notes on *Porphyrii liber de vita Pythagorae* (1630) p. 117, quoting additional verses, and on the scholia on Ap. Rh. IV 284 in J. Hoelzlin, *Ap. Rh. Argon. libri IV in Lat. conversi* (1641) II 367. See Vinding (z83) and Meineke (z227).

58. MS. Barberini greco 196, 143 folios.<sup>16</sup> Fol. 34-41, Eux. V and A. Fol. 42-57, Arr. interleaved with Turnebus' Latin trans. (z11), much corrected. Fol. 59-75, Latin trans. of Erythr., first part much revised.

59. MS. Barberini greco 201, 40 folios, "Ἀρριανοῦ ἡτοι Ξενοφῶντος Αθηναίου τοῦ δευτέρου κυνηγετικός. Arriani, qui alter Xenophon dictus fuit, de venatione liber, nunc primum Graece et Latine editus à Luca Holstenio Parisiis M.D.C. XLII". This work was prepared to be edited with Oppian in 1628 (see z44), but was actually printed alone in 1644 by Cramoisy in Paris. The trans. is also in MS. Barb. lat. 322 fol. 111-134.

<sup>15</sup> Almagia 49. Jo. Lucius quotes from Holsten's trans. of "Scymnus" also.

<sup>16</sup> Almagia 45 f., 57.

61. MS. in Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, supplément grec 796, 15 folios, "Philonis Byzantii de septem miraculis mundi e cod. Vaticano cum versione latina Lucae Holstenii". The trans. is also in MS. Barb. gr. 69. This work was sent to Peiresc in 1632 (see 247, 48) and quoted by Cl. Ménestrier, *Symbolica Dianaë Ephesiae statua* (Rome 1657 and 1688, reprinted in Gronovius, *Thes. ant. graec.* VII 389). It was edited in full as his own work by Salvaing de Boissieu, *Miscella* (Lyons 1661); see Omont in *BECh* 43 (1882) 40-59.

62. MS. in Florence, Bibl. Laurenziana, Acquisti e doni 141, an interleaved copy of Xylander's edition of Stephanus Byzantius (1568) with MS. commentary by Holsten,<sup>17</sup> published by Theod. Ryckius in 1684 (z93). Cites the Minor Greek Geographers frequently, but with little of importance that is new.

63. Holsten broached and solved many of the problems of the Minor Greek Geographers. An edition by him would doubtless have clarified these texts immensely in both large and small matters. But he ceased to work on them about 1630 and never published his material. His testament devises his "Geographi graeci minores partim excussi partim inediti" to Queen Christina of Sweden, then an exile in Rome, but this bequest seems not to have been executed.<sup>18</sup> Contemporary scholars hoped in vain that his work would be published posthumously.<sup>19</sup> Gottfr. Chr. Goetze of Leipzig obtained some of this material and transmitted it to Fabricius<sup>20</sup> and to Hudson, who published Eux. A from it and refers to it for PsDic. and Bosp. (z97, 98). Ryckius (z93) and Manzi (z153) published portions of it. I examined the MSS. detailed above in Rome in 1936, and Almagià has since (1942) published a work on Holsten's geographical studies based in part on this material (see above, note 5).

64. Gerard Joannes Vossius 1577-1649. *Gerardi Joannis Vossii de historicis graecis libri quatuor*, Leiden 1624. Notices of all the Minor Geographers that had been printed. P. 100 dates Scylax and PsSlx in the time of Alexander (as Marc. 6222) and identifies Darius in D 6303 as Darius Codomannus (d. 330 B.C.), following Scaliger (see z14), unaware of Herodotus IV 44. P. 145 f. dates Hanno in the time of Agathocles.

65. G. J. Vossii de philologia and de scientiis mathematicis, Amsterdam 1650, repr. in *G. J. Vossii opera III*, Amsterdam 1701. Mentions "Agathemeri Orthonis hypotyposis geographiae, quam inter alios

<sup>17</sup> Almagià *passim*.

<sup>18</sup> H. Rabe, "Aus Lucas Holstenius' Nachlass", *ZBB* 12 (1895) 441-448.

<sup>19</sup> P. Burmann, *Sylloge epistolarum* (1727) IV 431, 554.

<sup>20</sup> Fabricius-Harles, *Bibl. graeca* IV 664.

"hujus argumenti scriptores filius Isaacus Vossius juris faciet publici" (*Philol.* p. 56, *Math.* p. 410, see 271).

66. G. J. Vossii de historicis graecis libri IV, editio altera, Leiden 1651, repr. in *G. J. Vossii opera IV*. P. 47 "(Dicaearchus) scripsit quoque de montibus, ut adparet ex Stephano Byzantio, cuius libri fragmentum videtur esse descriptio illa montis Pelii". P. 545 "Ex opere (Dionysii Byzantii) de Bosporo Thracio fragmentum habeo Graecum a filio Isaaco descriptum è biblioteca Florentina [see 271]. Sed integrum opus habuit Petrus Gyllius." Pp. 125 f. thinks PsSlx a compendium of the work of the Scylax in Herodotus IV 44, perhaps from the time of Constantine Porphyrogennetus. (See addenda).

67. Samuel Purchas 1577-1626. *Hakluytus posthumus, or Purchas his pilgrymes, contayning a history of the world in sea voyages and lande travell by Englishmen and others . . .*, London 1625, repr. Glasgow 1905. Vol. I, ch. VII, pp. 77-79, English trans. of Hanno with brief discussion quoting ancient and modern sources (Ramusio, Holsten). A MS. of the trans. is in the British Museum, Harley 6356, fol. 1-8.

68. Isaac Vossius 1618-1689. Autograph MS. in Leiden, University Library, Vossianus graecus in-quarto 71. Fol. 2, "Sum Isaaci Vossii anno 1639". Fol. 3-47, cyneget. ascribed to both Ξενοφῶν νεώτερος and Arrian. Fol. 48-71, the last part of Eux., from codex A, entitled Μαιώτιδος λίμνης περίπλους with Πόντου Εὐξέλου καὶ added ahead later. The Greek text on the rectos with notes and partial translations on the opposite versos. Vossius obtained these texts from Salmasius (see 228).

70. *Periplus Scylacis Caryandensis cum tralatione et castigationibus Isaaci Vossii. Accedit anonymi periplus Ponti Euxini è bibliotheca Claudii Salmasii cum ejusdem Is. Vossii versione et notis. Amstelodami . . . 1639.* viii 54 16 40 pp. *Editio princeps* of Eux. A. In the preface he says the periplus cannot be by the Scylax mentioned in Herod. IV 44 because of anachronisms in the text, but accepts Marcian's opinion (D 6222) that this Scylax lived before Alexander and identifies the Darius in D 6303 with Darius Nothus (d. 404 B.C., perhaps he means Darius III, d. 330). "Post Hannonen tamen Carthaginensem vixisse, cum urbium quas ille extra columnas Herculeas condidit meminerit, satis liquet. Sed Hannonen hunc esse antiquissimum, imo vetustiorem Herodoto, alibi videbimus [see 272]. Hunc autem Periplum Scylacis esse ἐπιτομὴν et compendium majoris operis nullus dubito. Multa enim hic leguntur quae plane sunt contra sententiam Scylacis, in quibus epitomator erraverit."—Says Eux. is not very ancient (see our p. 113). "Toto hoc fragmento nihil non ex Scymno Chio et Artiani epitome Ponti Euxini desumptum est." The third source, Mnp., could not be recognized because the extant beginning of Mnp. and the end of Eux.

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in A do not overlap; but in the notes he recognizes excerpts from PsSlx in Eux. (see our p. 107). Abrogates Nic. from Marcian, who compiled Ext. from Ptolemy, and ascribes it to Scymnus of Chios, known from Stephanus, etc. Does not mention Holsten, who had reached similar conclusions about Eux. and Nic. over ten years before (see z43, 56, 57). The notes on PsSlx and Eux. are valuable, in fact the whole edition is remarkable as the work of so young a scholar. It is dedicated to Salmasius.

71. Autograph MSS. in Leiden, Vossiani graeci in-octavo 7 and 15, collectanea by Isaac Vossius on a journey to England and France in 1641; see *Bibl. der Univ. van Amsterdam. Catalogus der Handschr. IV* (1919) 428. MS. 7 fol. 18-20, copy of the frag. of Agath. in c13, including the heading "Ex Bibliotheca Regia", with secondary collation of a "codex Regius". MS. 7 fol. 48-51, the rest of Agath. and the frag. of Bosp. MS. 15 fol. 83-86, excerpts from dgn. and htp. from "codex Regius". *Regia* and *Regius* refer to the King of France, but Moreau in c13 refers to Paris. 2857 (c12), while Vossius himself refers to a complete apograph of C, which collation shows to be Paris. 1405 (c3). One reading on Agath. 4116 is quoted from "MS. Naudaei" (c8). MS. 15 fol. 90-96, P. from codex E (see on MS. e6). MS. 15 fol. 33 f., P from Paris. 1630 (see on MS. P1). G. J. Vossius refers to these texts as culled by his son Isaac in several of his later works (see z65, 66). A copy of MS. 7 by P. Burmann sen., Utrecht 1732, is preserved in Göttingen, MS. Philol. 2, and copies of this in turn by Duker and Reiske in Amsterdam, № 187, and Oxford, D'Orville 131 (S.C. 17009). See R. Foerster in *RhM* 51 (1896) 488-490, 52 (1897) 144.

72. *Isaaci Vossii Observationes in Pomponium Melam De situ orbis*, The Hague 1658. On lib. I cap. 19 quotes from htp. xi as "anonymus ineditus"; on III 7 cites Erythr. as anonymous; on I 19 cites Eux. A; on II 7 and III 9-10 discusses Hanno's periplus, dating it earlier than Homer, and promises an edition with commentary (which he never gave);<sup>21</sup> on I 8 says fluv. is by the same author as PsPlutarch, *Parallelia minora*, without citing Maussac (z35); on I 19 says of Marcian, "in duobus prioribus libris . . . penè descriptsit Ptolemaeum. tertius Marcianni liber . . . unum ferè secutus est Artemidorum Ephesium, ut ipse fatetur"; on I 16 abrogates the periplus from Scylax, "in omnibus ferè abit a Scylace quam longissime, ut in secundis curis clarius docebimus. sic enim solebant Graeculi sequioris aevi, ut anonymis scriptis notos saepe adfingerent auctores"; on II 3 quotes Dicaearchus (both Dion. Call. and Hcl.). on II 6 quotes Scymnus Chius (Nic.) with emendations.

<sup>21</sup> Vossius renews his views on Hanno in his *Variarum observationum liber* (London 1685) 52, quoted in Fabricius-Harles, *Bibl. graeca I* 35 f.

73. Leone Allacci 1586-1669. *Philo Byzantius de septem orbis spectaculis. Leonis Allatii opera nunc primum graece et latine prodit cum notis. Romae . . . 1640.* 112 pp. Reprinted in Gronovius, *Thes. ant. graec. VIII* 2642 ff. An autograph of the trans. is in MS. Barberini greco 134 in the Vatican. Allatius compares Philo's prooemium with that of Bosp. preserved in the C-corpus, quoting it in full as "adhuc ineditum".

74. MS. Carte Allacci CXVI 36ab in the Bibl. Vallicelliana in Rome (see z55) contains two copies of a Latin trans. of Agath., different from 36c, probably by Allatius.

75. Leonis Allatii *Συμπικτῶν, sive opusculorum graecorum et latinorum vetustiorum ac recentiorum libri X*, Rome 1668. 24 pp. Reprinted in *Corpus byzantinae historiae* (Venice 1733), Fabricius, *Bibl. graeca XIV* (1728) 1-20, and É. Legrand, *Bibliographie hellénique au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle II* (1894) 220-237. A prospectus consisting of titles only. The first two books had been printed entire at Cologne in 1653. Lib. III was to contain Agath., htp. and Philo.

76. Ismael Boulliau 1605-1694. *Ismaeli Bulliali collectanea*, MS. in Paris, Bibl. Nat., suppl. grec 292. Fol. 1 f., Isid. copied from E (see on MS. e3); fol. 3-15, the C-corpus (Agath. dgn. htp. Bosp.) from c3; fol. 16r, P from Paris. 1630 (see on MS. P1). This MS. may have been copied at the same time as Vossiani gr. oct. 7 and 15, which have the same texts from the same sources (see z71). Boulliau cites the Paris MSS. by their numbers in Rigault's catalogue of 1622, which was superseded by Dupuy's in 1645.

77. *Ismaeli Bulliali adversaria*, MS. in the British Museum, add. 16912. Fol. 227 f., a copy of Holsten's letter to Peiresc, 11 Febr. 1628, with catalogue of Greek Geographers (see z43).

78. Christoph Kirchner. *Prosodia graeca, h.e. ratio quantitatem syllabarum apud Graecos . . . declarans . . .*, Basle 1644. "Dionysius Calliphon, hactenus Dicaearchi nomine editus, sed à me, dum eius carmen de Urbibus lego, verum nomen deprehensum in acrostichide primorum versuum." This palmary observation remained unobserved for two hundred years; see Lehrs in *RhM* 2 (1843) 354 and Sauppe in *Philologus* 11 (1856) 390 f.

80. Samuel Bochart 1599-1667. *Geographiae sacrae pars prior, Phaleg, seu de dispersione gentium et terrarum divisione facta in aedificatione turris Babel.—pars altera, Chanaan, seu de coloniis et sermone Phoenicum. Authore Samuele Bocharto, Caen 1646, Frankfurt 1681, et al.* Often quotes from Erythr. (Arrian), Hanno, Ext., PsSlx, Isid. with emendations. Pars II lib. I cap. 37, "Phoenices in Africæ parte occidentali ad Oceanum", deals at length with Hanno's periplus, deriving its place-names from the Phoenician language.

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81. Pierre Daniel Huet 1630–1721. Autograph MSS. in Paris, Bibl. Nat., suppl. grec 83 (see on MS. P8) and 883 (MS. e4), both dated 1652 when the young scholar was attending Queen Christina's court in Stockholm. Owned Boulliau's MS. in Brit. Mus., add. 16912, and perhaps also Paris, Bibl. Nat., suppl. grec. 292 (z76, 77). Bast (z136) p. 23 and Miller (z198) p. 214 cite manuscript notes by Huet in a copy of Vossius (z70) in Paris, Bibl. Nat., imprimé Rés. G. 1015. Perhaps imprimé G. 9001 (MS. e5) was also his.

82. Johann Jacob Mueller. *Hannonis periplus, quem à se latinè conversum et annotatione quadam auctum . . . praeside Dn. Jo. Henrico Boeclero . . . sollemniter examinandum proponit Johann. Jacobus Müller*, 14 pp., Strassburg 1661, reprinted in J. H. Boecler, *Dissertationum academicarum tomus posterior* (1710). Notes almost entirely excerpted from Is. Vossius (z72) and Bochart (z80).

83. Rasmus Vinding 1615–1684. *Marciani Heracleotae περιήγησις seu orbis descriptio, cum interpretatione latina ad verbum et notis Erasmi Pauli f. Vindingii*. Hafniae . . . , 1662. Two parts, 64/72 pp. Part one contains Nic. with trans.; part two, notes preceded by an introduction dating the poem in 143 B.C. (vv. 21 ff.) and pointing out that it cannot be by the author of Ext. and Mnp., cited by Steph. Byz., or by any other Marcian, as that name is Roman. Also rejects Holsten's attribution to Scymnus of Chios, but hesitatingly, because of the additional verses quoted by Holsten (from Eux.). Many emendations, some of which had been anticipated by Scaliger and Holsten (z13, 54, 57).

84. Erasmi Vindingii Pauli f. Hellen, in quo singulorum antiquae Graeciae populorum incunabula . . . exponuntur. Ex MS. auctoris autographo nunc primum eduntur, in Jac. Gronovius, *Thes. graec. ant.* XI. Often quotes from PsSlx, PsDic., Nic. with some emendations.

85. Christoph Hendreich 1630–1702. *Carthago sive Carthaginiensium respublica, quam ex totius fere antiquitatis ruderibus primus instaurare conatur Christophorus Hendreich*, Frankfurt-on-Oder 1664, also Amsterdam 1705. P. 287 “Lib. II sect. II cap. 10 De Coloniis imprimis de Americanis (quorum maxima pars Carthaginiensibus ortum debet) & Hannonis periplus.—Haec materia, cum altiori opus habeat indagine, ad analecta necessario reiicienda erit.” The *Analecta*, it seems, never appeared.

86. Gottfried Wendelin 1580–1667. Autograph MS. in Göttingen, Universitäts-Bibliothek, Philologische Handschr. 75, 53 leaves, described as follows by Wilhelm Meyer in *Verzeichnis der Hss im preussischen Staate I. Hannover I. Göttingen, Universitäts-Bibl. I* (1893) “Agathemeris Orthonis f. Geographiae repraesentatio compendiaria. Ex bibl. Jo. Jac. Chifletii depromebat vertebatque Godefr. Wendelinus.”

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Vorrede, griechischer und lateinischer Text mit manchen Noten. Jedenfalls von Wendelin für den Druck geschrieben, nach seinem Tod von Chifletius dem Tennilius übergeben zur Ausgabe (1671). Dieser hat die Vorrede abgedruckt (Praef. und S. 73–75), dann den Text und die Noten; die Übersetzung hat er oft geändert. Vielleicht hat auch Jac. Gronov dieses Autograph besessen, da es Bl. 53 gezeichnet ist ‘Ex bibl. Abrah. Gronovii 27. Oct. 1783’.” These remarks indicate that more in Tennilius' edition is Wendelin's work than the former lets appear (pp. 73–75), including the preface regarding Chiflet and his library (pp. vii f.). On the sources of the Greek text Wendelin says (p. 75), “Et habui ego schedion quoddam vetustum in quo inter alia legebatur lemma *Geographiae Agathenoris libri duo*, singulorumque capita subnotabantur; de quo illa prioris mea dispunxi, quae in Chiffetiano codice nulla sunt”. The codex Chifletianus is our c11, in which ἀγαθημέρους for -μέρον in the title induced the false form of the author's name in the *editio princeps*. Wendelin joins Agath., dgn. and htp. into a single work in two books, Agath. as lib. I capp. 1–5, dgn. as I 6–8, htp. as II 1–14. This arrangement, except the chapters in htp., is perverse and untraditional, being alien to c11 and all other MSS. The “schedion vetustum” from which Wendelin claims to have taken it is probably a fiction. The true order in the C-corpus was restored by Hoffmann and B. Fabricius in 1842. Wendelin also initiated the misunderstanding of dgn. 115 ὁ φίλων ἄριστε as “my dear Philo” instead of “my dearest friend”. Comparing Agath. 15–19 (4v44–4v22) with the excerpts from Artemidorus in Plin. II 242–246 and noting the citation of Artemidorus in Agath. 20 (4v22), he concludes, “Artemidori velut compendium prior libellus complectitur” and even says the parallels of latitude in dgn. are “de Artemidoro mutuati”. He fails to consider the Ptolemaic element in dgn. and htp. On account of the στρατόπεδα in Albion (htp. iv, 2v5), which he connects with the wall of Severus, he assigns Agath. to the third century.

87. Jacques le Paulmier de Grentemesnil 1587–1670. *Jacobi Palmerii a Grentemesnil Exercitationes in optimos fere auctores graecos . . .*, Leiden 1668, also Utrecht 1694. Pp. 268–272 discusses and emends problematical passages in PsSlx.

88. Jacobi Palmerii a Grentemesnil *Graeciae antiquae descriptio*, Leiden 1678, also Utrecht 1694. Often quotes and discusses PsSlx, whom he connects with Darius Ochus (d. 404 B.C.), following Is. Vossius (z70).

89. Samuel ten Nuil. *Agathemeris Orthonis filii compendiariae geographiae expositionum libri duo. Cura et interpretatione Samuelis Tennili. Amstelodami . . . 1671. viii 96 pp. Editio princeps*. Agath.

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pp. 1-17, dgn. 17-37, htp. 38-71—all the contents of MS. C except Bosp., with Latin translation, as arranged in two books by Wendelin (z86), whom Tennulius quotes at length on pp. 73-75 and occasionally in his notes. In view of Wendelin's autograph it is probable that Tennulius' edition is almost entirely Wendelin's work. Neither scholar performed the task competently.

91. Abraham van Berkel 1639-1686. *Hannonis Carthaginiensium regis periplus graece et latine cum C. Gesneri et S. Bocharti annotationibus*, in one volume with *Genuina Stephani Byzantini de urbibus et populis fragmenta*. *Abraham Berkelius latinam interpretationem et animadversationes adjecit*, Leiden 1674. Apparently adds nothing *de suo* to the material from Gesner (z6) and Bochart (z80). In the preface mentions the promised edition of Hanno by Vossius (see z70, 72).

92. Nikolaas Blankaart 1625-1703. *Arriani ars tactica, acies contra Alanos, periplus Ponti Euxini, periplus maris Erythraei, liber de veneratione, . . . cum interpretibus Latinis & notis. Ex recensione & museo Nicolai Blancardi. Amstelodami . . . 1683*, also *Amst. et Lipsiae 1750*. xiv 454 pp. Arr. with Stuckius' trans. pp. 113-137, Erythr. with Stuckius' trans. 143-179, cyneg. with Holsten's trans. 184-225, *Henr. Stephani schediasm. IV 1-2 and V 16-18* (see z22) 226-232. No commentary. For Arr. and Erythr. depends on Stuckius (z16), though tacitly incorporating Salmasius' emendations in Erythr.; for cyneg. depends on Holsten, citing a few readings from "MS. codex, quem Roma transmisit Octavius Falconerius", an apograph of codex A.

93. Theodor Ryck 1640-1690. *Lucae Holstenii notae et castigationes postumae in Stephani Byzantii Εθνικά, . . . editae a Theodoro Ryckio, qui Scymni Chii fragmenta hactenus non edita . . . addidit*, Leiden 1684, also 1692, reprinted in Dindorf's edition of Steph. Byz. (Leiden 1825). Pp. 374-378 Holsten's text of the fragments of Nic. from Eux., which Ryckius obtained from C. Moronus, prefect of the Barberini library, without being able to ascertain their ultimate source. For the commentary on Stephanus see z62.

94. Jacob Gronow 1645-1716. *Geographica antiqua, hoc est: Scylacis periplus maris mediterranei, anonymi periplus Maeotidis paludis & Ponti Euxini, Agathemerij hypotyposis geographiae, omnia graeco-latina, anonymi expositio totius mundi latina, cum notis Is. Vossii, J. Palmerii, S. Tennulii et emendationibus Jacobi Gronovii. Lugduni Batavorum, . . . 1697*, also 1700. xxviii 300 pp. PsSlx pp. 1-132, Eux. frag. A 133-167, Agath. 169-195, dgn. 196-215, htp. 215-250, the last three as one work in two books. Reprints the prefaces and notes of Vossius (z70) and Palmerius (z87) on PsSlx and of Tennulius on Agath. etc. (z90), adding his own throughout. Consulted MSS. Vossiani gr. qu. 71 (Eux.

A, see z68) and oct. 7 (Agath., see z71) and cites c4 in Vienna from Nessel's catalogue (1690). Corrects the name of Agathemerus, but not the false arrangement of his work perpetrated by Wendelin and Tennulius. In the preface argues against Vossius' extreme opinion on PsSlx and concludes that the periplus, though perhaps not by Scylax, is earlier than the hegemony of Thebes (371 B.C.) on account of PsSlx 7922 τεῖχος Θῆβαι (*sic edd.*). Points out that Holsten's fragments of Scymnus (Nic.) published by Ryckius (z93) are in part the same as those elicited from Eux. A by Vossius (z70), but confuses the three sources for Nic. (Eux. A, Eux. V and codex D). A copy of this edition "quod exemplum multas Gronoviorum notas nondum editas continet", was forwarded to Spohn (z152) by G. Fr. Creuzer of Heidelberg.

95. Jacobi Gronovii animadversio in recentem ab Oxonio Scylacis editionem & dissertationis de Scylacis aetate examen, 64 pp., added to a new issue of Gronovius' *Geographica antiqua* dated Leiden 1700. An odious attack on Hudson's first volume (z96), including a detailed refutation of Dodwell's dissertation on Scylax, which rejected Gronovius' own view.

96. John Hudson 1662-1719. *Geographiae veteris scriptores graeci minores. Cum interpretatione latina, dissertationibus ac annotationibus. Vol. I. Oxoniae, e theatro Sheldoniano 1698*. Hanno 6 pp., PsSlx 56 pp., Agatharchides *De rubro mari* 69 pp., Arr. 25 pp., Erythr. 38 pp., Arrian's *Indica* 40 pp., Marc. Ext. Mnp. 74 pp., Eux. frag. A 17 pp. The pages are numbered separately for each piece. The Greek texts are accompanied by a Latin trans., by Hudson himself when no other was available. Gives a bibliography for each piece in the preface, also textual footnotes, and *variorum* annotations at the end (94 pp.). The work consists chiefly in a collection of printed material of predecessors and is thorough and valuable in this respect. Reprints the texts themselves, errors and all, from previous editions, with suggestions for improvement in the footnotes and annotations. Collects testimonia and fragments for the respective texts. Calls Mnp. "epitome Artemidori Ephesii et Menippi Pergameni".

97. Vol. II. . . 1703. PsDic. and Pel. (*editio princeps* of Pel.) 31 pp., Isid. 8 pp., Nic. (Scymnus Chius) with Holsten's fragments from Eux. V and A (see z93) 56 pp., fluv. 50 pp., Agath. dgn. htp. (as one work in two books) 61 pp., chrest. 229 pp. In this volume Hudson used some unprinted sources. G. Chr. Goetze supplied Holsten's and Vulcanius' "conjectures" on PsDic. (see z51). J. A. Fabricius supplied Pel. "ex bibl. Maruardi Gudii" (see MS. e8) and readings on Isid. "ex bibl. regia Parisiis cum annotationibus suis" (see MS. e2). Hudson himself collated two Bodleian MSS., d6 and Savile's excerpts from c7.

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98. Vol. III. . . 1712. P. Gilles' excerpts from Bosp. (see MS. G) supplied from Holsten's collectanea by Goetze, 23 pp.; Eux. frag. V (*editio princeps*) supplied also from Holsten's collectanea by Fabricius, 16 pp. The rest of the contents of this volume do not belong to the corpus of Minor Greek Geographers.

100. Vol. IV. . . 1712, also 1717. Dionysius Periegetes with scholia, paraphrase, Eustathius' commentary, etc., including some material from Holsten supplied by Goetze.

101. Henry Dodwell 1641-1711. *Henrici Dodwelli de geographorum, quos primum (secundum) hoc volumen continet, aetate et scriptis dissertationes* form a large part of Hudson's Vol. I (171 pp.) and Vol. II (207 pp.). There are separate dissertations on Hanno, PsSlx, Agatharchides, Erythr., Arr., Arrian's *Indica*, Marc., Eux., PsDic., Isid., Scymnus (Nic.), fluv., Agath. (dgn. htp.), chrest. In spite of considerable erudition Dodwell is seriously lacking in critical sense and his work on the geographers has been an abomination of later scholars. I shall not take time and space to indicate his conclusions, which are usually indefinite and unsatisfactory.

102. Johann Albert Fabricius 1668-1736. *Bibliotheca graeca, sive notitia scriptorum veterum graecorum . . .*, 14 voll., Hamburg 1705-1728, re-edited by G. Chr. Harles, Hamburg 1790-1809, 12 voll. Gives a review of previous work on the Minor Geographers without advancing anything new; in general very sensible, although Dodwell's recent dissertations are treated with undue respect. Hanno lib. I cap. 6, 8-13; PsDic. Pel. III 11; Philo III 24, 4; Bosp. III 32, 20, IV 2, 19; Scylax IV 2, 6-7; Isid. IV 2, 8; Scymnus (Nic.) IV 2, 9; Marc. Ext. Mnp. IV 2, 10; Agath. dgn. htp. IV 2, 10 bis; Arr. Eux. IV 8, 2, 9; Erythr. IV 8, 2, 10; fluv. IV 11, 4, 125.

103. Gottlieb Siegfried Bayer 1694-1738. "De Scythiae situ, qualis fuit sub aetatem Herodoti", *Commentarii academie scientiarum imperialis Petropolitanae* I (1726) 400-424. Pp. 404 f. maintains against Dodwell that the author of PsSlx is the Scylax mentioned in Herod. IV 44 and the Darius in D 6303 is the son of Hystaspes (d. 485 B.C.), and that the anachronisms are interpolated.

104. Tiberius Hemsterhuis 1685-1766. *Luciani Samosatensis opera*, 4 voll., Amsterdam 1743. I p. 339 points out that Dion. Call. cannot be by Dicaearchus because of the vague mention of the oracle of Trophonius, on which Dicaearchus wrote a special treatise. (See add.).

105. Charles Louis de Secondat, baron de Montesquieu 1689-1755. *De l'esprit des lois*, Geneva 1748, many later editions and translations. Liv. 21 ch. 8 calls Hanno's periplus "un beau morceau de l'antiquité" and defends its authenticity against Dodwell.

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106. Nicolas Fréret 1688-1749. "Observations générales sur la géographie ancienne", *Mémoires de l'institut national (académie des inscr. et belles-lettres)* 16, 1 (1850) 331-468. Pp. 397 f. (cf. 354, 388, 430) dates PsSlx in the time of Philip, after the restoration of Messene (368 B.C.) and before the siege of Tyre (334 B.C.). Pp. 399-403 discusses Hanno in relation to other Atlantic voyages by Himilco, Euthymenes, Pytheas, and dates his voyage before PsSlx, Aristotle (*Meteor.* 350b12), Necho (Herod. IV 42).

107. Jean Pierre de Bougainville 1722-1763. "Mémoire sur les découvertes et les établissements faits le long des côtes d'Afrique par Hannon, amiral de Carthage", *MAI* 26 (1759) 10-45 (read Sept. 1754), 28 (1761) 260-317 (read Dec. 1757, Jan. 1758). Pp. 39-45, trans. of Hanno; pp. 260-267, dates Hanno and Himilco before Pytheas, PsSlx, Herodotus, and finally (p. 286 f.) identifies the voyager with the Hanno to whom Anacharsis wrote a letter ca 570 B.C. (*Cicero Tusc. Disp.* V 90); p. 266 dates PsSlx after the restoration of Messene (369 B.C.) and before the destruction of Olynthus (348 B.C.), following Fréret.

108. Alessio Simmaco Mazocchi 1684-1771. *Commentarii in aeneas tabulas Heracleenses*, Naples 1754. P. 102 points out that PsSlx must be later than Herodotus because it mentions Thurii.

109. Pedro Rodríguez, conde de Campomanes 1723-1802. *Antigüedad marítima de la república de Cartago, con el periplo de su general Hannon*, xxxii 136 134 pp., Madrid 1756. II pp. 1-12 Hanno with trans., 13-114 commentary, which is illustrative rather than critical. Dates Hanno in the time of Dionysius ca 408 B.C. The "prologo" quotes scholars on Hanno from Ocampo and Ramusio to Montesquieu, whose remark, quoted anonymously p. xxiv, prompted this work.

111. Johann Georg Hager 1709-1777. *Geographischer Büchersaal*, 3 voll., Chemnitz 1764-1778. I 408-449 on Hanno, dates the periplus in the time of the elder Dionysius; 639-652, trans. of Hanno with commentary; 559-573 on PsSlx,<sup>22</sup> rejects abrogation from the Scylax in Herod. IV 44, ignoring the anachronisms; II 140-193 on Arrian, chiefly the *Indica*, p. 192 rejects abrogation of Erythr. from Arrian. These articles had been printed previously in Latin as school-programs in Chemnitz. They include complete bibliographies. There are also notices of the editions of Hoeschel (225), I 601-627; and Hudson I (296), I 141-145, and II (297), III 723-770.

112. Conrad Arnold Schmid 1716-1789. *Arrians Indische Merkwürdigkeiten und Hannons Seereise*, Brunswick and Wolfenbüttel 1764. Pp. 150-160 Hanno with trans. and brief footnotes, pp. 162-224

<sup>22</sup> P. 568 quotes Bentley, *Dissertation upon the epistles of Phalaris* (1699) 327, "the present copy of Scylax, one of the most corrupted books in the world".

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trans. of Bougainville's first article with French trans. of Hanno (pp. 214-223).

113. James Merrick. MS. in Oxford, Bodleian Library, № 27987, verbal index to Agathemerus [also dgn. htp.] ed. Amst. 1671, "made in 1765-8 for, and on the principles of, the rev. James Merrick (d. 1769)". See F. Madan, *Summary Catalogue V* (1905) 396.

114. Guillaume Emmanuel Joseph Guilhem, baron de Sainte Croix 1746-1809. "Observations géographiques et chronologiques sur le périple de Scylax", *MAI* 42 (1786) 350-380 (read Jan. 1778). Defends PsSlx as the work of the Scylax of Herod. IV 44, dealing at length with the arguments *contra* of Vossius and Dodwell.

115. "Mémoire sur une nouvelle édition des petits géographes anciens", *JS* 1789 pp. 217-251, 657-753. Lists 50 Greek and Latin geographical opuscula with commentary, relying largely on Holsten's letter to Peiresc 11 Febr. 1628 (z43), the discovery of which was the occasion of this article. The edition never materialized.

116. Abraham Jakob Penzel 1749-1819. *ALZ* 1785 Jun. p. 220, "Hr. Penzel zu Dombrova in Polen arbeitet neben seiner neuen Ausgabe des Dio Cassius auch an einer Sammlung der kleinern griechischen Geographen". Gives a prospectus of the work to be in six volumes, including all the pieces in the corpus except Bosp., cyneg., Philo. Penzel's German trans. of Strabo had appeared in 1777. This project came to nothing.

117. Hendrik Friesemann. *Rufi Festi Avieni descriptio orbis terrae*, Amsterdam 1786. Announces in the preface his intention to edit Dionysius Periegetes and the other Minor Greek Geographers.

118. Konrad Mannert 1756-1834. *Geographie der Griechen und Römer*, Vol. I, *Einleitung*, Nuremberg 1788, 2nd ed. 1799, 3rd 1829. Articles on Hanno pp. 46-64, PsSlx 64-72, Erythr. 125-127, Agath. (dgn. htp.) 185-187, Marc. 187-190. Seems unaware of any work more recent than Dodwell's (z101). See also our pp. 110, 113.

120. William Robertson 1721-1793. *An historical disquisition concerning the knowledge which the ancients had of India; and the progress of trade with that country prior to the discovery of the passage to it by the cape of Good Hope*, London 1791, many later editions, also French and Italian translations. 7th ed. (1817) p. 51 dates Hippalus ca A.D. 50, pp. 61-66 places Erythr. before Pliny, pp. 326 f. sets high value on Erythr., which had not been discussed since Dodwell (z101).

121. Bocchus Slothouwer. *Tirocinium criticum in veteres autores graecos, praesertim Orpheum, Scylacem et Apollonium*, Leeuwarden 1792. Pp. 41-56 conjectures on PsSlx, of no value. See *GGA* 1792 pp. 1923 ff.

122. Johann Philipp Siebenkees 1759-1796. MS. in Göttingen,

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Univ.-Bibl., Philol. Hs. 42 (cf. also 61), described as follows by Meyer (see on z86): "18 Bl. 18 Jahrh. Δικαιάρχον βίος Ἑλλάδος. Es sind die Verse . . . und die Prosa [Dion. Call. and Hcl]. Am Rand stehen (bis zu den Versen des Laon [Hcl. 11923]) sehr viele kritische und erklärende Noten, wohl von Joh. Phil. Siebenkees, aus dessen Bibliothek 1789 [1798] die Hs. erkaufte wurde. Er hat eine Collation des Cod. Palat. (142 [d2]) und Noten des Lucas Holstenius verarbeitet, gibt aber auch Eigenes und Beachtenswertes." Siebenkees may have merely copied Holsten's work in MS. Barberini greco 107 (z51), although I did not note any collation of d2 in that MS.

123. Thomas Falconer 1771-1839. *The voyage of Hanno translated and accompanied with the Greek text; explained from the accounts of modern travellers; defended against the objections of Mr. Dodwell and other writers*, London 1797. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* 1839 April p. 435, it is stated that a 2nd edition with considerable additions was prepared for the press.

124. Arrian's *voyage around the Euxine Sea translated and accompanied with a geographical dissertation and maps*, Oxford 1805. This work is anonymous, but in the *Gentleman's Mag.*, loc. cit., it is stated to be a joint publication of Thomas Falconer with Wm Falconer (his father, d. 1824). The dissertation, though valuable, fails to make use of Mnp. and Eux.

125. Jean Charles Poncellin de la Roche Tilhac 1746-1828. *Pausanias . . . traduit du grec en français par M. l'abbé Gédoyn . . . Nouvelle édition . . . augmentée du Voyage autour du monde par Scylax, traduit du grec en français, par J. Ch. Poncellin . . .*, 4 voll., Paris 1797. (See addenda).

126. William Vincent 1739-1815. *The voyage of Nearchus*, London 1797; *The periplus of the Erythrean Sea*, 2 voll., London 1800-1805. The 3 voll. were reprinted as *The commerce and navigation of the ancients in the Indian Ocean*, 2 voll., London 1807. The first volume deals with Arrian's *Indica*; the second with Erythr., African coast (see Bredow, z132); the third, with Erythr., Asian coast. These massive studies, inspired by contemporary British expansion in the Indian Ocean and approaching the ancient texts from the historical and commercial side, offer much of great value and originality. Erythr. is dated ca. A.D. 65.

127. *The voyage of Nearchus and the periplus of the Erythrean Sea, translated from the Greek by William Vincent, D.D., Dean of Westminster*, Oxford 1809. Pp. 71-117 Erythr., Greek and English in parallel columns, with brief footnotes.

128. Pascal François Joseph Gossellin 1751-1830. *Recherches sur la géographie systématique et positive des anciens*, 4 voll., Paris 1797/8-1813,

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summarized in *Histoire de l'acad.* 47 (1809) 209–288 and *Histoire de la classe d'histoire et de la litt. ancienne de l'acad.* 1 (1815) 41–229, translated in part by Bredow (z132). In these *Recherches*, together with two articles in *MAI* 49 (1808) 713–782, Gossellin gives a critical *periplus maris exteri* as known to the ancients. Draws heavily on Hanno and Erythr., also PsSlx. Deals at length with Hanno I 63–102, whom he dates earlier than Hesiod, ca 1000 B.C. (I 135–139), reverting to the view of Is. Vossius.

130. Franz Michael Vierthaler 1758–1827. "Über Hanno und dessen Seereise mit Beziehung auf die Ansichten der verschiedenen Gelehrten darüber", in his *Beiträge zur Geographie und zur Geschichte der Griechen*, Sulzbach 1798.

131. James Rennell 1742–1830. *The geographical system of Herodotus*, London 1800, 2nd ed., 2 voll., 1830. Pp. 719–745, "Voyage of Hanno", reduces Bougainville's estimate of the length of the voyage, dates it after Necho's voyage in Herod. IV 42.

132. Gottfried Gabriel Bredow 1773–1814. *Untersuchungen über einzelne Gegenstände der alten Geschichte, Geographie und Chronologie*. Zweites Stück, Altona 1802. Translates large parts of Gossellin's *Recherches* (z128) and Vincent's *Periplus, Part the First* (z126). Gives the Greek text of Hanno, pp. 93–96.

133. *Neues allgemeines Intelligenzblatt für Lit. und Kunst* 1808, № 16, cited by Bernhardy (z166) p. xii: "Consilia de geographis revocandis ad eruditos rettulit".

134. *Epistolae Parisienses*, Leipzig, Weidmann, 1812. Reviews previous work on the Minor Greek Geographers by Gelenius (z2), Hoeschel (z25), Holsten (his letter to Peiresc, 11 Feb. 1628, z43), Gronovius (z94, 95), Hudson (z96–101). Then, after noticing the projects of Penzel (z116) and Sainte Croix (z115), gives an account of his own work on MSS. of ancient geographers in Paris in 1807, chiefly on Dionysius Periegetes. The novel emphasis on MSS. is noteworthy. The project was taken up by Spohn (z152).

135. Arnold Hermann Ludwig Heeren 1760–1842. *Ideen über die Politik, den Verkehr und den Handel der vornehmsten Völker der alten Welt. Zweyter Theil, Afrikanische Völker*, Göttingen 1793, 2nd ed. 1804, 3rd 1815, etc., also French and English translations. 3rd ed. pp. 708–718, trans. of Hanno with discussion based on Gossellin and Rennell.

136. Friedrich Jacob Bast 1771–1811. *Lettre critique . . . à Mr J. F. Boissonade* Paris 1805; Latin trans. by C. A. Wiedeburg, Leipzig 1809. Rediscovered codex A, then in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and describes it in detail and reports its more important new readings, with

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some emendations. Identifies the script with the Paris Plato (see our p. 4) and dates it early in the tenth century. Explains the origin of Holsten's additional verses of Scymnus (Nic.), which had puzzled Ryckius (z93), Gronovius (z94) and Dodwell (z101).

137. Demetrios Alexandrides. *Συλλογὴ τῶν ἐν ἐπιτομῇ τοῖς πάλαι γεωγραφθέντων, τύποις ἐκδοθέντων φιλοτίμῳ δαπάνῃ τῶν ἐξ Ἰωαννίνων φιλογενεστάτων ἀδελφῶν Ζωσιμᾶν*, 2 voll., Vienna 1807–1808. Vol. I contains PsSlx, Eux. A, Agath. (dgn. htp.), Agatharchides, Hanno, Arr., Erythr., Arrian's *Indica*, Marc. Ext. and Mnp., PsDic. and Pel., Isid., Nic., fluv., chrest.; vol. II, Dionysius Periegetes, Eux. V—all from Hudson (z96–100), his Latin notes translated into Greek, without preface or acknowledgment. The same sponsors published in 1807 a translation of Abulfeda from Arabic MS. into Greek by Demetrios Alexandrides, issued in one volume with II above, and Bernhardy (z166) p. x says the translation of Hudson is by him also.

138. Johann Leonard Hug 1765–1846. *Hannonis periplus graece cum notis*, 32 pp., Progr. Freiburg 1808.

140. Agricole . . . Antoine de Fortia d'Urban 1756–1843. *Plan d'un atlas historique portatif . . . , terminé par un catalogue raisonné des géographes grecs composé en latin par L. Holstenius, publié pour la première fois, avec une traduction française*, Paris 1809. The catalogue is Holsten's letter to Peiresc, 11 Feb. 1628 (z43).

141. *Recueil des itinéraires anciens comprenant . . . un choix de périples grecs*, Paris 1844. Arranges tables of data from PsSlx, Arr., Eux., Q, Matr., Ext., Isid. Based on Gail.

142. Neophytos Dukas. *Ἀρριανοῦ τὰ σωζόμενα*, 7 voll., Vienna 1809–1810. See z143.

143. August Christian Borheck 1751–1816. *Flavii Arriani opera graece ad optimas editiones collata*, vol. II, Lemgo 1810. Dukas and Borheck include cyneg. and Arr., but not Erythr., probably reprinted from Blancard (z92).

144. Conrad Malte-Brun 1775–1826. *Précis de la géographie universelle. Tome premier. Histoire de la géographie*, Paris 1810, 1812 etc., also English trans. Pp. 71–76 trans. of Hanno with brief remarks.

145. Barthold Georg Niebuhr 1776–1831. "Über das Alter des Küstenbeschreibers Skylax von Karyanda", *Abhandlungen der historisch-philologischen Klasse der preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften 1804–1811* (1815) 83–99 (read in 1810); reprinted in his *Kleine historische und philologische Schriften. Erste Sammlung* (1828) 105–131; English trans. by J. C. Hare (z188). Dates PsSlx in the first half of Philip's reign, ca 360–348 B.C. Unaware of Bougainville (z107) and Sainte Croix (z114), except in a postscript.

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146. Jeronymo Soares Barbosa 1737-1816. "Periplo ou circumnavegação de Hannon, trasladado de Grego em Linguagem", *Jornal de Coimbra* (Lisbon) 5 (1813) 65-78. Hanno with Portuguese trans., introduction and notes, based on Berkel (z91). This article is anonymous, but Gail (I 108) attributes it to Barbosa.
147. Meier Marx. *Ephori Cumaei fragmenta collegit atque illustravit* Meier Marx. Praefatus est Frid. Creuzer, Carlsruhe 1815. Says Ephorus is the main source for Nic.
148. "Dicaearchi peripatetici βίος Ἑλλάδος aliaque fragmenta geographicā emendata atque illustrata", in Fr. Creuzer, *Meletemata e disciplina antiquitatis III* (Leipzig 1819) 171-210. Edits Hcl., Pel. and Dion. Call. with introduction (173-178) and brief footnotes. Obtained collation of MS. dr from Munich. Abrogates Dion. Call. from Dicaearchus, quoting Hemsterhuis (z104), says it is "e Scylacis periplo consarcinata".
150. Johann Konrad Orelli 1770-1826. *Philonis Byzantii libellus de septem orbis spectaculis graece cum versione latina duplice Dionysii Salvagnii Boessii [z61] et Leonis Allatii [z73]. Textum recognovit notas Leonis Allatii, Frid. Jac. Bastii [z136] aliorumque et suas, aliorum scriptorum veterum de iisdem septem spectaculis testimonia . . . atque indicem Graecitatis adiecit J. C. O.*, xx 230 pp., Leipzig 1816. Engelmann and Preuss, *Bibliotheca scriptorum classicorum I* (1880) 545, quote a very similar title by L. H. Teucher, Leipzig 1811, as announced but not published.
151. Friedrich August Ukert 1780-1851. *Geographie der Griechen und Römer, Erster Theil*, Weimar 1816. I 1 pp. 61-68, trans. of Hanno with discussion based on Rennell (z131). I 2 pp. 285-297, "Über Skylax", agrees with Bougainville (z107) and Niebuhr (z145) on the date.
152. Friedrich August Wilhelm Spohn 1792-1824. *Nicephori Blemmidae duo opuscula geographica*, Leipzig, Weidmann, 1818. Announces a large project of a collective edition of all ancient geographers, both Greek and Latin, except Pausanias, Strabo, Ptolemy, Stephanus Byzantius, sponsored by Weidmann's, who had purchased Bredow's collectanea. A vast amount of MS. material had been added by various contributors. Friedrich Traugott Friedemann, the editor of Strabo, was to be associated. The present work is all Spohn or Friedemann produced. Bernhardy (z166, 167) succeeded to the project.
153. Guglielmo Manzi 1734-1812. Δικαιάρχου τοῦ Μεσσηνίου ἀναγραφὴ καὶ βίος Ἑλλάδος. Άννων περίπλους Αιβύνης . . . Cum Lucae Holstenii lucubrationibus ad priora duo opuscula. Accesserunt ad coeteros Geographiae auctores Holstenii item notulae non antea editae. Haec omnia cura ac studio G. Manzi, bibliothecae Barberinae praefecti, in lucem

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diemque proferuntur, 124 pp., Rome 1819. Prints portions of Holsten's manuscript material on PsDic. (pp. 7-50, with Greek text) and Hanno (53-61, with Greek text) from MS. Barberini greco 107 (z51), list of Greek geographers (104-106) and notes on Arr. (107-116) from copy of Gelenius' edition in Bibl. Angelica (z52), notes on Marc. (117-120) and PsSlx (122-124) from copy of Hoeschel's edition in Bibl. Barberina (z53).

154. Celidonio Errante. *I frammenti di Dicearco da Messina raccolti e illustrati*, 2 voll., Palermo 1822. Hcl. I pp. 94-157, Pel. 160-169, Dion. Call. II 4-35, all with trans. and footnotes. Discusses these texts I 30-44, regards all as genuine. Based on Stephanus (z21) and Hudson and Dodwell (z97, 101), unaware of Manzi (z153) and Marx (z148).

155. Jean François Gail 1795-1845. *Dissertation sur le périple de Scylax et sur l'époque présumée de sa rédaction*, 100 pp., Paris 1825. Revives the view of Bayer (z103) and Sainte Croix (z114). Pp. 64-100 are a separate article, "Nouvelles recherches sur l'origine de Messène". Review by Letronne (z160).

156. *Geographi Graeci Minores. Hudsonianae editionis adnotationes integras cum Dodwelli dissertationibus edidit, suasque et variorum adjecit; textum denuo recensuit, et varias lectiones subjecit; versionem latinam recognovit; copiosissimis denique indicibus, ac tabulis in aere incisis, instruxit Jo. Fr. Gail. Volumen primum, continens Hannonis et Scylacis periplos*, xviii 584 pp., Paris 1826. Hanno with trans. pp. 113-120, editoris dissertatio 67-105, annotations 121-150; PsSlx with trans. 235-326, editoris dissertatio 203-226, annotations 327-548. This edition was intended to supersede Hudson's, the pertinent parts of which it reprints entire, incorporating additional reprinted material to date in Hudson's manner. Aside from bibliographical industry, the original element is small both in quantity and quality. The dissertations imitate Dodwell's and are scarcely superior to them. The one on PsSlx had been published in French in 1825. The emendations are seldom of value. The edition was destined to be rendered obsolete shortly by the reappearance of codex D in 1837. The issue must have been small, because copies of Gail are much rarer today than copies of Hudson. Reviews by Osann (z171) and Schirlitz (z180), and K. O. Müller, *GGA* 1828 Apr. pp. 649-654.

157. *Volumen secundum*, xxxii 608 pp., Paris 1828. Dion. Call. 107-117, Hcl. and Pel. 118-145, annot. 146-206; Nic. 259-330, annot. 331-408; Matr. 433-501, editoris dissertatio 414-432, annot. 502-584. Gail was content to reprint Dodwell on Dicaearchus (Hcl., Pel., Dion. Call.) and Scymnus (Nic.). Reviews by Letronne (z161) and Osann (z171). (See addenda.)

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158. *Volumen tertium*, xvi 316 pp., Paris 1831. Arr. 43–85, annot. 87–136; Eux. V 139–164, annot. 167–176, Eux. A 205–235, annot. 237–278; excerpt Q (see ch. 2) 297–301, annot. 302–304. The preface discusses very ineffectively the relation between these texts and Mnp. on the basis of Vossius' statements (z70), but ignoring those of Holsten (z43). Quotes the testimonium of Leo Diaconus (see our p. 7 n. 29) from Hase's *editio princeps* of Leo (1819).

160. Antoine Jean Letronne 1787–1848. Review of Gail, *Dissertation sur Scylax* (z155) in *JS* 1826 pp. 75–89, 195–208, 259–269, also issued separately. Thorough discussion of the PsSlx problem, rejecting Gail's conclusions and adhering to those of Fréret, Bougainville and Niebuhr.

161. Review of Gail II (z157) *JS* 1829 pp. 107–119.

162. Review of Miller (z198) *JS* 1839 pp. 231–250, 257–276, 333–353, 419–441. Reprinted in his *Oeuvres choisies 2<sup>e</sup> série I* (1883) 440–538. Based on autopsy of codex D. Brings out more clearly than Miller that D is the archetype and indicates the proper critical procedure in view of this discovery. Corrects several important points in Miller's report of D. Gives critical notes on Nic., Dion. Call., PsSlx, also remarks on Isid., Marc., Ext., Mnp.

163. *Fragments des poèmes géographiques de Scymnus de Chio et du faux Dicéarque*, xvi 455 pp., Paris 1840. Reprints the reviews of Gail's *Dissertation* (167–247) and of Miller (1–166, 247–303) with slight alterations. Then gives critical texts of Nic. (331–420) and Dion. Call. (421–435) with Latin trans. Review in *GG* 1842 Nov. pp. 1897–1901.

164. Niccolò Tommaseo 1802–1874. *Opere di Arriano. Tomo II. Opuscoli, tradotti da vari*, Milan 1827, in *Collana degli antichi storici greci volgarizzati*, 58 voll., 1819–1836. Trans. of Arr. and cyneg. by Tommaseo, of Erythr. by Spiridione Blandi. Tommaseo's translations were reprinted in *Di Dionigi d'Alicarnasso, d'Eunapio e d'altri traduzioni con note di N. T.*, Venice 1843.

166. Gottfried Bernhardy 1800–1875. *Geographi graeci minores ex recensione et cum annotatione Godofredi Bernhardy. Volumen primum. Dionysius Periegetes*, Leipzig, Weidmann, 1828. The preface reviews the past projects of editions of the Minor Geographers and explains that Bernhardy had succeeded reluctantly to the edition begun by Bredow and Spohn. Bernhardy's own edition went no further than this volume.

167. *Analecta in geographos graecorum minores*, 48 pp., Progr. Halle 1850. Comments on the MSS. and editions, realized or projected, of the Minor Geographers and suggests restrictions in ambit and method for a future editor. Collates codex A for Hanno, Arr., Erythr., Eux., fluv., chrest.

### z158–182

168. Isaac Preston Cory 1802–1842. *The ancient fragments, containing . . . the periplus of Hanno*, London 1828, 2nd ed. 1832, 3rd 1876. Hanno with trans. pp. 203–208 (1832). Based on Falconer (z123).

170. Friedrich Wilhelm Kluge. *Hannonis navigatio. Textum critice recognovit et annotatione illustravit D. Fr. Guil. Kluge*, vi 50 pp., Leipzig 1829. Also Progr. Breslau 1828, 46 pp. Dates the voyage before Herodotus and ascribes it to the father of Hamilcar mentioned in Herod. VII 165. Reviews by Osann (z173) and Schirlitz (z181).

171. Friedrich Gotthilf Osann 1794–1858. Review of Gail I and II (z156, z157) in *ALZ* 1828 Feb. 265–270 and 1831 *Ergänz.* 193–219. The second article contains a valuable discussion of the PsDic. problem, recalling Holsten's remarks and citing for the first time (p. 206) the testimonium in Apollonius *hist. mirab.* 19 (see our p. 31). Osann hesitates to abrogate either the verse (Dion. Call.) or the prose (Hcl.) entirely from Dicaearchus, but says they have been rewritten by later hands—a view similar to that of Rittershusius (z34).

172. *Disputatio de fragmento periipi graeco e codice Hafniensi de prompto*, 18 pp., Giessen 1829. Edits the excerpt Q (see ch. 2) from an apograph sent from Copenhagen. Recognizes it as drawn from Eux. A, which he dates in the sixth century (see our p. 113).

173. Review of Kluge (z170) in *Allgemeine Schulzeitung* 1829 p. 356.

174. Review of Buttmann (z186) *ibid.* 1833 Nr 139 ff.

175. Review of Klausen (z184) in *ZfA* 1835 pp. 60–82.

176. "Über einige Schriften Dikäarchs des Peripatetikers, 5. Αὐγραφὴ τῆς Ἑλλάδος", in his *Beiträge zur griechischen und römischen Literaturgesch.* II (1839) 77–106. A rejoinder to Buttmann (z187). Both scholars overlooked the observations of Chr. Kirchner (z78) and Hemsterhuis (z104) on Dion. Call.

177. "Die sogenannten Gorillen", *ZfA* 1841 pp. 969–974. Proposes to read γορυάδας for γορίλλας in Hanno 56r23.

178. Review of Müller I (z231), *ZfA* 13 (1855) 534–549, 14 (1856) 67–88, 163–179. The first article deals with Hanno, dates the voyage in the sixth century (with Kluge against Müller), dates the Greek translation not long before Strabo. The second article deals with PsSlx and concludes that it is a compilation not earlier than the Christian era. The third deals with the text of PsSlx.

180. Samuel Christoph Schirlitz 1797–1875. Review of Gail I (z156) in *Kritische Bibliothek für das Schul- und Unterrichtswesen* 1828 Sept. 537 ff.

181. Review of Kluge (z170) in *JfPh* 9 (1833) 140–150.

182. *Corpus geographorum graecorum et latinorum qui supersunt omnium etc. etc.* 1833. A prospectus only, described by D'Avezac

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(z257) 69–72. Under the editorship of Friedr. Karl Ludwig Sickler (1773–1836) and Sam. Chr. Schirlitz with the concurrence of Boeckh, Kreuzer, Heeren, Wachler, Wachsmuth, etc. Sickler and Schirlitz were both authors of well-known handbooks of ancient geography. This project appears to hark back to Penzel (z116), Bredow (z134), Spohn (z152) and Bernhardy (z166).

183. James Bell 1769–1833. “Remarks on the voyage and periplus of Scylax”, *Edinburgh Journal of Natural and Geographical Science* 1 (1829–30) 177–182, trans. in *Neue allgemeine geographische Ephemeriden* (Weimar) 31 (1830) 321–333. Discusses authenticity of PsSlx briefly.

184. Rudolph Heinrich Klausen 1807–1840. *Hecataei Milesii fragmenta. Scylacis Caryandensis periplus*, 324 pp., Berlin 1831. PsSlx with variant readings and trans. pp. 163–253, annotations 276–307, a review of the PsSlx problem 254–275, approving the view of Bougainville and Niebuhr. Based on Gail (z156). Reviews by Osann (z175) and K. O. Müller in *GGA* 1832 Dec. pp. 2019–2024.

185. Joachim Lelewel 1786–1861. *Die Entdeckungen der Carthagener und Griechen auf dem atlantischen Ocean. Aus dem Polnischen übersetzt von Professor Ritter*, Berlin 1831. Discusses Hanno pp. 81–99.

186. August Buttmann. *De Dicaearcho ejusque operibus quae inscribuntur βιος Ἑλλαδος et ἀναγραφὴ Ἑλλαδος*, 60 pp., Nuremberg 1832. Defends Dicaearchus' authorship of all of PsDic., with Pel., against Holsten (z38) and Marx (z148), unaware of Osann (z171). Obtained information about MS. dr from Munich. Prints Hcl. with Pel. (pp. 20–35) and Dion. Call. (44–57). Review by Osann (z174).

187. “Nachtrag zu meiner Abhandlung über die unter dem Namen des Dicäarch überlieferte Ἀναγραφὴ τῆς Ἑλλάδος”, *JfPh Suppl.* 3 (1834) 369–403, also Progr. Prenzlau 1835, 16 pp. In reply to Osann (z174) defends Dicaearchus' authorship of Dion. Call.

188. Julius Charles Hare 1795–1855. “On the age of the coast-describer Scylax of Caryanda”, *Philological Museum* (Cambridge) 1 (1832) 245–279. Trans. of Niebuhr's article (z145) with notes and epilogue (270–279).

190. Fr. Rudolph C. Krebs. *Lectiones Diodoreae*, Hadamar and Weilburg 1832. Many valuable emendations in Dion. Call. (Dicaearchus) and Nic. (Scymnus).

191. August Ferdinand Näke 1788–1838. “Dikäarchus περὶ μουσικῶν ἀγώνων und βίος Ἑλλάδος”, *RhM* 1 (1833) 40–59, 158–166, reprinted in his *Opuscula philologica* I (1842). Discusses the genuine fragments of Dicaearchus. Rejects Dion. Call. (p. 50) and finds it difficult to accept Hcl. (55 f.).

192. Christian Gottlieb Reichard 1758–1837. *Sammlung kleiner*

z182–197

*Schriften aus dem Gebiete der mathematischen und alten Geographie*, Güns 1836. Pp. 374–425 “Myos Hormos und die ganze ägyptisch-äthiopische Küste des klassischen Zeitalters”; pp. 438–496 “Westliche und südöstliche Küsten Arabiens im klassischen Zeitalter”. Based largely on Erythr., cited by B. Fabricius, ed. Erythr. (z217) p. 21.

193. Maximilian Fuhr 1811–1845. *Dicaearchi Messenii quae supersunt*, viii 528 pp., Darmstadt 1841 (dated 1838). Hcl. with comm. pp. 140–400, Pel. with introd. and comm. 401–424, Dion. Call. with introd. and comm. 425–522. Reviews the several PsDic. problems without adding much new; in the main agrees with Osann, who prompted this work. Review by Fabricius (z208).

194. Samuel Friedrich Wilhelm Hoffmann 1803–1872. *Die Iberer im Westen und Osten. Artemidorus der Geograph*, Leipzig 1838. Two distinct treatises, the second a discussion of Artemidorus (pp. 181–221) followed by a collection of the fragments (221–288). Taking a hint from Dodwell (z101), but unaware of Holsten (z43), shows (212–219) that Mnp. is not by Artemidorus but by Menippus of Pergamum, and is to be excluded from the fragments of the former. See Fabricius (z201).

195. Menippus der Geograph aus Pergamon, dessen Zeit und Werk. Nebst Ergänzungen aus Pithou's Handschrift zu dem Werk mit Scylax Namen. (*Die alten Geographen und die alte Geographie. Eine Zeitschr. in zwanglosen Heften. Erstes Heft*), iv 59 pp., Leipzig 1841. Replies to Fabricius (z201). Collects testimonia and dates Menippus in time of Augustus from Crinagoras' epigram (see our p. 147). Edits Marc. Mnp., using evidence of codex D from Miller, Haase and Letronne. Review by Jahn in *JfPh* 36 (1842) 316–327.

196. Marciani periplus. *Menippi peripli fragmentum quod Artemidori nomine ferebatur. Peripli qui stadiasmus magni maris inscribi solet fragmentum. Graece et Latine edidit, addita Dodwelli dissertatione, scripturis codicum, Hoeschelii, Hudsoni, aliorum et suis notis, S. F. Guil. Hoffmann*, xxii 306 pp., Leipzig 1841. Marc. Ext. with fragments pp. 25–153, Marc. Mnp. with fragments 154–180, Matr. 181–306. This variorum edition is chiefly collective and offers little that is new. Reviews by Fabricius (z207) and Jahn (see on z195).

197. Arriani periplus Ponti Euxini. *Anonymi periplus Ponti Euxini*, qui Arriano falso adscribitur. *Anonymi periplus Ponti Euxini* et *Maeotidis paludis. Anonymi mensura Ponti Euxini. Agathemerij hypotheses geographiae. Fragmenta duo geographica. Graece et Latine, additis H. Dodwelli, F. Osanni aliorumque dissertationibus, atque Stuckii, Tennulii, Vossii, Gronovii, Hudsoni, Bastii, Kohleri, Gailii filii, Letronii, tum integris tum selectis, suisque notis, edidit S. F. Guil. Hoffmann*, xxxii 383 pp., Leipzig 1842. Art. pp. 35–99, Eux. V 100–126,

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Eux. A 158–203, excerpt Q 221–225, Agath. dgn. htp. 283–378. This edition also is chiefly collective. But in his preface Hoffmann, with the aid of Holsten's data (243), reconstructs the true form of Agath. dgn. htp., perverted by Wendelin and Tennuli, and points out that Agath. is primary tradition, while dgn. and htp. are Ptolemaic, with the last chapter of htp. from Strabo. Compare Fabricius (2206). Review by Jahn (see on 2195).

198. Emmanuel Clément Bénigne Miller 1812–1886. *Péripole de Marnien d'Héraclée, épitome d'Artémidore, Isidore de Charax, etc., ou supplément aux dernières éditions des Petits Géographes, d'après un manuscrit grec de la Bibliothèque Royale*, xxiv 364 pp., Paris 1839. Announces the acquisition of codex D by the Bibliothèque du Roi and describes its contents (pp. xiv–xviii); ascribes it to the beginning of the thirteenth century and traces it back to Pithou (p. xxii). Edits the texts not in Gail (Marc. Ext. Mnp., Isid.) and collates the others with Gail (PsSlx, PsDic., Nic.), following the order of the codex. Also collates codex E for Isid. and Pel. Miller points out the significance of the damage on pp. 93 f. and 128 of D for the ancestry of the MSS. (pp. xvi, xx), but does not notice the loss of quaternions. While he is thus aware that D is the archetype, he fails to act on the consequences of the fact, does not follow the codex exclusively and overlooks many of its significant features. In general his edition gives a very imperfect representation of the new MS. and is unworthy as a monument of its discovery. Miller was an attaché of the library, but it is a pity this *editio principis* of codex D was not done by Letronne. Reviews by Letronne (2162), Haase in *ALZ* 1839 Jun. 212–232, Westermann in *JfPh* 27 (1839) 146–156, Hn. in *GGA* 1839 Oct. pp. 1718–1720. (See addenda.)

200. Review of Wescher (2282) in *JS* 1874 pp. 200–218.

201. Heinrich Theodor Dittrich, alias B. Fabricius.<sup>23</sup> "Der Geograph Menippos aus Pergamon", *JfPh Suppl.* 6 (1840) 611–640. Reviews Hoffmann (2194), taking issue on minor points. Uses the new evidence of codex D as reported by Miller and Haase. Appraises MSS. d1 and d2 and Hoeschel (225), but fails to say that D is the archetype. Edits Marc. Mnp. with critical notes. Collects the testimonia, but omits Crinagoras' epigram (see our p. 147). Does not use Eux.

202. "Über den Periplus des Skylax", *ZfA* 1841 pp. 1105–1120, 1844 pp. 1081–1103. Gives an almost exhaustive review of previous opinions on the date of PsSlx, but omits Scaliger (214). Examines the ancient testimonia on Scylax, gives a general characterization of PsSlx and concludes that it is a patchwork of various sources not by any one of the ancient Scylaxes, but compiled much later, perhaps in Byzantine times.

<sup>23</sup> D'Avezac (2257) calls him Bernard Fabricius.

203. Continuation of the same, *JfPh Suppl.* 12 (1846) 1–85 (dated 1840, but p. 81 refers to 1845). Examines PsSlx line by line to detect sources.

204. *Über die Handschriften der kleinen griechischen Geographen*, 36 pp., Dresden 1845, originally a part of his article on PsSlx. Gives an accurate description of codex d1 by Schmeller, librarian in Munich, and collects secondary information on d2. Shows that d1 d2 d3 and d6 are apographs of codex D. Examines readings of D to determine its character.

205. "Über Markianos aus Heraklea", *RhM* 2 (1843) 366–386 (dated Sept. 1841). Discusses dates of Protagoras and Marcian. Good analysis and appraisal of Marcian's work.

206. "Über Agathermeros", *RhM* 4 (1845) 76–92 (dated May 1842). Collects notices of MSS. from editions and catalogues and develops the idea of a threefold corpus (our A, D and C). Separates Wendelin's two books into three distinct opuscula (Agath. dgn. htp.), citing Holsten (243), Forbiger (2221) and others, but not Hoffmann (2197). (He had already stated this view himself in the preceding article, p. 377.) Shows that Agath. is from sources earlier than Strabo, while dgn. and htp. are Ptolemaic, but thinks all three may be Byzantine compilations.

207. Review of Hoffmann, *Marciani periplus* (2196), in *Jahrb. für wissenschaftliche Kritik* (Berlin) 1842 May 642–662.

208. Review of Fuhr (2193) in *JfPh* 35 (1842) 150–189.

210. *Lectiones Marcianeae*, 27 pp., Dresden 1843. Attempts to restore the text of lacunose passages in Marc. Ext.

211. *Lectiones Scymnianaee*, 20 pp., Dresden 1844. Says he had been preparing an edition of Scymnus (Nic.) since 1833 and had it ready in 1840 and inserted a notice of it in *ZfA* 1842 p. 1025, but that circumstances had prevented its publication. Here he attempts to emend passages in Nic. 1–741 and the excerpts in Eux. V and A. Points out that Eux. V and A are parts of the same work.

212. *Scymni Chii periēgesis quae supersunt recensuit et annotatione critica instruxit B. Fabricius*, iv 76 pp., Leipzig 1846. Makes some false ascriptions of readings to Scaliger (see on MS. d6). Reviews by H. in *ZfA* 1846 pp. 654–656 and Bähr in *Heidelberger Jahrb.* 1846 Dec. 925–928.

213. *Scylacis periplus ex recensione B. Fabricii*, 31 pp., Dresden (1848).

214. *Isidori Characeni stathmos parthicos recensuit, brevi annotatione instruxit et . . . edendos curavit B. Fabricius*, 16 pp., Dresden 1849.

215. *Arriani Alexandrini periplus maris erythraei. Recensuit et brevi annotatione instruxit B. Fabricius*, 31 pp., Dresden 1849. Supposes the author to be a different Arrian from the well-known one.

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216. *Anonymi, vulgo Scylacis Caryandensis, periplus maris interni cum appendice iterum recensuit B. Fabricius*, 41 pp., Leipzig, Teubner, 1878. Says PsSlx is by a Byzantine scholar "in usum juventutis". Reviews by Berger (229) and Bursian in *Jenaer Literaturzeitung* 1879 pp. 193 f.

217. *Der Periplus des erythräischen Meeres von einem Unbekannten*, 188 pp., Leipzig 1883. Reviews MSS. and editions, collects opinions on the date of Erythr. and characterizes the work, pp. 1-35; edits Erythr. with trans. and critical notes 36-113, explanatory notes 114-167, index of words 168-187. A laborious but unoriginal work. Reviews by Berger (229), Löw in *Osterr. Monatschr. für den Orient* 10 (1884), Mordtmann in *Literaturblatt für orient. Phil.* 2 (1884) 60-63, Neumann in *Philol. Anzeiger* 16 (1886) 213-220, Partsch in *DLZ* 4 (1883) 1435-1437, Schmidt in *PhW* 3 (1883) 1443-1447, and Tomaschek in *Zeitschr. für die österr. Gymnasien* 36 (1885) 596-598.

218. "Zum Periplus des erythräischen Meeres", *Philologus* 43 (1884) 349-353. Chiefly a review of Blandi's trans. (2164).

219. Johan Herman Kroon. *Dissertatio geographicoo-literaria inauguralis, qua continetur annotatio in Hannonis periplus*, ii 105 pp., Zutphen 1840.

220. Minoides Mynas -1860. Obtained seven leaves of codex B at Vatopedi in 1841 and described the remainder in his catalogue (see on codex B in ch. 2). Also took apographs of the end of Bosp. (Paris. suppl. gr. 443A, fol. 4r), Hanno (fol. 5r), the *pinax* (suppl. gr. 754, fol. 188r), and htp. (188r-191v). This material was the basis of Wescher's edition (1874, 2282).

221. Albert Forbiger 1798-1878. *Handbuch der alten Geographie aus den Quellen bearbeitet. Erster Band. Historische Einleitung*, Leipzig 1842, 2nd ed. 1877. Detailed but secondary notices on the Minor Geographers: Hanno 64-67, PsSlx 113-116, 123-138, PsDic. 152-156, Nic. 248 f., 268-290, Isid. 354 f., Arr. 423, Agath. dgn. htp. 426-430, Erythr. 443-445, Eux. 445-448, Marc. Ext. Mnp. 448-451, 247, fluv. 451 f., Bosp. 469. Pp. 480-483 n. 96 gives a history of the editions of the Minor Greek Geographers.

222. Karl Lehrs 1802-1878. *RhM* 2 (1843) 354. "Die sogenannte Dicäarchische ἀναγραφὴ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ist eine Schrift Διονυσίου τοῦ Καλλιφῶντος, wie in den Anfangsbuchstaben der 23 Einleitungsverse zu lesen ist". H. Sauppe in *Philologus* 11 (1856) 390 f. pointed out that this discovery had been anticipated by Chr. Kirchner in 1644 (see 278).

223. Louis Vivien de Saint-Martin 1802-1897. *Histoire des découvertes géographiques. Tome II. Asie. Asie Mineure*, Paris 1845. Pp. 35 f. makes Erythr. contemporary with Hippalus, ca A.D. 50, referring to

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Vincent (2126). Pp. 275-287 accepts the views of Letronne (2160, 163) on PsSlx and translates PsSlx 8605-9212 with notes. Pp. 418-420 discusses Arr. without referring to Mnp. or Eux. *Tome III* appeared in 1846. These two volumes are numbered I and II by mistake on the title-pages. There are references throughout to *Tome I, Histoire générale de la géographie*, which did not appear until 1873 (see below).

224. *Le nord de l'Afrique dans l'antiquité grecque et romaine*, Paris 1863 (dated 1860). Pp. 195-215, topographical discussion of Erythr. 1-18 based on Müller. Pp. 326-424, "La côte occidentale de l'Afrique dans Ptolémée, rapprochée des périples antérieurs, et en particulier de ceux d'Hannon, de Scylax et de Polybe".

225. *Histoire de la géographie et des découvertes géographiques*, Paris 1873. Remarks on Hanno pp. 36-39, PsSlx 97-99, Erythr. 189-193, and other Minor Greek Geographers, often antiquated, attributing Nic. to Scymnus p. 146, and confusing Art. and Mnp. p. 150 and htp. and Agath. p. 210.

226. Charles Masson. "Illustration of the route from Seleucia to Apobatana as given by Isidorus of Charax", *JRAS* 12 (1850) 97-124 (read 15 Nov. 1845). Seems to be independent of Henry Rawlinson, *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* 9 (1839) 112, "But the evidence of Isidore is the most distinct; I have been able to verify every position, almost every mile of measurement, in his itinerary, from Seleucia to Apobatane, or Hamadan."

227. August Meineke 1790-1870. *Scymni Chii periegesis et Dionysii descriptio Graeciae*, xxii 164 pp., Berlin 1846. Much improved critical text of Nic. with fragments from Eux. V and A (pp. 79-133), and of Dion. Call. (137-146). Commentary on corrupt passages, pp. 2-76. Rejects Holsten's ascription of Nic. to Scymnus and accepts Lehrs' discovery of Dionysius son of Calliphon.

228. Charles (also Carl or Karl) Müller.<sup>24</sup> *Arriani Anabasis et Indica ed. Fr. Dübner. Reliqua Arriani ed. Carolus Müller*, Paris, Didot, 1846. Arr. with trans. pp. 254-265, cyneg. with trans. 287-303.

230. *Fragmenta historicorum graecorum. Volumen secundum*, Paris, Didot, 1848. Pp. 254-264 Hcl. and Pel. with trans. and annot., including collation of codices D and E. Pp. 229-233 treats the PsDic. problem. Connects Hcl. with the isolated title at D 10611 (see our p. 20).

231. *Geographi graeci minores. E codicibus recognovit, prolegomenis, annotatione, indicibus instruxit, tabulis aeri incisis illustravit Carolus Müllerus. Volumen primum*, cxlv 576 pp., Paris, Firmin Didot, 1855

<sup>24</sup> I have not found an article on Carl Müller in any biographical source. His works are dated from 1841 to 1883, in Paris up to 1868, afterwards in Göttingen.

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for the first time), all reprinted from Müller (z231, 234), with Greek and French trans. on opposite pages. Unaware of B. Fabricius (z216), Hercher and Eberhard (z245), Roos (z410). Pp. 1-61 prolegomena, chiefly an identification of ancient and modern names and tribes. Pp. 2, 4, says Eux. is currently called "Péripole de l'an 500", pp. 15, 17, says it was composed at the beginning of the sixth century (see our p. 113). P. 5 says the Eudusian and Tetraixite Goths are the same, citing Vasiliev (see our p. 111). Pp. 22-29 dates PsSlx, or the Pontic part of it, ca 500 B.C. P. 15 claims a new method of study for these texts, palaeoethnological instead of philological, the latter being now exhausted.

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We have reviewed the contributions of some 230 scholars through nearly 450 years in their effort to understand those fragments of antiquity that are the Minor Greek Geographers.

### 3. BIBLIOGRAPHY

The primary task, of finding the ultimate extant sources of the tradition, was accomplished unusually late in this case. The basic codices B and D were brought to light barely a century ago, and two early links in the tradition, MSS. C and d4, are adduced for the first time in the present study. Agath. and htp. have still not been edited from the primary MS. B. Even the choice of secondary sources was often amiss. Hoeschel's use (1600, 225) of d2 and d6 instead of d1 and d4 was detrimental and unnecessary. The C-corpus suffered from ignorance of the archetype as well as from arbitrary, if not fallacious, editing by Wendelin and Tennulius (1671, 286, 90). Much effort on the part of later scholars was wasted because these early editors did not pursue, select, and represent their sources rigorously. In contrast Gelenius (1533, 22) edited the A corpus accurately and directly from the ancient archetype. It was a misfortune that Lucas Holsten (1630) did not publish the results of his valuable work on the Minor Greek Geographers, including a thorough investigation of the MSS. His edition would have anticipated much that actually had to wait for Müller's now standard edition (1855, 1861, 2231, 233).

The next task of scholarship was to correct and supplement the tradition. Five pieces in the corpus are pseudopigraphous in the primary sources (Eux., Erythr., fluv., PsSlx, PsDic.). Five more are anonymous (dgn., htp., chrest., Mnp., Nic.), and all but one of these became pseudopigraphous through secondary errors. Six pieces are by otherwise unknown authors (Agath., Bosp., Philo, Marc., Dion. Call., Hcl.). Only five are by known authors (vent., cyneg., Arr., Mnp., Isid.), but even some of these have been disputed. Six pieces are mutilated through damage in the primary sources (Bosp., Philo, Art., Ext., Mnp., Nic.), and Dion. Call. and Hcl. are strangely garbled in codices D and E. Codex D is an illiterate MS. and all its texts have suffered accordingly. PsSlx was denounced by Bentley as "one of the most corrupted books in the world". This atrocious tradition has given scholarship plenty of exercise. The authorship of each piece has been disproved or approved in long polemics of argumentation. Ancient literature has been combed for further evidence, often slow in forthcoming. Holsten in 1628 (z43) discovered Scylax in Herod. IV 44 and Menippus in Steph. Byz.; Osann in 1831 (z171) discovered Heraclides in Apollonius *hist. mirab.*; Carcopino in 1943 (z446) discovered Hanno in Palaephatus. Meanwhile the less spectacular task of textual emendation proceeded steadily. Some of the earlier contributions in this field are brought home to their true authors by the filiation and identification of the secondary MSS. worked out in the present study. Thus Da Canale is the author of d1 and d2, and Scaliger of d4 and d6.

### SUMMARY

The final phase of the study of the Minor Geographers was higher criticism—to clarify the circumstances, concepts, purposes and methods of the authors of the several opuscula in the corpus, some of which are among the most engaging documents of the ancient world. The two accounts of oceanic navigation and commerce, Hanno and Erythr., present problems of apparently inexhaustible interest. First published from codex A in 1533, they promptly received ample space in Ramusio's famous work (1550) and are still frequently and extensively discussed in recent literature. The brief and tantalizing *Periplus of Hanno*, which Montesquieu called "un beau morceau de l'antiquité", is represented in our review by over 100 titles, often of fantastic content. The larger and more concrete *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea* gives an intimate specimen of strange geographical, economic and linguistic material, the larger aspects of which are only slowly being appreciated. More recently Heraclides *On the Cities of Greece* (Hcl.) has come to be recognized as an original and unique work. The second oldest piece in the corpus, the *Periplus of Scylax* (PsSlx), is on the whole a disappointment, in view of its title and age (fourth century B.C.). A dull though valuable work bristling with philological difficulties, it has been studied vigorously in the past but is apparently being shirked at present. In the later pieces the influence of Ptolemy's *Geography* dominates. Ext. and dgn. are entirely Ptolemaic, but their value as testimonia has been neglected. Htp. and chrest., which combine Ptolemy and Strabo, have never been considered critically. They may be from the Paris Plato milieu that produced codex A itself, and if so would be interesting as evidence of the Byzantine renaissance of the ninth century.

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### 4. Periplus Ponti Euxini

THE anonymous *Periplus of the Euxine Sea* (*Eux.*) is preserved entire only in the leaves of codex B (8r35–11v8) acquired by the British Museum in 1853. Previously only the beginning and the end had been known from V (11r–4r = B 8r35–9v3) and A (11r–16v = B 10r30–11v8). Holsten (1628, z43) found these two pieces in the original MSS. in the Vatican Library and recognized them as parts of the same work. He also discerned the essential character of the work, that it is a compilation, or rather a tessellation, from three other pieces in the corpus of the Minor Greek Geographers, viz Marcian's edition of the periplus of Menippus (*Mnp.*), Arrian's *Epistle to Hadrian containing a Periplus of the Euxine Sea* (*Arr.*) and the anonymous *periegesis* in comic trimeters addressed to King Nicomedes (*Nic.*).

The basic features of *Eux.* are taken from *Mnp.* The direction is to the right, as in *Mnp.* and *Arr.*, contrary to *Nic.* and *PsSlx.* The starting-point and the procedure also are the same in *Eux.* and *Mnp.* Beginning at the Thracian Bosphorus, they pass from station to station with the constant formula *ἀπὸ . . . εἰς (ἐπὶ) . . . σταδίων . . .*, inserting any extra material at the proper station. The divisions in *Eux.* are also taken from *Mnp.*, but with omissions and confusions. In *Mnp.* the periplus of the Euxine was divided into two main parts, Asia and Europe, at the mouth of Lake Maeotis. The following political divisions were also indicated by statements of boundary in the text and by titles: Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Duo Ponti, Pontic kingdom, autonomous barbarians, Thrace, Byzantium. *Eux.* preserves the statements in the text, but it has only a single series of five numbered titles: Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Duo Ponti, Europe, Thrace. While the periplus in *Mnp.* is in the main a meagre *stadiasmos* of distances between stations, it does frequently give brief nautical notices of harbors, cross-distances, summaries, landmarks, etc., almost all of which are repeated in *Eux.* However, the original text preserved in codex D pp. 56–60 breaks off soon after Amisus in the Duo Ponti, and we are left to recover the rest as best we can from *Eux.*

The second source is *Arr.*, from which *Eux.* assumed its external form, prefixing Arrian's name to its title and his salutation to its text, and preserving the first and second persons in excerpted passages. The epistolary character is imperfect even in *Arr.*,<sup>1</sup> portions of which are a station-to-station, left-to-right periplus, with distances and nautical

<sup>1</sup> On the question of the authenticity of *Arr.* see Roos (z408).

notices similar to *Mnp.*,<sup>2</sup> although it begins at Trapezus and interrupts at Sebastopolis with the stretch from the Bosphorus to Trapezus. These portions alternate with extensive passages of personal or descriptive content. The author of *Eux.*, while adopting the order and formulas of *Mnp.*, actually follows *Arr.* more closely in stations and distances, since *Arr.* usually has more stations (see below). As for the non-periplus portions of *Arr.*, *Eux.* inserts many verbatim excerpts from this material at the proper stations, but also omits much as irrelevant. Altogether less than half of *Arr.* is repeated in *Eux.*<sup>3</sup>

The author of *Eux.* faced a problem in combining these two peripli; for each has stations not in the other and the distances are often discrepant. Fortunately there are no discrepancies in the order of the stations. In the part where *Mnp.* is extant and comparison is possible, *Arr.*, being fuller, is made the basis, and its distances are preferred to those of *Mnp.* But *Eux.* has all the stations found in either source. When *Mnp.* furnishes a station *Arr.* does not have, *Eux.* interpolates it, usually preserving the total distances of *Arr.* and violating those of *Mnp.* if necessary.<sup>4</sup> Only rarely does it abandon *Arr.* in favor of *Mnp.*, and only rarely do its distances differ from both.<sup>5</sup> It may be added that *Eux.* continues to agree closely with the totals in *Arr.* after *Mnp.* breaks off.

The stretch from the mouth of Lake Maeotis to the mouth of the Ister River is slighted in *Arr.*, and the author of *Eux.* was obliged to follow another source. *Arr.* gives fewer stations and greater distances here than in any other part of the periplus. *Eux.* has many stations not found in *Arr.*, presumably from *Mnp.* But their totals still agree in the main with the data of *Arr.* The six stages from Panticapaeum to Cazeca amount to exactly 420 stades, as given in a single stage in *Arr.* 19.3, and the six stages from *Ιακώ λιμήν* to the first mouth of the Ister agree with the single distance of 1200 stades in *Arr.* 20.3. It is difficult to decide whether this is genuine agreement between *Arr.* and *Mnp.* or the result of forcing the data of *Mnp.*<sup>6</sup> In two instances, on the other hand, *Arr.* is so defective that the periplus in *Eux.* abandons the totals also, but the authority of *Arr.* still asserts itself confusingly outside the periplus proper. Since the instances are especially significant for the methods of the author of *Eux.*, we shall examine them closely.

<sup>2</sup> Menippus is thought to be a source for Arrian. See p. 149.

<sup>3</sup> *Arr.* was also a source for the series of *ethnē* (p. 109).

<sup>4</sup> See the commentary on 8v7, 24, 42.

<sup>5</sup> *Eux.* agrees with *Mnp.* against *Arr.* at 8v14 f., 17 f. When *Eux.* differs from both, there is probably an error or textual corruption (8v23, 29).

<sup>6</sup> See on *Mnp.* (*Eux.*) 12r12.

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In Arr. 20.1 there is a misconception of the so-called Course of Achilles, which is confused with the Isle of Achilles (21.1 = Eux. 14r16). Eux. 13r10-29 has information sufficient to eliminate Arrian's errors. It agrees in the main with Strabo 307D f. and probably derives from Mnp. Nevertheless one of Arrian's erroneous 300-stade distances, suppressed in the detailed periplus of Eux., turns up again in the summaries. For the gross distance from Cherson to Tyras, which includes the Course of Achilles, is given as 4110 stades at 13v33, whereas the distances in the periplus amount to only 3810 stades. The error may be placed more narrowly between Kalos Limen and Borysthenes, since the distances in the periplus before and after those stations are controlled by the summaries of 2600 stades at 12v32 and 810 stades at 13v33.

The other instance is in Arr. 19.1, where the Tanais River is confused with the Bosporus: "From Sindica to the Bosporus called Cimmerian and the city of the Bosporus, Panticapaeum, 540 stades. From here to the River Tanais, 60 stades, which is said to divide Europe from Asia. It issues from Lake Maeotis and flows into the Euxine Sea. . . . From Panticapaeum to the village Cazeca . . . 420 stades." The second and third sentences are very strange. The Tanais does not flow from Maeotis into the Euxine.<sup>7</sup> It flows from the interior into Maeotis, and the Bosporus connects Maeotis with the Euxine, both dividing Europe from Asia. Arr. extends the Tanais itself to the Euxine and distinguishes it from the Bosporus by placing them 60 stades apart. Panticapaeum thus comes to be in Asia. Eux. 10r13-12r8 has five stations between Sindica and Panticapaeum not mentioned in Arr. The distances, including a detour to Hermonassa, amount to 1060 stades. From the mouth of Maeotis via Myrmecium to Panticapaeum is 85 stades. The 540 stades of Arr. are inserted as a cross-distance at the mouth of Maeotis (10r22), and the 60 stades similarly at Panticapaeum (12r10). In making these insertions Eux. took the Bosporus of Arr. in two senses, equating it first with the mouth and then with Panticapaeum. The first equation recurs at 16v7 (cf. 12r4), the latter at 13r3. Eux. also follows Arr. in equating the mouth of Maeotis with Tanais at 10r25, 12r11, 13r1. Arrian's 60 stades reappear in the summaries at 12r25 ff. (300:240) and 13r2 ff. (2260:2200), displacing the true 85 stades of Eux. itself. The disturbing influence of the passage on the Bosporus in Arr. is thus quite extensive in Eux., although Eux. avoids the basic error by using the expression "mouth of Maeotis", which seems to be from Mnp.

<sup>7</sup> Arrian's idea of the Tanais occurs again in Procopius VIII 4.10 (see p. 111) and Michael the Syrian (12th cent.), quoted by A. A. Vasiliev, *The Goths in the Crimea* (1936), 31 f. Reuss, *RhM* 56 (1901) 387, explains it as a misunderstanding of Herod. IV 57.

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All the passages in Eux. which show indirect influence of Arrian's errors are presumably from the hand of the author of Eux. itself. They are as follows: 10r22-24, 12r10-12, 12r24-27, 12v32-13r4, 13v31-33, 16r31-v25.<sup>8</sup> The main content of these passages is a systematic series of gross or summary distances. At the end of the work is a list of nine summaries, first from stations on the European side to the Thracian Bosphorus (*Zeus Urius*), then from station to station on the Asian side, and finally grand totals for the Asian side and for the whole periplus. The summary for the Asian side is also given at 10r24, and there are three pairs of summaries at Cimmericon (12r26), Cherson (13r2) and Tyras (13v33). These summaries agree in the main with each other and with the actual totals in the periplus. Two important errors, of 300 and 60 stades, have already been pointed out in connection with Arr. The 20 stades across the mouth of Lake Maeotis (10r27) are left out of account. The summary for the European side, 11100 stades (16v9), is 60 stades too short, probably because the author took 2200 instead of 2260 at 13r2 ff. Aside from these there are only a few small discrepancies, on the Asian side, probably due to corruptions in the text of the periplus. They amount to less than 50 stades.

The relation of these summaries to those in Mnp. (Arr. has no summaries) is problematical. Eux. constantly has the formula *ὅμοιοῦ ἀπὸ . . . ἐως . . . σταδίων . . . μιλίων . . .*, whereas Mnp. has *οἱ πάντες ἀπὸ . . . εἰς . . . εἰσὶ σταδίων . . .*. The errors of Arr., the verbal peculiarities and the agreement between periplus and summaries all show that they were compiled especially for Eux. Nevertheless there is some dependence on Mnp. The giving of summary distances from two or more previous stations in reverse order at Eux. 13v31 ff. and 16r31 ff. is paralleled in Mnp. 5923 and 6019. The direct order at 12r26 and 13r2 indicates that these passages are not from Mnp. Apart from the systematic summaries there are three isolated summaries in Eux. that can be more closely connected with Mnp. The first, from the Bosphorus to Heraclea 1550 stades (8v10), is plainly repeated from Mnp. 5717, though converted to the usual formula in Eux. and corrected to agree with the distances in the periplus of Eux. The second, from Heraclea to Amastris 90 miles (8v20), is omitted in B and found in V only. The distances in the periplus amount to 630 stades, so that the author must have converted carelessly at the rate of 7 instead of the usual  $7\frac{1}{2}$  (see below). Mnp. gives this stretch in two summaries instead of one. The third isolated summary, from Athenaeon to Kalos Limen 2600 stades (Eux. 12v29 ff.), is stated in language that seems to be from Mnp. It is inserted at

<sup>8</sup> The unusual forms *Taváew̄s*, *Φάσεω̄s* and *Xέρσω̄s* are characteristic of these passages.

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Chersonesus, out of order in the periplus of Eux. The text of the number is corrupt in spite of a marginal variant: *σταδ βχ μιλ τμβς cγ' A<sup>t</sup>, σταδ αχ μιλ τς cs' A<sup>m</sup>*. Vossius derived the correct number from the distances in the periplus, *σταδ βχ μιλ τμβς cs'*. It is peculiar that two of these isolated summaries in Eux. are calculated carelessly or preserved uncertainly. Perhaps they were taken from Mnp. and corrected and inserted in Eux. together.

The author of Eux. attempts to make his combined periplus more useful by converting the distances from stades to miles.<sup>9</sup> At the beginning the conversion is expressed by *τουτέστι, γνόμενα, γίνονται*, with variation in the MSS. BVV; but the copula is soon dropped. The ratio is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  stades to a mile,<sup>10</sup> the usual standard in Byzantine times.<sup>11</sup> The double tradition of the numbers is a valuable control for the text. It reveals several copyist's errors even in the early text of codex A. In some cases, however, both numbers have variants. At 8v24 V reads *σταδ ν μιλ 5 c'*, agreeing with Mnp. 5820, while B reads *σταδ λ μιλ δ*, as required by the distances in Arr. At 16v17 A gives  $4025 = 536\frac{2}{3}$ , as required by other summaries, but P consistently gives  $4150 = 553\frac{1}{3}$ . At 10r24, in converting 12487 stades, the author omitted the last two digits, making 1653 $\frac{1}{3}$  instead of 1665 miles, although he converted the same distance correctly at 16v19.

After combining Mnp. and Arr. into a single periplus the author of Eux. enriched it with interpolations from his third source, Nic. This work is much different from the simple periplus of Mnp. and the epistolary periplus of Arr. The direction is contrary to Mnp., Arr. and Eux., the text is in verse, and it is not really a periplus, does not give distances or nautical notices, mentions only well-known stations, includes the hinterland, with historical and descriptive information. Eux. inserts excerpts from this source in reverse order at the proper stations in the periplus, often after corresponding excerpts from Arr. But in two respects the handling is different: most of the text of Nic. is included in Eux., since there is no irrelevant personal or official material as in Arr., while the wording is often modified, since the artificial style of

<sup>9</sup> There are also a few similar conversions in htp. xiii-xiv; but in several instances there the author did not complete his arithmetic, but left *fenestrae* for the mileages, preserved in B but not in the editions.

<sup>10</sup> An instance of 7 to a mile at 8v20 has been mentioned above. There are two isolated instances of 8 to a mile at htp. i, 2r19, and Eux. 11r10 (Nic.).

<sup>11</sup> For the many classical standards see Lehmann-Haupt, *Stadion*, in RE 6A (1929) 1931-1963. The stade of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to a mile is well attested in Cassius Dio 38.17.7, 39.50.2, 46.44.4, 48.14.6, 48.43.3, 52.21.2, 52.22.1, 55.26.1, 58.21.1 etc., so that it can scarcely be used to date Eux., as Vossius and Dodwell supposed (p. 113). The stade of 8 to a mile also occurs in Dio 36.36a, 56.27.2 et al.

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verse was inappropriate. The extant text of Nic. in D pp. 125-143 breaks off soon after it reaches the Euxine Sea. Only twenty lines at the end actually coincide with excerpts in Eux., but these enabled Holsten to identify this source. Peculiarities of language and content make it easy to segregate the excerpts from Nic. in Eux., and it is usually possible to restore the verses. With the new portion of Eux. the fragments amount to some three hundred lines, completing the circuit of the Euxine. They are probably the most valuable of all the contents of Eux., as they preserve considerable historical information from ancient sources.

There are also a few tiny excerpts in Eux. from PsSlx. One of these was recognized by Vossius (1639, 270): Eux. 11r6 from PsSlx 8421. It comes between excerpts from Arr. and Nic., and a little further on Gail (1831, 2158) recognized another bit embedded in a long excerpt from Nic.: Eux. 11r19 from PsSlx 8516. Vossius also compared Eux. 12r17 *εἰς Κύρας πόλιν τὴν πρώην λεγομένην Κυδεάκαι* (*sic*) with PsSlx 8415 *Κυδαία καὶ*. Here the influence of PsSlx is indicated by *πρώην*, which constantly refers to PsSlx in the series of *ethnē* (see below).<sup>12</sup> Another excerpt occurs in the new portion: Eux. 9v11 from PsSlx 8602. Müller, who first collected and confirmed the evidence of PsSlx in Eux. (I cxvii), cites another instance in Eux. 16v9 from PsSlx 8713, where it is stated that the coasts of Europe and Asia in the Euxine are said to be equal. In this case the wording in Eux. does not agree with PsSlx, so that the ascription is doubtful. I have added (*Ἀμαστριν πόλιν . . . πρότερον λεγόμενον Σήσαμον* (8v20 from 8701) and (*Κρίον μέτωπον*) *ἀκρωτήριον τῆς Ταυρικῆς* (12v10 from 8413).

The use of PsSlx in Eux. is not confined to these brief excerpts, however. More extensive and important use is found in a series of connected notices scattered through Eux. which, when read consecutively, enumerate the barbarian tribes (*ethnē*) dwelling on the shores of the Euxine from the Ister to the Thermodon. This series of notices was composed separately by the author of Eux. and interpolated in the larger periplus. Its direction is to the left, like PsSlx and Nic. and unlike Mnp., Arr. and Eux. itself, so that the retrograde sentences come in very awkwardly in Eux. Müller (I cxvii) first recognized the series and thought it was derived from Nic. But the greater part of it is preserved in the new portion of Eux. discovered since Müller's edition, and with this complete evidence it is possible to analyze it more correctly. It was derived from PsSlx and Arr., with only slight admixture from Mnp. and Nic. The text of the series follows.

<sup>12</sup> Compare Eux. 8v41 *εἰς Κάρουσαν . . . πρώην Πολύχνιον ἀνομασμένον*. If this is from PsSlx, it has fallen out of the original text.

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ιστι8 ἀπὸ οὐν Ἀθηναιῶνος μέχρι Κυτῶν Σκύθαι κατοικοῦσιν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Βόσπορος δὲ Κυμερικός ἔστιν. 12v7 ἀπὸ οὐν Ἀθηναιῶνος μέχρι Καλοῦ λιμένος Ταῖροι κατοικοῦσιν>. 13t8 ἀπὸ οὐν Καλοῦ λιμένος μέχρι τοῦ "Ιστρου ποταμοῦ ἦτοι Δανάπρεως καλονυμένου πάλιν Σκύθαι κατοικοῦσιν.

ιογι6 ἀπὸ οὐν Ἐρμωνάσσης ἔως τοῦ Σινδικοῦ λιμένος παροικοῦσιν Μαιωτῶν τινες Σίνδοι λεγόμενοι ἔθνος, ἐφ' οἷς λέγεται Σινδική. ιογι2 ἀπὸ οὐν Σινδικοῦ λιμένος ἔως Πλάγρας λιμένος πρώην ὥκουν ἔθνη οἱ λεγόμενοι Κερκέται ἦτοι Τορίται, νῦν δὲ οἰκοῦσιν Εύδονουσιανοὶ λεγόμενοι τῇ Γοτθικῇ καὶ Ταυρικῇ χρώμενοι γλώττῃ. ιογιο ἀπὸ οὐν Πλάγρας λιμένος ἔως τῆς Παλαιᾶς Ἀχαῖας πρώην ὥκουν ἔθνη οἱ λεγόμενοι Ἀχαιοί, νῦν δὲ οἰκοῦσιν Ζίχοι. ιογ7 ἀπὸ οὐν Παλαιᾶς Ἀχαῖας ἔως τῆς Παλαιᾶς Λαζικῆς καὶ ἐπέκεινα ἔως Ἀχαιοῦντος ποταμοῦ πρώην ὥκουν ἔθνη οἱ λεγόμενοι Ἡνίοχοι Κοραξοὶ καὶ Κόρικοι Μελάγχλαινοι Μαχέλωνες Κόλχοι καὶ Λαζοί, νῦν δὲ οἰκοῦσιν Ζίχοι. ιογ3 ἀπὸ οὐν Ἀχαιοῦντος ποταμοῦ ἔως Ἀβάσκου ποταμοῦ Σάνιχες οἰκοῦσιν.

9v41 . . . τὰ ἔως Σεβαστούπολεως καὶ Ἀβασγίας, τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ οὔτις πληρῶ λέξεις. 9v23 ἀπὸ οὐν Διοσκουριάδος τῆς Σεβαστούπολεως ἔως Ἀψάρου ποταμοῦ πρώην ὥκουν ἔθνος οἱ λεγόμενοι Κόλχοι οἱ μετονομασθέντες Λαζοί. 9v3 ἀπὸ δὲ Ἀψάρου ποταμοῦ ἔως Ἀρχάβεως ποταμοῦ πρώην ὥκουν ἔθνος οἱ λεγόμενοι Βούσηρες, νῦν δὲ οἰκοῦσι Ζυδρίται. 9v2 ἀπὸ οὐν Ἀρχάβεως ποταμοῦ ἔως Ὁφιοῦντος ποταμοῦ πρώην ὥκουν ἔθνος οἱ λεγόμενοι Ἐκχειρεῖς, νῦν δὲ οἰκοῦσι Μαχέλωνες καὶ Ἡνίοχοι. 9r35 ἀπὸ οὐν Ὁφιοῦντος ποταμοῦ ἔως Τραπεζούντων πρώην ὥκουν ἔθνος Βέχειρες λεγόμενον, νῦν δὲ οἰκοῦσι Κόλχοι. 9r33 ἀπὸ οὐν Τραπεζούντος ἔως τῆς Αριστιάδος νήσου ἦτοι <Φαρνακίας τῆς> καὶ πάλι Κερασοῦντος πρώην ὥκουν ἔθνος οἱ λεγόμενοι Μάκρωνες ἦτοι Μακροκέφαλοι. 9r24 ἀπὸ οὐν Φαρνακίας τῆς καὶ πάλι Κερασοῦντος ἔως πλησίον Κοτυάρου πρώην ὥκουν ἔθνος οἱ λεγόμενοι Μοσύνοικοι. 9r19 ἀπὸ δὲ Κοτυάρου ἔως πλησίον Πολεμωνίου πρώην Τιβαρανοὶ ὥκουν ἔθνος. 9r15 ἀπὸ δὲ Πολεμωνίου ἔως πλαγίων τοῦ Θερμάδοντος ποταμοῦ πρώην Χάλυβες ἔθνος ὥκουν.

The first three stages of the series reach from the Ister to the Cimmerian Bosphorus. In peculiar fashion they run both ways from Athenaeon, two to the right and one to the left as in the following stages. The disposition of the Scythians and Taurians corresponds to Arr. 19.4 and PsSlx 8407-25 (compare Σκύθαι πάλιν east of the Tauri in PsSlx 8413 with πάλιν Σκύθαι west of the Tauri in Eux. 13r9), but especially to the summary at Eux. 12v29 ff., which is probably from MnP. (see above), "The territory of the Tauric Chersonesus from Athenaeon Harbor to Kalos Limen has a coast of 2600 stades". It is not evident why the Scythians should end at Cytae; actually they continued to the Bosphorus and Maeotis (PsSlx 8413, 24).

At the Caucasus the series of *ethnē* becomes double, the one distin-

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guished as *πρώην*, the other as *νῦν*. The former runs thus: Κερκέται ἦτοι Τορίται, Ἀχαιοί, Ἡνίοχοι, Κοραξοὶ καὶ Κόρικοι, Μελάγχλαινοι, Μαχέλωνες, Κόλχοι καὶ Λαζοί, Κόλχοι οἱ μετονομασθέντες Λαζοί, Βούσηρες, Ἐκχειρεῖς, Βόχειρες, Μάκρωνες ἦτοι Μακροκέφαλοι, Μοσύνοικοι, Τιβαρανοί, Χάλυβες. Atenstädt (z395) has shown that this series was taken from PsSlx 8517-8616, where most of these obscure names are found. The words *ἦτοι* and *καὶ* both seem to equate names. The first two pairs thus joined result from lacunae in the text of PsSlx 8518,20. Κόρικοι also reproduces a textual corruption in PsSlx 8521 (*κορική* and *κωρική* for *Κωλική*). *Machelones*, which displaces the *Gelones* of PsSlx, is a name known only from Arr. 11.2 and Cassius Dio 68.19; it was doubtless introduced here from Arr. For *Macrones* and the *Lazi* see below.

The *νῦν* series of *ethnē* is as follows: Sindi, Eudusiani, Zichi, Saniches, . . ., Zydreitae, Machelones and Heniochi, Colchi. Excepting the first two members (see below), this series is taken from Arr. 11: from Trapezus to Dioscurias: Colchi, Sanni, Machelones and Heniochi, Zydreitae, Lazi, Apsilae, Abasci, Sanigae; and Arr. 18.3: beyond Dioscurias: Saniches, Zilchi, divided by the Achaeus River. *σάνιχας* in Arr. is probably a mistake for *Σανίγιας*. The omission of the Abasci, Apsilae, and Lazi is scarcely intentional, as these tribes were well known in the sixth and later centuries. The Lazi appear in the *πρώην* series, but all three may have been mentioned in the lacuna at 9v41. The Sanni are identified with the Colchi in Eux. 9v24-27, misquoting Arr. 11.1. Procopius (VIII 1.8 f.) impugns Arr. for placing the Sanni on the coast at all.

Two slight data in the series of *ethnē* probably derive from Nic., since they are genuine tradition but independent of the other sources of Eux. *Μαιωτῶν τινες Σίνδοι* 10g6 is confirmed by Strabo 495B and Steph. Byz. s.v., who likewise include the Sindi among the Maeotae. *Macrones* 9r33 is even more authentic than Macrocephali PsSlx 8610, according to Jacoby on Hecataeus fr. 206.

\* \* \*

In the series of *ethnē* the author of Eux. applies the word *νῦν* to material taken from Arr. Interpreted strictly this would mean that the data from Arr. were still true of his own time, and it would imply that he lived not long after Arr. But we are prevented from drawing this conclusion by the fact that he uses *νῦν* of other data also which indicate a much later period. One or two instances are found in the series of *ethnē* itself (the Gothic Eudusiani and the Colcho-Lazi); but many other *νῦν* data occur throughout the periplus, chiefly as alternative names of stations. As there is no apparent source for them, they

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were probably added by the author *de suo* and refer to his own times. While the use of *vñv* in reference to Arr., therefore, is inaccurate, the other *vñv* data are valuable as evidence of the period when Eux. was compiled.

Three of the *vñv* names in Eux. occur earliest elsewhere in the accounts of the revolt of Vitalian in the year 514,<sup>13</sup> viz Acra (15r16) and Sozopolis (15v16, 26, 8v12) on the Thracian coast and Sosthenes (16r28) on the Bosporus.<sup>14</sup> The names from *σώζω* are perhaps Christian.<sup>15</sup>

The author of Eux. repeatedly equates, with *vñv* or *καί*, the names *Borysthenes* and *Danapris*.<sup>16</sup> *Danapris* and *Danastris* (*Tyras*) are probably old Sarmatian names, cognate with *Tanaïs* and *Danube*.<sup>17</sup> They have displaced the classical names of these rivers. But their earliest occurrence, aside from Eux., is in the works of the Gothic historian Jordanis, dated A.D. 551.<sup>18</sup>

The city of the Tauric Chersonesus is called *Cherson* in Eux. This name also first occurs in Jordanis and his contemporary Procopius, and becomes usual thereafter. Vasiliev connects it with Justinian's fortification of the city.<sup>19</sup>

In Eux. 9r34 the first station after Trapezus is "Υσσον λιμήν ή νῦν λεγομένη Σουσάρμενα (B, Σουσούρμα V). Mannert compared κώμη Σουσούρμενα in Procopius VIII 2.3 and used this only other occurrence of the name in ancient sources to date Eux. between the *Notitia dignitatum* and Procopius.<sup>20</sup> The name survives on modern maps.

In Eux. 9v46 a small river of the Caucasus, called Borgys in Arr. and Mozygos in Eux., is said to be ὁ νῦν λεγόμενος *Βρούχων*. Müller compared Procopius VIII 4.1, "After the territory of the Abasgi, in the

<sup>13</sup> Joan. Antioch. in Müller, *FHG* V 32-34; Peter Charanis, *Church and State in the Later Roman Empire* (1939) 52-56.

<sup>14</sup> The author of Eux. erroneously identifies *Sosthenes* with *Daphne Maenomene* on the other side of the Bosporus (Müller, *GGM* I 401). Actually it was the former *Lasthenes* or *Leosthenes* on the European side. See *RE* 5 (1897) 748, 5A (1927) 1196 f.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.* 1257.

<sup>16</sup> In Eux. 13r9 *Danapris* is erroneously equated with *Ister*.

<sup>17</sup> Tomaschek in *RE* 8 (1901) 2098 f.; E. H. Minns, *Scythians and Greeks* (1913) 38; G. Vernadsky, *Ancient Russia* (1943) 96.

<sup>18</sup> *Danastius*, an imperfect form of *Danastris*, occurs in Ammian. Marc. 31.3.3.5.

<sup>19</sup> Vasiliev (see note 7) 71 note 2. Three spurious occurrences confuse the history of the name *Cherson*: Phlegon of Tralles as quoted by Constant. Porph. *De them.* II 12, see Jacoby, *FGH* 257 F 17; *Philip of Cherson* in some copies of the lists of bishops at the council of Nicaea in 325, see Vasiliev 11-13, 20; *Aetherius Chersonitanus* in the Dionysian recension of the list of bishops at the council of Constantinople in 381, see E. Honigmann in *Byzantion* 11 (1936) 442. On the basis of these occurrences Minns (see note 17) 493, note 1, ascribes the name *Cherson* to the third century.

<sup>20</sup> K. Mannert, *Geographie der Griechen und Römer* VI 2 (1801) 376, followed by Müller I cxviii.

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Caucasus mountain dwell the *Βρούχοι*, between the Abasgi and the Alani, while on the coast of the Euxine Sea dwell the Zechi". The name, if it is the same notwithstanding the difference of declension, has not been found elsewhere.

Another remarkable coincidence between Eux. and Procopius is found at Procop. VIII 4.10, where a scholion seems to have intruded into the text: "The natives also call this outlet Tanais, beginning from Lake Maeotis to the Euxine Sea, which extends, they say, a journey of twenty days. Moreover they also call the wind Tanaites which blows from here." Tanais and Bosporus are confused as in Arr. (p. 104 above). The wind Tanaites seems to be quite unique except for the words τοῦ Τανάτος ἀνέμου inserted in a passage excerpted from Nic. in Eux. 10r20.

In the early series of *ethnē* (p. 109) the Colchi of PsSlx are twice equated with the Lazi. This identification was a commonplace in the sixth century, after Chosroes invaded Lazica in 541 and the Phasis became an important theater of war. Procopius (VIII 1.8-10) disputes the point with Arrian, and Philoponus, Joannes Lydus, Agathias, Menander and Theophylactus follow suit.

One of the most important *vñv* data is in the new part of Eux. recovered from codex B (10r11-13): Σινδική ἡτοι Σινδικός λιμήν, νῦν δὲ λεγόμενος Εὐδονοία, . . . νῦν δὲ οἰκουσιν Εὐδονοῖαι λεγόμενοι τῇ Γοτθικῇ καὶ Ταυρικῇ χρώμενοι γλώττῃ. Müller compared *Eὐδονοία* with the name *Εὐλύσια* which Procopius (VIII 4.7) gives to the western part of the Caucasus coast. I do not believe the comparison between Eux. and Procopius has been pressed enough. For Procopius goes on to give an account of the Tetraxite, or rather Trapezite, Goths who crossed the Bosporus with the Utigur Huns returning home from expeditions to the west. Vasiliev<sup>21</sup> believes the migration of the Utigurs and Trapezites followed the collapse of the empire of the Huns after the defeat of the sons of Attila in 469, although Procopius does not make this connection. In 547-548 these Goths sent an embassy to Byzantium asking Justinian to give them a bishop (Procop. VIII 4.12), and soon after they joined the Utigurs in an alliance with Justinian against the Cutrigur Huns (*ibid.* 18.22). These passages in Eux. and Procopius are the only notices we have of Goths east of the Bosporus, and I believe they refer to one and the same group of Goths.

Another suggestive passage is in Eux. 12v1-2, νῦν δὲ λέγεται ἡ Θευδοσία τῇ Άλανικῇ ἡτοι τῇ Ταυρικῇ διαλέκτῳ Αρδάβδα, τοῦτ' ἔστιν Επτάθεος. The identity of "the Alanic or Tauric dialect" and the etymology of Ardabda (or Abdarda) are difficult questions that cannot be discussed

<sup>21</sup> Vasiliev (see note 7) 39, 57-69; Vernadsky (see note 17) 114 f., 150-153, 173, 193.

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here.<sup>22</sup> The Alans were earlier than the Goths in the region of the Tauric Chersonesus. (See addenda.)

The examination of the νῦν data so far seems to show a special affinity with Procopius, particularly with the eighth book of his *Wars*, which is a later supplement to the preceding seven, covering the years 551–553. This book contains a long excursus on the Euxine Sea in connection with the Lazic War (VIII 1.7–8.7.13),<sup>23</sup> and it is here that we find most of the contacts with Eux. Moreover Arr. was a source for this excursus as well as for Eux.<sup>24</sup> But neither Procopius nor Eux. can have been a source for the other, as their accounts are quite different and even in details have little in common.

One of the νῦν names suggests a date later than Procopius. In 576 the Turks, figuring for the first time in Byzantine history, invaded the Crimea under a general whom Menander calls Βάχανος.<sup>25</sup> On this name Vernadsky remarks, "It is probably to be read *Bogha-Khan*",<sup>26</sup> referring to two Turkish generals named *Bogha* in the service of the Bagdad Caliphate in the ninth century.<sup>27</sup> If this rather bold conjecture were valid, we should not hesitate to recognize Bogha-Khan in Eux. 104, ἐν τῷ καὶ νῦν λέγεται τὸ Βαγᾶ κάστρον, on the Caucasus coast 200 stades east of Nicopsis.<sup>28</sup>

Two of the νῦν names occur first elsewhere in the *notitiae episcopatuum* assigned to the seventh and eighth centuries,<sup>29</sup> viz *Daphnusia* in Bithynia (8v3)<sup>30</sup> and *Nicopsis* in the Caucasus (10r6).<sup>31</sup> These names perhaps indicate a period somewhat later than Procopius.

There are altogether nearly 45 νῦν names in Eux., only a third of

<sup>22</sup> See Vasiliev 57, Vernadsky 147.

<sup>23</sup> There is a minor geographical excursus on Lazica in Procopius II 29.14–26.

<sup>24</sup> J. Jung, *WS* 5 (1883) 99 f.

<sup>25</sup> Müller, *FHG* IV (1868) 247; De Boor, *Excerpta de legationibus* I (1903) 208.

<sup>26</sup> Vernadsky (see note 17) 184. One might ask whether a general would be called a *Khan*.

<sup>27</sup> *Encyclopaedia of Islam* I (1913) 736 f.

<sup>28</sup> Compare also Βαγᾶς, general of Cherson ca A.D. 900, mentioned in a letter of Nicolaus Mysticus (Migne, *Patr. graeca* 111 p. 72), *Contin. Theophan.* pp. 387–390, et al.

<sup>29</sup> Parthey, *Hieroclis synecdemus et notitiae graecae episcopatuum* (1866); Georgius Cyprius, ed. Gelzer 1890; Epiphanius, *Ethesis*, ed. Gelzer in *Abhandl. der philos.-philol. Classe der bayerischen Acad.* 21 (1901) 529–549; De Boor's *Notitia* in *Zeitschr. für Kirchengesch.* 12 (1891) 519–534.

<sup>30</sup> *Daphnusia*: Georgius Cypr. 200; Geogr. Rav. 392.17; Theophanes 434.20 De Boor; Nicephorus patr. 68.7 De Boor; Epiphanius monachus in Migne, *Patr. graeca* 120 p. 221 and *Acta sanctorum*, Aug. 12, p. 709; *Synaxarium ecclesiae Constantinopolitanæ (Propylæum ad Acta sanctorum novembris)*, ed. H. Delehaye, 1902) 264.8, 645.48, 650.17. Ptol. *Geogr.* V 1.15 is interpolated.

<sup>31</sup> *Nicopsis*: Georgius Cypr. 67; Epiphanius *Ethesis*; De Boor's *Notitia*; Migne, *Patr. graeca* 100 p. 1117, 120 p. 244; Const. Porphy. *De adm. imp.* (see on Eux. 10r6).

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which I have found mentioned elsewhere. The author would seem to have been well informed. However, he freely omits prominent features of his area. The city of *Leontopolis* at the Zalicus River (8v42 f.),<sup>32</sup> the great fortress of *Petra* in Lazica (near ancient Acampsis and modern Batum),<sup>33</sup> and the city of *Constantiana* in Moesia,<sup>34</sup> appear in sixth-century sources as well as in the *Notitiae episcopatuum*, but not in Eux. Omissions, therefore, do not establish a *terminus ante quem* for Eux.

I believe the evidence of the νῦν names shows that Eux. is not earlier than the latter half of the sixth century. A later period may be possible; the only absolute limit is codex A. Holsten (1628, 243) thought that Eux., as well as codex A, might be attributed to Constantine Porphyrogenitus (d. 959) in view of the extensive compilations on various subjects which he sponsored; but with codex A attributed to the ninth century this becomes impossible. Vossius (1639, 270) simply stated that Eux. was not very ancient because of the νῦν names and the ratio of the stade to the mile. Dodwell (1698, 210) stressed the fact that the name *Constantinople* does not occur in Eux. (It does not occur in Procopius either.) Connecting *Sozopolis* with Constantine's victories over the Goths on the Danube, he dated Eux. tentatively in the reign of Constantine before the founding of Constantinople. Mannert (1801) dated Eux. between the *Notitia dignitatum* and Procopius, or in the fifth century (see above, note 20). Osann (1829, 2172), pointing out that Sosthenes was unknown to Stephanus Byzantius, dated Eux. not earlier than Justinian. Müller (I cxviii) followed Mannert, and to my knowledge everyone since has followed Müller without further discussion.<sup>35</sup>

\* \* \*

Some interesting and important problems occur in the manuscript tradition of Eux. The text in AB is accompanied by marginalia. Most of these are indices beginning with περί or διτί or σημείωσαι; but two are scholia containing information not found in the text. At Eux. 13v6, where the Hypanis River is mentioned in a passage from Nic., this scholion is in the margin of A: φασί τινες κατὰ τὸν Ὑπαννον ποταμὸν γίνεσθαι ζῶον καλούμενον ἐπιβάλλον δῆπερ αὐθημερὸν τήν τε γένεσιν καὶ τὴν φθορὰν οὐφίστασαι. The information derives ultimately from Aristotle, *Hist. anim.* V 19 (552b18), but immediately from Proclus on Plato's

<sup>32</sup> *Leontopolis*: Justinian *Novella* 28, Georgius Cyprius 240, etc.

<sup>33</sup> *Petra*: Procopius *passim*, Justinian *Nov.* 28, Georgius Cypr. 467, etc.

<sup>34</sup> *Constantiana*: Procopius *Aed.* 4.11; Hierocles *Synecdemus* 637; De Boor's *Notitia*.

<sup>35</sup> So Vasiliev (see note 7) pp. 57, 60, in spite of his statement on *Cherson* (71 n. 2). Baschmakoff (2445) gives no reason for his slightly later date (A.D. 500).

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*Republic*<sup>36</sup> or from Antigonus' *Mirabilia*,<sup>37</sup> both of which are preserved only in codices of the Paris Plato group written by the same hand as A itself (see p. 5, n. 17). For there is an index on both passages mentioning the ἐπιβάλλον, a word foreign to Aristotle, Proclus and Antigonus, and peculiar to this scholiast. The other scholion on Eux. is at 8v23 on the station Cytorus: κατὰ Πτολεμαῖον ἐντάθη τὰ Βιθυνίας καὶ Γαλατίας ὄρια. The scholion refers to Ptolemy's *Geography* (V 1.7, 4.2), which is cited also in chrest. (2.26, 7.50, 17.50) and in a scholion in the Paris Plato on *Republic* 519c. So both scholia on Eux. appear to be the work of the Paris Plato milieu. Probably all the marginalia, both scholia and indices, are of this same origin. There are marginalia all through the first part of codex A (or B), either titles of chapters (htp., cyneg., Philo) or indices (Agath., Bosp., Eux., Arr., Erythr., Hanno). Aside from Eux. and Arr., only Bosp. has scholia among its indices.<sup>38</sup> There are also some scholia in other parts of codex A, and these confirm the connection with the Paris Plato group. For example the scholion on Plato *Apology* 25c and *Epistles* 319E is found in codex A fol. 285r (Themistocles).

Another problem of the marginalia on Eux. is their relation to those on Arr. in codex A fol. 30v-40r. Most of the latter are copied verbatim or nearly so from marginalia on Eux., often with material derived from Eux. that is foreign to Arr. Thus the scholion citing Ptolemy is repeated on Arr. 14.2 (35v21). The νῦν names Daphnusia, Cherson, Danapris, Danube, Sozopolis and Sosthenes are repeated from indices on Eux., where they are derived from the text. On Arr. 7.1 (32r27) there is a scholion on the Ophis River: οὗτος δὲ ποταμὸς ὅρος ἐστὶν τῶν δύο Πόντων καὶ τῆς βαρβάρων γῆς. This is based on the divisions in Mnp., and in particular on Eux. 9r36. Perhaps these facts simply mean that the author of the marginalia in codex A read and indexed and annotated Eux. first, and when he encountered similar material in Arr., merely turned back and repeated his previous notes.

The next problem is the relation between AB and VW, chiefly between B and V, since W ends at 8v8 and V at 9v3, while A begins at 10r30. Some of the variants between B and V suggest that AB represent a revision of the VW tradition by the author of Eux. himself. The wording of the heading at 8r35 in V agrees with Mnp., while that in B departs from it. At 8v24 the numerical variant in V agrees with Mnp., that in B with Arr. At 8v42 the distance of 90 stades, preserved in a

<sup>36</sup> W. Kroll, *Procli diadochi in Platonis rem publicam commentarii*, II (1901) 13.24, 378.13.

<sup>37</sup> O. Keller, *Naturalium rerum scriptores graeci*, I (1877) 22.22.

<sup>38</sup> Güngerich, ed. Bosp. (2415) 36-40.

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confused reading in B, seems to be a correction of the 150 stades in Arr. and BV, connected with the interpolation of the preceding station Gurzubathe from Mnp. (60+90 = 150). A similar confusion in B at 9r12 seems to be due to the correction of an omission in V. If this is so, the uncorrected omissions in BV at 9r17 and 9r33 must have occurred even in the author's autograph.

This evidence tends to show that AB and VW represent independent traditions from the author of Eux. himself rather than derivations of a later archetype. The choice between these alternatives is crucial for the establishment of the text, because the former view implies that the consensus of BV gives the original text while the latter admits the possibility of later corruption. The choice is especially important in view of the numerous faults that occur in the text of BV and later of AB. These are of two kinds, corruptions in the excerpts from Arr., Mnp., Nic. and PsSlx, and vulgarisms in the language of the author. Excepting the omissions cited above there are no certain textual corruptions in the author's own passages in the part of Eux. preserved in V as well as B. It is possible, therefore, that the vulgarisms are authentic and the corruptions were copied from the sources, and that faults of both kinds belonged to the original text.

Of the corruptions in the excerpts from the sources some can actually be traced in the traditional texts of the sources themselves.<sup>39</sup> The most atrocious corruptions are in the excerpts from Nic., which is not extant in this part; but corruptions of like character are found in the part preserved in codex D.<sup>40</sup> Moreover the quality of text of the excerpts from Arr. and Nic., aside from paraphrase by the author of Eux., corresponds in general to the quality of the traditional texts of Arr. and Nic., which are quite unequal, good in Arr. and bad in Nic. This shows that the corruption originated in part in the previous tradition of the sources as well as in the subsequent tradition of Eux.

The procedure of the author of Eux. in the face of faults, real or

<sup>39</sup> 9r35 θιανικῆς, A 32r30 (Arr. 7.1) θιανικῆς, lege Σαννικῆς. 10r2 s., A 37r26 (Arr. 18.3) σάνιχας, lege Σανίγα. 10r8, D 8520 (PsSlx 77) om. μετὰ δὲ Ἡνιόχους Κοραξοὶ ἔθνος. Κωλυκή. 10r8, D 8521 (PsSlx 78 s.) κόρικοι, κορική, κωρική, lege Κωλυκή. 10r12 s., 17, D 8518 (PsSlx 74) om. Τορέται. Μετὰ δὲ Κερκέτας Τορέται ἔθνος. 14r15 ανιώ sic A<sup>c</sup> 38r20 (Arr. 21.1) ιδίως, mendum subest. 15v10, D 14325 (Nic. 741) καρχηδόνιοι, lege Καλχηδόνιοι.

<sup>40</sup> I give only a few of the numerous examples: 9r6 (Nic. 976 s.) δαμάκαρες, lege δ' ἄμα Κάρες. 11v32 (Nic. 869) ρένιμα ράξεως, lege ρένιμ' Αράξεω. 11v32 (Nic. 870) επιμογέοθω, lege ἐπιμογεοθ' ὡς. Nic. 244 (247) παλινοὶ νότριοι, lege πάλιν Οἰνότριοι. Nic. 277 κτίζουσαν ἀξονοῖ, lege κτίζουσι Νάξον οἱ. Nic. 463 παΐδα κάρνακα, lege παΐδ' Ακαρνάνα. Nic. 575 δὲ ρέτριαν τ', lege δ' Ἐρετρίαν ὄντ'. 10r17 (Nic. 900) ἔθνεσιν, lege ἔθεσιν, cf. Nic. 183, 411.

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supposed, in his sources can be amply demonstrated by comparing Eux. with Arr. and PsSlx (the bald text of Mnp. gave him little trouble). Several instances of it have already been explained.<sup>41</sup> It may be described as a lavish and obtuse application of major force that never once improved matters and usually made them worse. In the excerpts from Nic. he had the further motive of de-versifying the text. But he was much more active in the shorter excerpts; once started on a long passage he was more prone to copy verbatim like an ordinary scribe. We should not, therefore, expect literary or emended texts from him. The texts of his sources were certainly faulty, especially in Nic. and PsSlx, and he either copied these faults out or else made them worse by attempting to conceal them.

There are therefore two strata of corruption in Eux., one original, being copied by the author from his sources, and the other secondary, being introduced by scribes copying Eux. itself. To establish the original text it would be necessary to distinguish between these and eliminate the latter only. There are no criteria by which to draw such a distinction. Eux. is (or was) preserved, however, in a very old and very good MS., supported in part by another independent MS. In this situation I have decided to give the text of the excerpts from Mnp., Arr., Nic. and PsSlx just as it is in the MSS. (or MS.) of Eux., leaving all emendation to the editors of the sources.<sup>42</sup> Otherwise the emendation of these passages (chiefly in Nic.) would be divided into two indistinct operations, part here and part there. I think it will be more useful to students of Nic. to have the evidence for the text presented untouched in this place, as is done with papyri and inscriptions, so as to clarify the process of emendation, which is unusually difficult in the fragments of Nic. This is at the cost, indeed, of allowing eyesores in the text of Eux., but I am convinced that it seldom does any injustice to the author. The reader, however, must be warned not to expect a correct and always readable text of these passages here, but to seek it in the editions or restorations of their original contexts.<sup>43</sup> The same method is followed in the commentary, which is restricted here to points pertinent to Eux. only and omits the original subject matter.

There remains the problem of the vulgarisms in the text of Eux.

<sup>41</sup> See 9v24 f., 10r12 f., 12r17 with the commentary and references.

<sup>42</sup> There have been many complaints against the classical emendation applied by earlier editors to texts of the Dark Age, such as Anonymus Ravennas and Aethicus Ister, which were nearly contemporary with Eux. See, for example, Joseph Schnetz, *Ravennatis anonymi cosmographia* (1940) praef. p. IV; Arvast Nordh, *Libellus de regionibus urbis Romae* (1949) 53 f.

<sup>43</sup> The excerpts are indicated in the text of Eux. by the superscript letters *a m n s* (see below). Mnp. and Nic. are edited below, chs 5 and 6.

#### PROLEGOMENA

These affect the use of the cases chiefly, replacing the dative with other cases<sup>44</sup> and the genitive after *ἀπό* with the accusative.<sup>45</sup> The genitive plural for the genitive singular of place names may also be mentioned.<sup>46</sup> As these phenomena belong to the development of Neo-Greek from the sixth to the ninth century, we must be cautious of suppressing them. Their most problematical aspect in Eux. is the variation of the MSS., which range from most to least in the order WVAB. The evidence often leaves the question open whether the vulgar reading is original and the classical secondary or *vice versa*. A special instance is the phrase *τοῖς ἀφ' ἐσπέραν δινέμοις*, which occurs five times in Eux. and twice in Matr. from Mnp.<sup>47</sup> Mnp. 60r1 gives the genitive, V (twice), A (thrice) and Matr. give the accusative, while B (all five times) characteristically restores the genitive *de suo*. The loose datives *πλέοντι*, *εἰσπλεύσαντι*, etc. were often subject to attack, being converted to the accusative or the nominative plural;<sup>48</sup> but *πλέονται* BV 8v11 is passive plural with *στάδια* as subject.

The problems described above, for which I have not found certain solution, render the establishment of the text of Eux. difficult. It is not even possible to follow the same rules throughout because of the change from a double to a single tradition in the middle of the work and because of the different character of various portions of it, some excerpted and some more or less original. In general I have dealt with the vulgarisms and other persistent uncertainties by adhering to BV when they agree, otherwise following B and later A, though less strictly after V ends and A and B are a single tradition. Grammatical consistency is incorrect as well as impossible in editing a text like Eux.

The excerpts and other component elements of the text are distinguished by superscript letters: *a* (Arr.), *m* (Mnp.), *n* (Nic.), *s* (PsSlx, see p. 107), *e* (the series of *ethnē*, see pp. 107–109), and *c* (the author or compiler himself). The first two (*a* and *m*), however, are not mutually exclusive in the statements of stations and distances, where the author combined Arr. and Mnp. In the right margin are given Müller's sections of the text (1–42 from V, 43–92 from A in GGM I, 1B–29B from B in FHG V) and the corresponding sections of Arr. according to Hercher (2245), with Müller's (GGM I) in parentheses.

<sup>44</sup> See the commentary on Eux. 8r35, 8v3, 7.

<sup>45</sup> See on Eux. 8v13.

<sup>46</sup> See on Eux. 8v23, and for other vulgarisms on 8r45, 46, 8v18, 39.

<sup>47</sup> Eux. 8v41, 9r27, 12r21, 15r15, 15v14, Matr. 14, 53 (see p. 150).

<sup>48</sup> Eux. 8r39, 8v32, 9v39, 10r22, 11r30. Of course many of these datives remained.

## PERIPLUS PONTI EUXINI

B

8r35 <sup>a</sup>Ἀρριανοῦ περίπλους Εὔξείνου Πόντου, ἐκατέρων τῶν ἡπείρων,  
τῶν τε παρὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τῶν τε παρὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην τόπων, οὕτως<sup>1</sup>  
36 ἂ, Βιθυνίας τῆς πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ περίπλους· | β, Παφλαγονίας περί-  
πλους· γ, Πόντων τῶν δύο περίπλους· δ, τῶν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ μερῶν  
τοῦ Πόντου περίπλους· ε, Θράκης τῆς πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ περίπλους. |

37 <sup>a</sup>Αὐτοκράτορι Καίσαρι Τραϊανῷ Ἀδριανῷ Σεβαστῷ Ἀρριανός. |  
38 <sup>m</sup>Κατὰ τὸν Θράκιον Βόσπορον καὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ Εὔξείνου Πόντου ἐν  
τοῖς δεξιοῖς τῆς Ασίας μέρεσιν, ἀπέρ ἐστὶ τοῦ Βιθυνῶν ἔθνους, κεῖται  
39 χωρίον λεγόμενον Ἱερόν, | ἐν φ ναός ἐστι Διὸς Οὐρίου προσαγορευό-  
μενος. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ χωρίον ἀφετήριον ἐστὶ τῶν εἰς τὸν Πόντον πλεόντων.  
40 εἰσπλεύσαντι δὲ εἰς τὸν | Πόντον δεξιάν τε τὴν Ασίαν ἔχοντι καὶ περι-  
πλέοντι τὸ λεγόμενον μέρος τοῦ Βιθυνῶν ἔθνους τῷ πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ  
41 κειμένῳ, δ περίπλους | οὕτω πως ἔχει. <sup>a</sup>Τὸ ιερὸν τοῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου 2  
ἀπέχει ἀπὸ τοῦ Βυζαντίου στάδια ρῆ, τουτέστι μίλια ᾧ, καὶ ἐστι στενό-. Απ. 12 (17)  
42 τατον τοῦτο τὸ στόμα τοῦ Πόντου καλούμενον, καθότι | εἰσβάλλει εἰς  
τὴν Προποντίδα.

43 <sup>τ</sup>Α, Βιθυνίας τῆς πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ περίπλους. Απὸ τοῦ ιεροῦ Διὸς 3  
Οὐρίου <sup>π</sup>λέοντι ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ <sup>m</sup>εἰς Ῥίβαν ποταμὸν | στάδια ᾧ ἦτοι  
μίλια ἥ. Απὸ δὲ Ῥίβα ποταμὸν εἰς Μέλαιναν τὴν νῦν λεγόμενην Κα-  
λλὴν πάκραν στάδια ρῦ μίλια ᾧ. Απὸ δὲ <sup>c</sup>Καλῆς ἄκρας <sup>m</sup>εἰς Ἀρτάναν |  
44 ποταμὸν καὶ χωρίον στάδια ρῦ μίλια ᾧ. <sup>a</sup>ἐνταῦθα ὅρμος ναυσὶ μικραῖς  
45 πρὸς ιερῷ Ἀφροδίτης. παράκειται δὲ καὶ τησίον ὅπερ σκεπάζει τὸν  
λιμένα. Απὸ δὲ Ἀρτάνου ποταμοῦ <sup>a</sup>εἰς Ψίλιν ποταμὸν <sup>m</sup>καὶ χωρίον 4

8r35 ἀριανὸν B | ἐκατέρων — οὕτως οι., add. καὶ, W | τῶν τε (ι) — οὕτως V  
Μηρ., τῶν παρὰ τὴν ἀσίαν καὶ εὐρώπην διηκουσῶν B hic et in pinace 2r3-4  
35-36 numeros ἂ β γ δ ē hab. B, om. VW | ante περίπλους interpuignt et om.  
περίπλους ult. W | 35 βυθινίας W | τῷ πόντῳ BV, πόντων W | 36 περίπλους  
ubique om. B | πόντων τῶν δύο περίπλους post μερῶν transp. V | τῶν δύο  
πόντων B, cf. 8v40, 9r36 | τῷ πόντῳ BV, πόντων W | 37 minio in loco tituli  
exarant BV, atram. in textu W Att. | τραιανῶν BV, τραινῶ καὶ W | ἀριανός B  
38 τῆς BW, τοῖς τῆς V | εἰοί W | βυθινῶν W | ιερῷ W | 39 δισούριον V,  
δυσούριον W, et sic 41, 42 VW | προσαγορευόμενον V, οὕτω προσαγορευόμενον  
W | τοῖς . . . πλέοντι W | εἰσπλεύσαντες V, τοῖς πλεύσασι W | 40 δεξιάτε V,  
δεξιᾶ εἰς W | λεγόμενον BVW, λειπόμενον Μηρ. | τοῦ πρὸς τῷ πόντῳ οὕτως W | ἀπὸ om. B |  
τῷ πρὸς τὸν πόντον κειμένων W | 41 οὕτω πως BV, οὕτως W | ἀπὸ om. B |  
τουτέστι B, γίνονται δὲ V, ἦτοι γινόμενα W | στεφανότατον V, στεφανώτατον  
W | τῆς πόντου W | 42 εἰσβάλλει εἰς τὴν προποντίδα V, εἰς βασιλεῖ ἐστὶ προ-  
ποντίδος W | 42 ἂ in mg. B, om. VW | βυθινίας W | τὸν πόντον W | ante περί-  
πλους interpuignt W | περιπλέοντι B | ἐν τῇ BV, εἰς τὰ W | ῥήβαν Holsten  
43 ἦτοι BW, γίνονται δὲ V | ῥήβα Holsten | μέλεναι W | νῦν λεγόμενην BV,  
νῆσον καλούμενην W | καλίνακρον V | ἦτοι μίλια ᾧ W | ἀπὸ δὲ καλίνακρον V, ἀπὸ  
δὲ καλὴν ἄκραν W | ἀρταναν VW | 44 ἦτοι γινόμενα μίλια W | ὅρμοις μικραὶ<sup>2</sup>  
νῆσ W | πρὸς ιερῷ B, προτέρω V, πρότερον W | 45 ψίλιδα V, ψίλην W

## ΤΕΧΤ

B

8r46 <sup>a</sup>στάδια ρῦ μίλια ᾧ, καὶ πλοῖα μικρὰ ὅρμοις οὗτο ἀν πρὸς τῇ πέτρᾳ | τῇ  
ἀνεχούσῃ οὐ πόρρω τοῦ ποταμοῦ τῶν ἐκβολῶν. Απὸ δὲ τοῦ Ψίλιδος 5  
ποταμοῦ εἰς Κάλπην λιμένα <sup>m</sup>καὶ ποταμὸν <sup>a</sup>στάδια σῇ μίλια ᾧ.  
47 <sup>m</sup>τοῦτο τὸ ἐμπόριον ἐστιν Ἡρακλεωτῶν. <sup>a</sup>δ δὲ Κάλπης λιμὴν ὁποδόν  
τι χωρίον ἐστὶ καὶ ὁποῖος ὅρμος, καὶ ὅτι πηγὴ ἐν αὐτῷ ψυχροῦ καὶ  
8v1 καθαροῦ ὅδας, | καὶ δια πρὸς τῇ θαλάσσην ἔιλων ναυπηγησίμων, καὶ  
αὐταὶ ἔνθηροι, ταῦτα Εινοφῶντι τῷ πρεσβυτέρῳ λέλεκται (Απα. VI  
2 4.3-5). Απὸ δὲ Κάλπης λιμένος εἰς | Ροήν ἐν ἥ ὅρμος ναυσὶ μικραῖς, 6  
στάδια κ μίλια β cs'. Απὸ δὲ Ροήν εἰς Απολλωνίαν νῆσον μικρὰν Απ. 13 (18)  
3 τὴν νῦν λεγομένην | Δαφνουσίαν, ἀδίγον ἀπέχουσαν ἀπὸ τῆς ἡπείρου,  
ἐν ἥ λιμὴν ὑπὸ τὴν νῆσον, στάδια κ μίλια β cs'. <sup>a</sup>αῦτη δὲ ἥ Απολλωνία  
4 νῆσος ἔχει ἐν | αὐτῇ πόλιν λεγομένην Θυνάδα, Ἡρακλεωτῶν ἄποικον.  
<sup>a</sup>Απὸ δὲ Απολλωνίας νῆσον <sup>c</sup>τῆς καὶ Δαφνουσίας <sup>a</sup>εἰς Χῆλας στάδια  
5 κ μίλια β cs'. <sup>a</sup>αῦτη ἐστὶν ἥ καὶ νῦν | λεγομένη Χῆλη Μηδιανῶν.  
<sup>a</sup>Απὸ δὲ Χῆλῶν <sup>m</sup>εἰς Σαγγάριον ποταμὸν πλωτὸν <sup>a</sup>στάδια ρῆ μίλια 7  
6 κδ. <sup>m</sup>οῦτος δ ποταμὸς ἐτῇς οὐ περθύρου τε καὶ Φρυγίας | φερόμενος  
ἔξεισι διὰ τῆς Θυμηδίας. <sup>a</sup>Απὸ δὲ Σαγγαρίου ποταμοῦ εἰς <sup>a</sup>Υπιον 8  
ποταμὸν στάδια ρῆ μίλια κδ. <sup>m</sup>οῦτος δ ποταμὸς ἔχει ἐπ' αὐτῷ μεσόγειον  
7 πόλιν | Προυσιάδα λεγομένην. <sup>a</sup>Απὸ δὲ <sup>a</sup>Υπίου ποταμοῦ εἰς Δίαν 9  
πόλιν ἐν ἥ καὶ ὅρμος ναυσὶ μικραῖς στάδια κ μίλια ᾧ. Απὸ δὲ Δίας  
8 πόλεως <sup>a</sup>εἰς Λιλαῖον ἐμπόριον <sup>a</sup>στάδια μ μίλια ᾧ γ'. <sup>a</sup>Απὸ δὲ τοῦ  
Λιλαῖον <sup>m</sup>εἰς Ελαίουν ἐμπόριον καὶ ποταμὸν <sup>a</sup>στάδια κ μίλια ᾧ. <sup>a</sup>Απὸ  
δὲ τοῦ Ελαίουν εἰς Κάλητα ποταμὸν καὶ ἐμπόριον στάδια ρῆ μίλια  
9 ᾧ. <sup>a</sup>Απὸ δὲ Κάλητος ποταμοῦ <sup>a</sup>εἰς Λύκον ποταμὸν σταδ π μίλια ᾧ cs'.  
Απὸ δὲ Λύκου ποταμοῦ εἰς Ηράκλειαν πόλιν Ελληνίδα Δωρικὴν

45 σον γινόμενα μίλλ κθ' W | ἔνθα καὶ πλοῖα W | ὅρμοιο τοῦ V, ὅρμοιον τοῦ W | τὴν  
πέτραν W | 46 οὐ πόρρω BV, παρὰ W | τὰς ἐκβολὰς W | τοῦ φίλοδος W | κάλπην  
B, κάλπα W | καὶ ποταμὸν om. et add. δ ἐστὶ κάρπη W | σκ' V, cf. 13v33 |  
γινόμενα μίλλ W | τὸ om. B | 47 Ἡρακλεωτῶν W | κάλπης B | ἀποιόν τι χωρίον  
W, ἀπὸ ποίου χωρίου V | καὶ ὁποῖον B, καὶ ἀποίς W | ψυχροῦ καὶ καθαροῦ VW,  
καθαροῦ ψυχροῦ B | 8v1 ἔιλων ναυπηγησίμων W | αὐτῷ ἔνθηρ V, αὐτῷ ἔφαρ-  
ται W | 2 δόρμος μικραῖς ναυσὶ B, ὅρμοισι νῆσες μικραί W | κεῖ δέ μίλια ᾧ δ' B,  
κ γινόμενα μίλλ β c' W | ἀπολωνίαν V, ἀπολωνέαν W | 3 δάφνον V, δάφνην W |  
καὶ λιμὴν W | ὑπὸ BW, ἀπὸ V | γινόμενα μίλλ β c' W | ἀπολωνίας V, ἀπολωνέας W  
4 ἑαυτῇ W | θυνίδα V, θυνίδα W | Ἡρακλεωτῶν W | ἀπολωνίαδος V, ἀπολω-  
νείαδος W | χειλαν V, χειλάς W | γινόμενα μίλλ β c' W | καὶ νῦν om. VW | 5 χειλη  
μηδιανῶν V, χειλῆ μιανῶν W | χειλῶν V, χειλῆς W | σαγάριον V, σάγαρον W |  
γινόμενα μίλλ W | ὑπερθίνου V | 6 ἔξεισι W | τῆς om. W | θυμίας V, θυμήδας  
W | σαγαρίου V, σαγάρεως W | γινόμενα μίλλ W | αὐτῷ W | μέσογιν V, μέσογειν  
sic W | 7 πλούσιάδα B, οὐσάδα W | διάπολην V, διάμπολην W | δόρμοισι νῆσες  
μικραί W | γινόμενα μίλλ W | διανπόλεως V, διαμπόλεως W | λιλεον V, ἐλαίον W  
8 γινόμενα μίλλ ε c' W | ἀπὸ δὲ (ι) — μίλα η om. W | τοῦ (ι) om. B | λιλεού V |  
ἐλαίον Mpr. Att., ἐλεον B, ἐλαιούν V | καὶ ποταμὸν om. B | ἐλαίον W, ἐλέον B,  
ἐλαιού V | κάλητα ποταμὸν desin W | 9 λύκιον V

#### 4. PERIPLUS PONTI EUXINI

νιο Μεγαρέων ἄποικον σταδ κ μιλ β cs'. | <sup>η</sup>Ηράκλεια Βοιωτῶν κτίσις ιο  
καὶ Μεγαρέων, ἐντὸς δὲ ταύτην Κυανέων κτίζουσιν ὅρμηθέντες ἀπὸ  
τῆς Ἑλλάδος καθ' οὓς χρόνους ἐκράτησε Κῦρος Μηδίας. <sup>πόδιον</sup> ἀπὸ ιι  
ιι τοῦ Ἱεροῦ ἦν Ἡρακλείας σταδ | , αφὸν μιλ σῆς cs' ἐπ' εὐθείας δὲ  
πλέονται στάδια, αστ μιλ ρξ. ἀπὸ δὲ Ἡρακλείας εἰς πόλιν Απολλωνίαν  
ιιι τὴν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ ἐν τῷ Θρακῷ ἔθνει καταντικρὺ κειμένην, | <sup>τὴν</sup>  
νῦν λεγομένην Σωζόπολιν, <sup>π</sup>σταδ, α μιλ ρῆγ γ'. <sup>α</sup>Ἀπὸ δὲ Ἡρακλείας <sup>ιιι</sup>  
πόλεως ἐπὶ τὸ Μητρώον καλούμενον, <sup>π</sup>τὸ νῦν λεγόμενον Αὐλία, <sup>στάδια</sup> <sup>Απ. ιιι. (19)</sup>  
ιιii π μιλ ἵ cs'. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Μητρώου εἰς | Ποσίδεον <sup>π</sup>τὸ νῦν λεγόμενον τὰ  
Ποτίστια, <sup>στάδια</sup> μ μίλια ἵ γ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ποσίδεου εἰς Τοδαρίδας  
<sup>π</sup>τὸ νῦν λεγόμενον Κυρσαῖτά, <sup>στάδια</sup> μὲ μιλ 5. Ἀπὸ δὲ Τοδαρίδας εἰς  
ιιii τὸ Νυμφαῖον | σταδ ἵ μίλια β. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Νυμφαίου εἰς τὸν Οξίναν  
ποταμὸν σταδ λ μίλια δ. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Οξίνα ποταμοῦ εἰς Σινδαράχην, <sup>ιιii</sup>  
ιιii ἐν φόρμος ναυοί, <sup>π</sup>σταδ μ μιλ ἵ γ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ Σινδαράχης | εἰς Κρηνίδας,  
ἐν αἷς ὄρμος ναυοὶ μικραῖς, σταδ κ μιλ β cs'. Ἀπὸ δὲ Κρηνίδων εἰς  
Ψύλλαν χωρίον <sup>π</sup>σταδ λ μίλια δ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ψύλλης εἰς Τίον πόλιν  
ιιii Ἐλληνίδα Ιωνικήν ἐπὶ θαλάσσης | οἰκουμένην, Μιλησίων καὶ ταύτην  
ἄποικον, σταδ δ μίλια ἴβ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Τίον εἰς Βιλλαῖον ποταμὸν σταδ  
κ μιλ β cs'. <sup>π</sup>οδτος δ Βιλλαῖος ποταμός, ὡς τινὲς φασιν, ὁρίζει Βιθυ-  
ιιii νίαν, | τὰ δὲ ἔχόμενα Παφλαγονίας ἐστι· τινὲς δὲ νῦν τὸν Παρθένιον  
ποταμὸν ὄριον Βιθυνίας καὶ Παφλαγονίας εἶναι βούλονται.

Β, *⟨Παφλαγονίας περιπλους⟩*. "Από δὲ Βιλλάιου ποταμοῦ <sup>"εἰς</sup>  
18 *Ψίλιν ποταμὸν | τὸν νῦν λεγομένον Παπάνιον* <sup>"σταδ</sup> ἔ μίλια ἡ. Από  
δὲ τοῦ *Ψίλιδος ποταμοῦ* <sup>"εἴτοι Παπανίου</sup> <sup>"εἰς Παρθένιον</sup> ποταμὸν σταδ  
19 ៥ μιλ ὅ γ. <sup>"οὗτος ὁ Παρθένιος πλωτός</sup> ἐστι καταφέρων ρέθρον 14  
ἡσυχώτατον. ἐν αὐτῷ δὲ λόγος Ἀρτέμιδος εἶναι λοετρὸν ἐπιφανέστατον.  
20 <sup>"</sup>Από δὲ τοῦ Παρθένιον ποταμοῦ εἰς *"Ἀμαστριν* <sup>"πόλιν</sup> Ελληνίδα 15  
<sup>"</sup>έχουσαν καὶ ποταμόν, <sup>"</sup>πρότερον λεγόμενον Σήσαμον <sup>"σταδ</sup> ៥ μιλ <sup>ιβ.</sup> Απ. 14 (20)  
<sup>"</sup>ἀπό δὲ *"Ηρακλείας εἰς Ἀμαστριν* μίλια ៥. <sup>"</sup>ῳδὴ τόπων ἄρξει Φινέα 16

οἱ καὶ Β, ἵθι V      ιοι κυάνεον, V | ὄρμαθέντες V | κύρος μηδείας B      ιι πλέοντι  
 Μηρ. | ἀπόλωνίαν V | τῇ ομ. B | θρακῶν ΒV, θρακῶν Μηρ. | κατ' ἄντικρυς V,  
 cf. 8v25, 10r25      ιιι τῆς νῦν λεγομένης σωζόπολεως V | γίνονται μίλια (ι) V      ιιι  
 ποσείδεων B | τοῦ ομ. B | ποσειδέωνος B | τοδαρίδα (ι) B, τὸ δαρίδας V,  
 τυνδαρίδας Αιτ. | κύρσαντα B | τοδαρίδος (2) B, τὸ δαρίδας δανδαρίνης V | ἔεις  
 τοῦ νυμφαῖον V      ιιιι μὲν μίλιον (ι) V | νυμφίον V | ὁξεῖναν V | τοῦ ὁξεῖνα V |  
 ποταμοῦ ουν. V | σινδαραχήν, -ῆσις V, σανδαράκην, -ῆσις Μηρ. Αιτ.      ιιιιι  
 ἐν ή V | β' τούτη γ' V | κρινίδων V | φύλλων Μηρ. Αιτ., φύλλων B, φύλλα V | φύλλης  
 Μηρ., φύλλους B, φύλλης V | ἰωνικούς V      ιιιιιι μιλσίων et sic const. infra V |  
 βιλλάρος Βc, βιλέον Βa, βιλαῖνον V | βιλάρος ποταμὸς Β, ποτ. ὁ βιλλάρος Βc, ποτ.  
 ό βιλεος Βa | βιθυνίας V      ιιιιιι παρθένην V | β in mg. B, ομ. V | add. Diller,  
 cf. 8r36, 42 | βιλαῖνον V | φύλλαν B, φύλην V      ιιιιι φύλλος ποταμοῦ ἦτοι  
 παπάνιον V, φύλλος ποτ. ἦτοι παπάνιον B | παρθένην V | παρθένης V      ιιιιι  
 λουετρὸν V | παρθένη V | ἀμύστρην τὴν καὶ ἀμύστρην λεγομένην V      ιιιιι  
 ποταμὸν ουν. B | σίσαμον V | ἀπό — ἔι ομ. B

TEXT

B  
8v21 τὸν τοῦ Τυρίου Φοίνικος· ὑστέροις δὲ χρόνοις κατελθεῖν ἔξι | Ἰωνίας  
στόλῳ Μιλησίων καὶ κτίσαι ταύτας τὰς πόλεις, ἃς εἰς Ἀμαστριν  
ὑστερον συνήγαγεν ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων κτίσασα πόλιν ὁμώνυμον Ἀμαστριν |  
22 Ὁξάθρα μὲν ἰστορούμενή θυγάτηρ ὑπάρχειν ὡς λόγος τοῦ Περσικοῦ,  
τοῦ δὲ Ἡρακλείας Διονυσίου τοῦ τυράννου γενομένη γυνῆ. Ἀπὸ δὲ 17  
23 Ἀμαστριδος εἰς Χηλὴν Ἐρεθίνους | σταδ ᾧ μιλ ἵβ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Χηλῆς  
Ἐρεθίνων πεὶς Κρωμνα χωρίον σταδ ᾧ μίλια ἵβ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Κρωμνῶν  
24 εἰς Κύτωρον ἐμπόριον, ὄρμος ναυσί, σταδ ᾧ μιλ ἵβ. | Ἀπὸ δὲ Κυτώρων  
εἰς Αἴγιαλὸν χωρίον σταδ ᾧ μίλια ἥ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Αἴγιαλον εἰς Κλίμακα  
κώμην σταδ ἥ μίλια δ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Κλιμάκων εἰς Τιμολάϊον χωρίον |  
25 σταδ ἥ μιλ ἥ γ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ Τιμολαίου εἰς Θύμινα σταδ ἥ μιλ β' cs'.  
Ἀπὸ δὲ Θυμίνων πεὶς Κάραμβιν ἀκρωτήριον ὑψηλὸν καὶ μέγα σταδ  
26 ῥῆκ μιλ ἵσ. πκαταντικρὺ δὲ Καράμβεως ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ κεῖται 18  
μέγιστον ἀκρωτήριον ἀπότομον εἰς θάλασσαν ὑψηλὸν ὅρος πτὸ λεγό-  
27 μενον Κριοῦ μέτωπον, ἀπέχου ἀπὸ Καράμβεως | πλοῦν νυκθήμερον.  
Ἀπὸ δὲ Θυμίνων πεὶς Κάραμβιν ἀκρωτήριον τὴν καὶ Μάρσυλλαν 19  
28 ῥῆκ μιλ β' cs'. Ἀπὸ δὲ Καλλιστράτιδος εἰς Ζεφύριον σταδ ἥ μιλ  
εἴ τι μιλ β' cs'. | Ἀπὸ δὲ Ζεφύριου πεὶς Γάριον τόπον σταδ ἥ μιλ δ. Ἀπὸ δὲ  
Γαρίου τόπου εἰς Ἀβώνου τεῖχος πόλιν λεγόμενον Ἰωνούπολιν σταδ  
29 ῥῆκ μιλ ἵσ. ἐνταῦθα ὄρμος ναυσὶν οὐκ ἀσφαλής, | σαλεύοιν δὲ ἀπαθεῖς  
εἴ μη μέγας χειμῶν καταλάβοι. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ἰωνούπολεως εἰς Αἴγινήτην 20  
30 πολύχινον καὶ ποταμὸν σταδ ῥῆκ μιλ ἵσ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Αἴγινήτου | εἰς Αττ. 14  
Κίμωλιν κώμην στὴν Κίμωλιν λεγομένην σταδ ᾧ μιλ ἥ. ἐν Κινώλει  
σαλεύοιν ἀν νῆσος ὥρᾳ ἔτους. ἔχει δὲ καὶ ὑφορμὸν εἰς τὸν καλούμενον  
31 Αντικύνηλον. Ἀπὸ δὲ Κινώλεως πεὶς Στεφάνην κώμην καὶ λιμένα  
σταδ ῥῆκ μιλα κῆ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Στεφάνης πεὶς Ποταμὸύς χωρίον σταδ  
ῥῆκ μιλ κῆ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ποταμῶν εἰς Συριάδα ἄκραν λεπτὴν σταδ ῥῆκ μιλ  
32 ῥῆκ μιλ κῆ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Συριάδος ἄκρας λεπτῆς κόλπος ἐκδέχεται, εἰσπλεύσαντα  
δὲ εἰς αὐτὸν εἰς Ἀρμένην κώμην καὶ λιμένα μέγαν σταδ ᾧ μιλ ἥ. Ἀπὸ δὲ 21  
33 πεὶς δὲ παρὰ τὸν λιμένα ποταμὸς Ὄχθομάντης | ὄνοματι. Ἀπὸ δὲ  
20 τὸν τοῦ τυρίου Letronne, τὸν τυρίου τοῦ B, τοῦ τυρίου V 21 στόλων V |  
ἄμαστραν B | τὸν τόπον κτίσας ὁμώνυμον πόλιν ἀμάστρος V 22 ἰστοροῦμενον  
ἥ V | ὡς λόγος ὑπάρχειν B, ὑπάρχη ὡς ὁ λόγος V | πέρσον B | τοῦ διουντίου τοῦ  
V | ἀμάστριδος vulg. et index in mg. B, ἀμάστρης Bt, ἀμαστρην V | χηλῆς εἰνυθίνου  
B, χειλῆς ἐρύθρηνος V 23 εὐρύνων χηλῶν B, χειλῆς ἐρύθρηνος V | κρόμνα V | ἀπὸ  
δε (2) — μιλ ἵβ om. V 24 κυτόρων V | κλήμακα, κλημάκων V | ὑ μίλια 5 c'  
(2) V Mnr. 25 θύμιναν, θυμινῶν V | κατ' ἀντικύνης V, cf. 8v11 26 κρυοῦ  
μέτοπος V | ἀπὸ B, ἐκ V 27 πλοῦν B, πολὺ V | κώμην B Mnr., πόλιν V |  
μαρσύλλαν V 28 ἀβύνουν τειχόπολιν λεγομένην V | ναυσίουκασφάλης V  
μαρσύλλαν V 29 ἀπάθης V | αἴγινήτων (1) et (2) B 30 κιμώλην V | τὴν κίνοιλν B, τῆς κινώλης  
V | κινόιλε B, κινώλη V | ἀντικύνηλον B, ἀντικύνηλον V 31 κινόλεως B, κινώλης  
V | ἀπὸ δε (2) — μιλ κη om. Bt, add. Bm | εἰς ποταμῶν χωρίον B | ἀπὸ δὲ τοὺς  
ποταμοὺς V | ἄκρον V | ἑκατόν μιλια ἥ (3) V 32 ἄκρον V | εἰς (1) om. V |  
ἀρμένης V | μέγαν Holsten, μέγα V, om. B | ἔξι μίλια ἵ V | ὄχοσβάνης Mnr.

4. PERIPLUS PONTI EUXINI

Ἄρμένης εἰς Σινώπην πόλιν Ἀιλήσιων ἀποικον σταδ μιλ ἐ γ'.  
 Β τούται δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων νησίον δὲ καλεῖται Σκόπελος· ἔχει δὲ δι-  
 8ν34 ἑκπλουν | τοῦς ἐλάπτοι πλοίους, τὸ δὲ μείζονα περιπλεῦν δεῖ καὶ οὕτω  
 καταίρειν εἰς τὴν πόλιν εἴσι δὲ τοῖς περιπλέουσι τὴν νῆσον πλείους  
 35 ἄλλοι σταδ μιλ ἐ γ'. | ΠΣινώπη δὲ ἐπώνυμός ἐστι μιᾶς τῶν Ἀμαζόνων 22  
 πλησιοχώρου ἦν ποτε μὲν τὸ πρὶν πψκουν ἐγγενεῖς ὅντες Σύροι, μετὰ  
 36 ταῦτα δέ, ὡς λέγουσιν, Ἐλλήνων ὄσοι | ἐπ' Ἀμαζόνων διέβησαν,  
 Αὐτόλυκός τε καὶ σὺν Διοίλεοντι Φλογίος, ὅντες Θετταλοι· ἔπειτα Ἀβρων  
 37 τῷ γένει Μιλήσιος, ὑπὸ Κιμμερίων οὗτος ἀναιρεῖσθαι | δοκεῖ μετὰ Κιμ-  
 μερίους Κῶος πάλιν δὲ Κρητάνης, οἱ γενόμενοι φυγάδες τῶν Μιλήσιων.  
 οὗτοι δὲ συνοικίζουσιν αὐτὴν ἥνικα δι Κιμμερίων στρατὸς κατέδραμε |  
 38 τὴν Ασίαν. Ἀπὸ δὲ Σινώπης εἰς Εὔαρχον ποταμὸν ἤτοι Εὔηχον 23  
 λεγόμενον σταδ π μιλ ἐ σ'. οὗτος δὲ Εὔαρχος ποταμὸς ὄρύζει Παφλα-  
 39 γονίαν καὶ τὴν ἔχομένην Καππαδοκίαν. οἱ παλαιοὶ γὰρ τὴν Καππα-  
 δοκίαν καθείην βούλονται μέχρι τοῦ Εὔξείνου Πόντου, τινὲς δὲ αὐτοὺς  
 40 Λευκοσύρους ἐκάλεσαν· νῦν δὲ μετὰ τὴν Παφλαγονίαν ἔχόμενα μέχρι τῶν  
 βαρβαρικῶν ὁρίων ὥδις Πόντος καλεῖται, διγύρηται δὲ εἰς ἐπαρχίας δύο.  
 Γ, *(Πόντων τῶν δύο περίπλους)*. Ἀπὸ δὲ Εὐάρχου ποταμοῦ εἰς 24  
 41 Κάρουσαν ἐμπόριον καὶ λιμένα τοῖς ἀφ' ἐστέραν ἀνέμοις "πρώην  
 Πολίχινον ὀνομασμένον "σταδ δ μιλ ἐ γ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ Καρουσῶν εἰς  
 42 Γουρζουβάθην σταδ ἔ μιλ ἡ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Γουρζουβάθης | εἰς Ζάγωρα  
 χωρίον ἤτοι Καλλίπους λεγόμενον "σταδ ὥ μιλ ἐ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ζαγώρου  
 43 τῆς Ζάλικον ποταμὸν καὶ κώμην ἀλίμενον | "στάδια ἔ μιλ ἰβ. Ἀπὸ δὲ  
 θεῖον ποταμοῦ εἰς Άλυν ποταμὸν πλωτὸν "σταδ ὅ μιλ ἐ. Ἀπὸ δὲ  
 44 οὗτος δὲ Άλυς ποταμὸς πάλαι μὲν ὄρος ἦν τῆς Κροίσου βασιλείας | καὶ 25  
 τῆς Περσῶν· νῦν δὲ ὑπὸ τὴν Ρωμαίων ἐπικράτειαν ῥέει, οὐκ ἀπὸ  
 μεσημβρίας, ὡς λέγει Ἡρόδοτος (Ι 6, 72), ἀλλ' ἀπὸ ἀνίσχοντος ἥλιου·  
 45 καθ' ὃ τι δὲ εἰσβάλλει | εἰς τὸν Πόντον ὁρίζει τὰ Σινώπης καὶ Ἀμισηνῶν  
 ἔργα. τριακοσίοις δὲ σταδίοις ἀπέχων τῆς Ἀμισοῦ, μεταξὺ Σύρων τε  
 46 καὶ Παφλαγόνων φερόμενος εἰς τὸν Πόντον ἔξητην. | Ἀπὸ δὲ Άλυν 26  
 ποταμοῦ εἰς Ναύσταθμον, ἐν φαντασίᾳ ἐστι, "σταδ μιλ ἐ γ'. Ἀπὸ  
 33 πόλιν οπι. V | καλεῖται V Μηρ., λέγεται B | διεκπλοῦν V 34 ἔλαπτος V |  
 δεῖ οπ. V 35 πλησίον χωρίον ἦν V | ἐγγενεῖς V | σύριοι V 36 συνδιλεῦν-  
 τυφλόγεως· ὅντες θεταιοὶ V | ἄμβρων V | κυμερίων V 37 κιμμερίους καὶ B,  
 κυμερίου σκῶν V | κριτήν V | κυμερίων V 38 εὖναρχον, -ος B | ισ s' B<sup>a</sup>,  
 ι cs' B<sup>c</sup>, ιss c' s'' V | ποταμὸς B, πόλιν V 39 καθίην V, καθήκειν Μηρ. | νῦν B  
 40 ὃ in mg. B, οπ. V | add Diller, cf. 8t36, 42 | εὐνάρχον B 41 ἐσπέρας B |  
 πολίχην ὀνομασμένον V | ἀπὸ δὲ κάρουσαν V | γουρζουβάθη (1) et (2) V 42 ζάγωρα  
 χωρίον Müller, γάζουραν χωρίον V, ζάγωραν V, ζάγωρα χωρίον B | καλλίπους V | ζαγούρους B, γαζούρους V | ζαλικὸν V, κάλικον B, ζάληκον Μηρ.  
 43 ζαλικὸν V | ἀλυν, -s BV | πλωτὸν B, πιωτὸν V | κροίσον B, καρύσον V 44 ὑπὸ<sup>ΑΙΤ. 15 (22)</sup>  
 τῶν V | ἀφ' ἥλιου ἀνίσχοντος B | 45 ἀμασινῶν V | ἔργα V, δρια B | τριακόσια δὲ  
 σταδ V, τοῖς δὲ σταδίοις B | ἔξητην V 46 ἀλυν BV | εἰς τὸν (1) V | ναόσταθμον  
 B | λιμήν BV, λίμην Μηρ. ΑΙΤ.

TEXT

Β δὲ Ναυστάθμου λιμένος εἰς Κωνώπιον λίμνην σταδ ὥ μιλ ἐ σ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ  
 8ν47 Κωνωπίου | λίμνης εἰς Εύσένην τὴν καὶ Δάγαλιν λεγομένην σταδ  
 ὥ μιλ ἐ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Εύσένης εἰς Ἀμισὸν πόλιν σταδ ὥ μιλ ἐ σ'.  
 9τι Ἀμισὸς πόλις Ἐλληνὶς Αθηναίων ἀποικος ἐπὶ θαλάσσης | οἰκεῖται πέντε 27

τῇ Λευκοσύρῳ γῇ κειμένη, Φωκέων ἀποικία. τέσσαροι γὰρ πρότερον  
 ἔτεσιν οἰκισθεῖσα τῆς Ἡρακλείας ἐλαβεῖν Ιωνικὴν κτίσιν. κατὰ δὲ  
 2 τὴν πόλιν | ταύτην τῆς Ασίας σχεδὸν στενότατος αὐχὴν ἔστιν, εἰς  
 3 Ισικὸν κόλπον διήκων τὴν τε Αλεξανδρού πόλιν τῷ Μακεδόνι  
 3 κτισθεῖσαν· | ἡμερῶν δὲ ὅδὸν εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν ἐπτὰ τῶν πασῶν ἔχει.  
 τὸ τῆς Ασίας γὰρ λέγεται ίσθμωδέστατον εἰς τὸν περὶ αὐτὴν ὄντα συνά-  
 4 γεσθαι μιχόν. | δὲ Ἡρόδοτος (Ι 72, II 34) ἔουκεν ἀγνοεῖν, λέγων ἐκ  
 τῆς Κιλικίας πέντε ὑπάρχειν ἡμερῶν εὐθεῖαν ὅδον, ὡς αὐτὸς ίστορεῖ  
 5 γράφων, εἰς Σινώπην τὴν προσωτέρω | πόλιν. κεκραμένην δὲ ἀριστα  
 τῆς Ασίας σχεδὸν χωρία γένη τε κατέχει πεντεκαΐδεκα ἡ χερρόνησος,  
 6 ὡν τρία μὲν Ἐλληνικά, Αἰολικόν, εἴτα Ιωνικόν | καὶ Δωρικόν· τὰ δὲ  
 λοιπὰ τῶν μηγάδων χωρὶς βάρβαρα. Κίλικες μὲν οὖν Λύκιοί τε καὶ  
 7 πρὸς τοὺς Δαμάκαρες Μαριανδροί τε παραθαλάσσιοι οἰκοδοσιν | Παφλα-  
 γόνες τε καὶ Παμφύλοι· Χάλυβες δὲ τὴν μεσόγειον οἵ τε πλησίον  
 Καππαδοκες οἵ τε νεμόμενοι τὴν Πισσιδικὴν Λυδού τε καὶ πρὸς τοῖσδε |  
 8 Μυσοὶ καὶ Φρύγες. Ἀπὸ δὲ Αμισοῦ εἰς Λύκαστον ποταμὸν στάδια 28  
 κ μίλα β ἐ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Λυκάστου ποταμοῦ εἰς κώμην καὶ ποταμὸν  
 9 Χαδίσιον σταδ μ | μιλ ἐ γ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ Χαδίσιου ποταμοῦ αἴσις Ἄγκωνος  
 10 λιμένα ἐν φαντασίᾳ δὲ Ὁράβαλλει σταδ ὥ μιλ ἐ γ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ἡρίος 29  
 ιο ποταμοῦ εἰς Ηράκλειαν ἱερὸν καὶ ἀκρωτήριον | σταδ ὥ μίλια μῆ. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ  
 11 πενταῦθα λιμὴν μέγας δὲ λεγόμενος Λαμυρῶν. ὄρμος ναυοὶ καὶ ὑδωρ  
 πενταῦθα στόλῳ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ηρακλείας εἰς Θερμώδοντα ποταμὸν ναυσίπορον σταδ  
 12 μ | μιλ ἐ γ'. οὗτος δὲ Θερμώδων ἔστιν ἐν φαντασίᾳ αἱ Αμαζόνες οἰκήσαι  
 λέγονται, πέχων πρὸς τὰς ἐκβολὰς αὐτοῦ καὶ πόλιν Θεμίσκυραν λεγο-  
 13 μένην· διαρρεῖ δὲ δὲ Θερμώδων ποταμός. | Ἀπὸ δὲ Θερμώδοντος ποτα-  
 14 μοῦ εἰς Βήριον ποταμὸν σταδ ὥ μίλια ἡ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Βήριος ποταμοῦ εἰς  
 15 μοῦ εἰς Βήριον ποταμὸν σταδ ὥ μίλια ἡ. ΑΙΤ. 16 (23)

46 κωνωπίον (1) et (2) B, κονώπιον, κονωπίον V 47 δαγάλην V | ἀμισέως (2)  
 V | ἀθηνῶν V 9τι σελεύκων σύρων V 2 εἰς ίστηκων V, εἰς δὲ κατὰ ίστικὸν B |  
 τὴν δὲ B | ἀλεξανδρούπολιν V 3 ίσθμοδέστατον V | αὐτὸν V 4 πέντε —  
 κατέχει οπ. V 5 πέντε καὶ δέκα V | ἐλληνικά V, ιωνικά B | αἰολικῶν εἴτε μονι-  
 κῶν V 6 δωρικῶν V | λοιπὸν δὲ V | τούτοις δὲ μάκαρες V 7 χάλυβες V |  
 μεσόγειον V | λύδιοι V 8 ἀλύκαστον B | ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ (2) V | ποταμὸν χαδίσιον  
 vulg., ποταμὸν χαδίσιον B, ποταμῷ χαδίσιον V 9 χαδίσιον ποταμῷ B, χαδίσιῶν  
 V | δ Ἡρίς B, ὥρις V | μίλια ἡ V | ὥρεος V | ἀκρώτερον V 10 στάδια ὥς  
 V | λαμυρῶν ὄρμος οπ. B | ήρακλείον V | θερμόδοντα V 11 θερμόδοντος V | ἐν  
 δ B | αἱ οπ. B | ἔχοντες V | αὐτῶν V | θεμίσηρος V | δὲ θερμόδοντος V 12 ἀπὸ  
 δ θερμ. ποτ. οπ. V, εἰς βέρρων ποταμὸν. ἀπὸ δὲ θερμώδοντος ποταμοῦ εἰς βέρρων  
 ποταμὸν B, corr. Müller, cf. 8ν42 | βήριον B, βήρην V | βέρρεος πο-  
 ταμοῦ B, βίρην ποταμὸν V

9<sup>13</sup> Θόαριν ποταμὸν σταδ ḥ μίλια ἵβ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Θο|άριος ποταμοῦ <sup>πεὶς</sup> 30  
Οἰνιον ποταμὸν τοῦ Πόντου, ἐν φ καὶ ὑφορμός ἐστι ναυσί, <sup>σταδ</sup> λ  
μίλια δ. <sup>π</sup>Ἀπὸ δὲ Οἰνίου ποταμοῦ <sup>αεὶς</sup> Φιγαμοῦντα ποταμὸν σταδ  
14 μ μίλια ἔ γ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ | Φιγαμοῦντα ποταμοῦ <sup>πεὶς</sup> Ἀμυλιτὸν τόπον  
σταδ κ μιλ β cs'. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ἀμυλιτὸν τόπον <sup>αεὶς</sup> Φιδασάνην <sup>πῆτοι</sup>  
15 Φάδισταν <sup>σταδ</sup> ρᾶ μίλια ἴζ γ'. <sup>πένταθια</sup> λιμὴν καὶ πόλις | πλησίον  
Πολεμώνιον λεγόμενον. Ἀπὸ δὲ Φαδίστης <sup>αεὶς</sup> Πολεμώνιον πόλιν  
σταδ ε μίλιον δ γ'. <sup>π</sup>ἀπὸ δὲ Πολεμώνιον ἔως πλαγίων τοῦ Θερμώδοντος 31  
16 ποταμοῦ | πρώην Χάλυβες ἔθνος ὄψιν. <sup>α</sup>Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Πολεμώνιον εἰς 32  
ἀκρωτήριον Ἰασόνιον καλούμενον σταδ ρᾶ μίλια ἴζ γ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ  
17 Ἰασόνιον εἰς Κίλικον νῆσον σταδ εε | μιλ β. Ἀπὸ δὲ Κιλίκου νῆσου  
<sup>πέπι</sup> τὸν Γένηπον ποταμὸν σταδ νε μιλ ξ γ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Γενήπου  
ποταμοῦ εἰς Βόωνα ἀκρωτήριον καὶ χώραν <sup>(σταδ κ μιλ β cs')</sup> ἐνταῦθα  
18 λιμὴν πάντων ἀνέμων | <sup>α</sup>καὶ ὄρμος ναυσίν. Ἀπὸ δὲ Βόωνος εἰς Κοτύωρον  
σταδ ḥ μίλια ἵβ. ταύτης τῆς Κοτύωρου ὁ Πυλάδης Ξενοφῶν (Anab.  
19 V 5.3) ἐμνημόνευσε καὶ λέγει Σινωπέων ἄποικον εἶναι· | νῦν δὲ κώμη  
ἐστὶ καὶ οὐδὲ αὐτὴ μεγάλῃ. <sup>π</sup>ἀπὸ δὲ Κοτύωρου ἔως πλησίον Πολε- 33  
μωνίου πρώην Τιβαρανοὶ ὄψιν ἔθνος <sup>ο</sup>δόμχωροι, παίξειν γελάν  
20 σπεύδοντες ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου, εὐδαιμονίαν εἶναι αὐτὴν κεκρικότες.  
<sup>π</sup>Ἀπὸ δὲ Κοτύωρου κόλπος ἐκδέχεται, εἰσπλεύσαντι δὲ αὐτὸν εἰς 34  
21 Μελάνθιον ποταμὸν σταδ ξ μιλ η. | ἀπὸ δὲ Κοτύωρου μὴ περιπλέοντι  
τὸν κόλπον, ἀλλ' ἐπ' εὐθείας διαπλέοντι τὸ στόμα τοῦ κόλπου, εἰς  
22 Ἐρμώνασσαν χωρίον Τραπεζούντιων σταδ τ μιλ μ. | <sup>α</sup>Ἀπὸ δὲ Μελανθίου Απ. 16 (24)  
ποταμοῦ εἰς Φάρμαντον ποταμὸν τὸν λεγόμενον Φαρμαντῖνον σταδ  
ρῆ μιλ κ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Φαρμαντίνου ποταμοῦ εἰς Φαρνακίαν τὸ λεγόμενον  
23 Φαρνάκιον σταδ ρῆ μιλ ισ. αὕτη ή Φαρνακία πάλαι μὲν Κερασοῦς  
ἐκαλεῖτο, Σινωπέων καὶ αὕτη ἄποικος, <sup>π</sup>κτισθεῖσα καὶ αὐτὴ καθὼς  
24 ἔρημος κειμένη, ἡς ἄντικρυς | παρήκει νῆσος Ἀρεος λεγομένη. <sup>π</sup>ἀπὸ 35  
οὗν Φαρνακίας τῆς καὶ πάλαι Κερασοῦντος ἔως πλησίον Κοτύωρου  
25 πρώην ὄψιν ἔθνος οἱ λεγόμενοι Μοσούνικοι <sup>π</sup>έθεσιν | ὡμοῖς, ἔργοις  
12 θοάριον, -ίου V 13 τοῦ πόντου οι. V | ἔφορμος V | οἰνίου τόπον V |  
φιγαμοῦντα ποταμὸν ΑΓΓ., φιγαμοῦντα Β, φιγαμοῦντα πόλιν V 14 φιγαμοῦντα  
ποταμὸν V | ἀμιλητὸν, ἀμιλητὸν V | φιλασάνην V | φάδισαν V 15 πολεμόνιον  
λέγων V | φάδισαν V | πολεμόνιον πόλιν V, πολεμώνιον λεγόμενον B | μίλια α γ' V |  
πολεμώνιον V | θερμώδοντος V 16 οἴκουν et sic const. infra V | πολεμώνιον  
V | ίάσωντην, ίάσωντος V | εἰς κιλίκον νῆσον V 17 γένιπον, γενίπον B |  
βόσον V | χώραι V | add. vulg. 18 βοώνου B, βοώνων V | κότυρον, κοτύρου B,  
κωτύωρον, κωτύρου V | ἀποίκους V 19 αὕτη V | κοτύρον B, κοτύρου V |  
πολεμώνιον V | τιβαρανοὶ B | οδόμχωροι V | παίειν V 20 εἶναι αὐτὴν B, ἡν  
ναυτὴν V | κοτύρου B | κόλπον V | εἰσπλεύσαντος δὲ αὐτὸν V | μελάνθην B 21  
κοτύρου B | παραπλέοντι V | ἐρμούσαν χώραν V 22 φαρμαντὸν V | τὸν  
λεγόμενον φαρμαντίνον οι. V | ἀπὸ δὲ φαρμαντὸν V | εἰς φαρμακίαν εἰς τὸ λεγ.  
φαρνακίαν V 23 καὶ αὐτὴ (ι) B | καὶ αὐτὴ καθὼς B, ὑπ' αὐτὴ καθ' ἄς V  
24 παροικεὶ B | ἄρεως V | κερασοῦς V | κοτύρου B | μοσουνικοὶ V

βαρβαρώτατοι. φασὶ γὰρ ἐν ξυλίνοισιν ὑψηλοῖς τε ἄγαν πύργοις  
B ἐνοικεῖν πάντας, ἐν φανερῷ δὲ ἀεὶ ἔκαστα πράττειν, τὸν δὲ αὐτῶν  
9<sup>26</sup> βασιλέα δειδεμένον ἐν πύργῳ συγκεκλεισμένον τηρεῖν ἐπιμελῶς τὴν  
ἀνωτάτῳ στέγῃ ἔχοντα, τοὺς φρουροῦσι δὲ αὐτὸν ἐπιμελὲς εἶναι νομί-  
27 μως ἵνα πάντας προστάττῃ ποιεῖν· | ἀν δὲ παραβάνη, κόλασιν αὐτὸν  
λαμβάνειν φασὶ μεγίστην, μὴ διδόντας τροφήν. <sup>π</sup>Ἀπὸ δὲ Φαρνακίας 36  
πεὶς τὴν Ἀριστιάδα νῆσον, ἔχουσαν ὑφορμὸν τοὺς ὁδούς ἐσπέραν ἀνέμοις, |  
28 ασταδ λ μιλ δ. αὕτη ή Αριστιάς νῆσος λέγεται Ἀρδοῦς ἥτοι Αρεόντος.  
<sup>π</sup>Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Αριστιάδος νῆσου εἰς Ζεφύριον χωρίον σταδ ρῆ μιλ ισ.  
29 ἐνταῦθα ὄρμος | ναυσίν. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ζεφύριον χωρίον εἰς Τρίπολιν σταδ  
ε μιλ ἵβ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Τριπόλεως εἰς Ἀργύρια σταδ κ μιλ β cs'. Ἀπὸ δὲ  
30 τῶν Ἀργυρίων εἰς Φιλοκάλειαν | σταδ ε μιλ ἵβ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Φιλο-  
καλείας εἰς Κόραλλα σταδ ρ μιλ ἵγ γ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ Κοράλλων πεὶς  
Κερασοῦντα πόλιν καὶ ποταμὸν σταδ ξ μιλ η. Ἀπὸ δὲ Κερασοῦντος  
31 εἰς Ιερὸν ὄρος, ἐν φ | καὶ πόλις καὶ ὑφορμος, σταδ ḥ μιλ ἵβ. Ἀπὸ  
δὲ Ιεροῦ ὄρους εἰς Κορδύλην χωρίον, <sup>α</sup>ἐν φ καὶ ὄρμος ἐστί, σταδ μ  
μιλ ε γ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ Κορδύλης εἰς Ἐρμώνασσαν χωρίον, <sup>α</sup>ἐν φ καὶ  
32 ὄρμος, | σταδ μῆ μιλ ι. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ερμώνασσης εἰς πόλιν Τραπεζοῦντα,  
πέν ή ὄρμος λεγόμενος Δαφνοῦς, σταδ ξ μιλ η. Τραπεζοῦντας πόλις Απ. i  
33 Ελληνίς, Σινωπέων ἄποικος, ἐπὶ θαλάσσης ψκισμένη. | <sup>π</sup>ἀπὸ οὖν 37  
Τραπεζοῦντος ἔως τῆς Αριστιάδος νῆσου ἥτοι <sup>(Φαρνακίας τῆς)</sup> καὶ  
πάλαι Κερασοῦντος πρώην ὄψιν ἔθνος οἱ λεγόμενοι Μάκρωνες ἥτοι  
34 Μακρόκεφαλοι. <sup>π</sup>Ἀπὸ δὲ Τραπεζοῦντος εἰς Υσσου λιμένα <sup>τὴν</sup> νῦν 38  
λεγομένην Σουσούρμεναν σταδ ρῆ μιλ κδ. <sup>π</sup>Ἀπὸ δὲ Σουσούρμενης Απ. 7 (8)  
ούντος ο Οφιοῦς | ποταμὸς <sup>α</sup>διορίζει τὴν Κόλχων χώραν ἀπὸ τῆς  
35 ούντος ο Οφιοῦς | ποταμὸς <sup>α</sup>διορίζει τὴν τάν δύο Πόντων ἐστί, τὰ δ ἐχόμενα  
βαρβάρων διαφόρων ἐστὶν ἔθνων.  
36 <sup>π</sup>Ἀπὸ δὲ Οφιοῦντος ποταμοῦ εἰς Τραπεζοῦντων πρώην  
Θιαντικῆς. <sup>π</sup>Ἀπὸ οὖν Οφιοῦντος ποταμοῦ ἔως Τραπεζοῦντων πρώην  
βέχειρες λεγόμενον, νῦν δὲ οίκουσι Κόλχοι. <sup>π</sup>μέχρι οὖν  
τοῦ Οφιοῦντος ποταμοῦ τὰ ἔθνη τῶν δύο Πόντων ἐστί, τὰ δ ἐχόμενα  
βαρβάρων διαφόρων ἐστὶν ἔθνων.  
37 <sup>π</sup>Ἀπὸ δὲ Οφιοῦντος ποταμοῦ αεὶς Ψυχρὸν λεγόμενον | ποταμὸν σταδ  
λ μιλ δ. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ψυχροῦ ποταμοῦ εἰς Καλὸν ποταμὸν <sup>π</sup>τὸν νῦν 39

25 βαρβαρικὸς V | εὐοικεῖν V 26 ἐν οι. B | προστάττει V 27 παραβάνη  
V | ἀρτιάδα V | ἐσπέρας B, cf. 8v41 28 στάδια ι V | ἀρτιάς V | ἀρδοῦς V |  
ἀρτιάδον V | ἀργύρεις, ἀργυρῶν V | τῶν οι. B | φιλοκαλίαν B 30 φιλο-  
καλείαν V | κόραλλον, κοράλων V | ἀπὸ δὲ κερασοῦντων V 31 κορδύλην V | μ B,  
καλίας B | κόραλλον, κοράλων V | ἀπὸ δὲ κερασοῦντων V | οίκουσιν V | πόλιν τραπε-  
ζῆ V | ἀπὸ δὲ (2) — μιλ ι om. V 32 s Diller, ζ B | ἐρμύσης V | πόλιν τραπε-  
ζῆ V | δαφνοῦς Gail, δάφνας B, δάφνον V | οίκουσιν V | 33 οὖν V, δὲ B |  
ζούντων V | δαφνοῦς Gail, δάφνας B, δάφνον V | οίκουσιν V | 34 οὖν V | σουσούρμεναν  
V | σουσούρμεναν vel -μενα Procop. *Bella* VIII 2,3, σουσούρμεναν  
B, σουσούρμα V | σουσαρμένης B, σουσούρμα V | σάλοι σύμμετροι V 35  
κολχῶν V | ἀπὸ οὖν διφοῦντα ποταμὸν V | ἔως — διφοῦντος ποταμοῦ om. V |  
βέχειρες PsSlx, βόχειρες B 36 τὰ δὲ ἔχ. V | 37 ποταμὸν (ι) B, ἀπότομα V

#### 4. PERIPLUS PONTI EUXINI

Β λεγόμενον Καλὴ παρεμβολὴ ἀσταδ λ μιλ δ. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Καλῆς  
 938 παρεμβολῆς εἰς τὸ Θρίζεον πῆγτοι Ρίζεον λεγόμενον ποταμὸν καὶ  
 λυμένα ἀσταδ ρῆ μιλ ἵ. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ρίζεου εἰς Ἀσκούρναν ποταμὸν  
 39 στάδια λ μιλ δ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ἀσκούρνου ποταμοῦ εἰς | π' Ἀδιναῖον πῆγτοι  
 λεγόμενον Ἀδηρνὸν ποταμὸν σταδ ἔ μιλα ἥ. πῆχει σάλον σύμμετρον  
 ναυσίν. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ἀδιναίου ποταμοῦ εἰς Κορδύλην χωρίον σταδ  
 40 ρ | μιλ ἵ γ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ Κορδύλης εἰς Ἀθῆνας χωρίον σταδ π μιλ ἵ cs'.  
 ἐνταῦθα ὄρμος ναυσίν. ἔστι γὰρ ἐν Πόντῳ Εὐξείνᾳ χώρα Ἀθῆναι Απ. 4 (6)  
 41 λεγομένη, ἐν φ καὶ Ἀθηνᾶς ἱερόν ἔστιν | Ἐλληνικόν, ὅθεν μοι δοκεῖ  
 καὶ τὸ ὄνομα εἶναι τούτῳ τῷ χωρίῳ· καὶ φρούριον τι ἔστιν ἡμελημένον.  
 42 δὲ ὄρμος οὗσος ὥρα ἔτους δέχεσθαι οὐ πολλὰς ναῦς καὶ σκέπην | ταύταις  
 παρέχειν ἀπὸ νότου ἀνέμον καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ εὔρους· σώζοιτο δὲ ἀν τοῦ  
 βορρᾶ ὄρμοντα πλοῖα, ἀλλ' οὐ τοῦ γε ἀπαρκτίου οὐδὲ τοῦ θρασκίου  
 43 μὲν ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ | σκύροδος δὲ ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι καλούμενον. Ἀπὸ δὲ 40  
 Ἀθηνῶν εἰς Ζαγγάλην ποταμὸν σταδ ζ c' μιλ ἄ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ζαγγάλου Απ. 7 (8)  
 44 ποταμοῦ πῆγτοι Ἀθηνῶν εἰς Πυρτάνην ποταμὸν σταδ μ μιλ ἔ γ'. | ἐν  
 τούτῳ καὶ τὰ Ἀγχιάλου βασίλειά ἔστιν. Ἀπὸ δὲ Πυρτάνου ποταμοῦ  
 π' εἰς Ἀρμένην τόπον σταδ κδ μιλ ἔ γ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ἀρμένης τόπου αἵεις  
 45 Πυξίτην ποταμὸν ἀσταδ ἔς μιλ ἥ cs'. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Πυξίτου ποταμοῦ  
 εἰς Ἀρχαβίν ποταμὸν σταδ ξ μιλ ἵ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ἀρχάβεως ποταμοῦ εἰς  
 Ἀφαρον ποταμὸν σταδ ἔ μιλ ἥ. δὲ Ἀφαρος τὸ χωρίον λέγουσιν ὅτι 41  
 46 Ἀψυρτος ἐκαλεῖτο | πάλαι· ἐνταῦθα γὰρ τὸν Ἀψυρτον ὑπὸ τῆς Μηδείας Απ. 6 (7)  
 ἀποθανεῖν, καὶ τάφος Ἀψυρτον δείκνυται· ἐπειτα διεφθάρη τὸ ὄνομα  
 9νι ὑπὸ τῶν περιοίκων | βαρβάρων, καθάπερ καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ διέφθαρται·  
 δόποτε καὶ τὰ Τύανα ἐν τοῖς Καππαδόκαις Θόανα λέγουσιν ὅτι ὀνομάζετο  
 2 ἐπὶ Θόαντι τῷ βασιλεῖ | τῶν Ταύρων, ὡς τοὺς ἀμφὶ Ὁρέστην καὶ  
 Πυλάδην διώκοντα ἄχρι τῆσδε τῆς χώρας ἐλθεῖν φημίζουσι καὶ ἐνταῦθα  
 3 νόσῳ ἀποθανεῖν. ἀπὸ οὖν Ἀρχάβεως ποταμοῦ ἔως Ὁφιοῦντος ποτα- 42  
 μοῦ πρώην ὥκουν ἔθνος οἱ λεγόμενοι Ἐκχειριεῖς, νῦν δὲ οἰκοῦσι  
 4 Μαχέλωνες καὶ Ἡνίοχοι· ἀπὸ δὲ | Ἀφαρον ποταμοῦ ἔως Ἀρχάβεως 1B  
 ποταμοῦ πρώην ὥκουν ἔθνος οἱ λεγόμενοι Βούσηρες, νῦν δὲ οἰκοῦσι  
 5 Ζυδρίται. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ἀφάρου ποταμοῦ εἰς Ἀνάκαμψιν | ποταμὸν 2B  
 Απ. 7 (9)

37 τῆς οὐ. V 38 πῆγτοι βίζεον οὐ. V | καλούμενον B | ποταμὸν (1) Gail, ὅπότε  
 B, ποτὲ V | ἀσκούρναν B | στάδια λ — ποταμοῦ οὐ. V 39 ἀδηρνον, ἀδηρέον V |  
 κορδύλων V | χωρίον κείμενον B 40 κορδύλ BV | i c'' s' V, κ s' B 41 τούτου  
 τοῦ χωρίου V 42 ταύτας V | σώζοντο B | τῷ βορρᾷ ὄρμοντα V | τῷ θρασκίῳ V  
 43 σκιράδος δὲ B, σκίροδος δύεται V | ἐν οὐ. B | καλούμενον Απ., καλούμενον  
 B, -μένη V | ζάγαλον V, ζάγατις Απ. | σταδ (1) — ποταμὸν οὐ. V 44  
 βασιλεία — πυρτάνου οὐ. B | εἰς ἀρμένιν, ἀπὸ δὲ ἀρμένην V 45 ἀρχαβῆν V |  
 ἵ B, iā V 46 περιοικόντων B 9νι τίανα V | καππαδόκαις θίανα V 2 τῶν  
 ταύρων οὐ. V | δὲν ως B | διώκειν V | φημι δὲ καὶ V | γοῦν B 3 ἀρχάβεως V |  
 ὄφιοῦντων ποταμὸν V | ἐκχειρεῖς V | μαχέλωνες V | ἡβίοχοι V hoc verbo desinens  
 4 ἀρχάβεως Müller, χάβεως B | ζυδρίται Απ. | ἀκαμψιν Απ., cf. 9ν6

#### TEXT

ναυσίπορον στάδια ἕει μιλ δύο. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ἀνακάμψιος ποταμοῦ εἰς  
 B Βαθὺν ποταμὸν σταδ ὅει μιλ δέκα. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Βαθέος ποταμοῦ εἰς  
 9ν6 Κίνασον | ποταμὸν σταδ ἕι μιλ ἵ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Κινάσου ποταμοῦ εἰς Ἰσιν  
 ποταμὸν ναυσίπορον σταδ ἕι μιλα ἵ. ναυσίποροι δὲ ὅντες ὅ τε Ἀκαμψις  
 7 καὶ ὁ Ἰσις καὶ | αὔρας τὰς ἑωθινὰς ἰσχυρὰς ἐκπέμπουσιν. Ἀπὸ δὲ  
 "Ισιος ποταμοῦ εἰς Μόγυρον πῆγτοι Νύγρον λεγόμενον <ποταμὸν>  
 αναυσίπορον σταδ ἕι μιλ ἵ. <Ἀπὸ δὲ Μόγυρον ποταμοῦ εἰς Φάσιν Απ. 8 (10)  
 8 ποταμὸν σταδ ἕι μιλ ἵ. > "οὐδότος δὲ ὁ Φάσις ποταμὸς | ἔχει τὸ ρέῦμα 3B  
 φερόμενον ἐκ τῆς Ἀρμενίας, οἱ πλησίον οἰκοῦσι μεταναστάντες ἔξ  
 9 Ἱβηρίας εἰς Ἀρμενίαν Ἱβηρες. εἰσιντων δὲ εἰς ποταμὸν ἀριστερὰ  
 τοῦ Φάσιδος παράκειται Μιλησίων πόλις Ἐλληνίς Φάσις λεγομένη,  
 εἰς ἣν λέγεται καταβαίνειν ἔθνη ἑξήκοντα διαφόροις χρώμενα φωναῖς,  
 10 ἐν οἷς | τιὰς λέγουσιν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰνδικῆς καὶ Βακτριανῆς συναφικεῖσθαι  
 βαρβάρους. μεταξὺ δὲ τούτων βάρβαρος ἔστιν ἡ Κοροξική, ἥς τὰ  
 11 ἔχομενα ἡ Κοιλική καλούμενη, τὸ τῶν Μελαγχλαίνων καὶ Λόγχων  
 ἔθνος. ἔχει δὲ καὶ ἀνάπλουν ὁ ποταμὸς σταδ ρῆ μιλ ἕδη, ἐν φ ἔστι πόλις 4B  
 12 μεγάλη Ἀλα λεγομένη ὅθεν ἡ Μήδεια ἥν. πάνυ δὲ κουφότατον ὕδωρ 5B  
 ἔχων ὁ Φάσις ἐπιπλεῖ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ οὐ συμμίγνυται. καὶ ἔστι  
 13 μὲν κατὰ τὸν ἐπιπρέοντος γλυκύτατον ἀνιψήσασθαι, | εἰ δὲ εἰς βάθος  
 τις καθῆκε τὴν κάλπιν, ἀλμυρόν. καίτοι ὁ πᾶς Πόντος πολύ τι γλυκύ-  
 τηρος ὕδατός ἔστιν ἥπερ ἡ ἔξω θάλασσα· καὶ τούτου τὸ αἴτιον οἱ  
 14 ποταμοί εἰσι | οὐτε πλήθους οὐτε μεγέθους σταθμητοὶ ὅντες. τεκμήριον  
 δὲ τῆς γλυκύτητος, εἰ τεκμηρίων δεῖ ἐπὶ τοῖς αἰσθήσει φαινομένοις, ὅτι  
 15 πάντα τὰ βοσκήματα οἱ | προσοικοῦντες ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν κατάγουσι καὶ  
 ἐν ταύτῃ ποτίζουσι τὰ δὲ ἡδέως πίνοντα, καὶ λόγος κατέχει ὅτι καὶ  
 16 ὡφέλιμον αὐτοῖς ἔστι τὸν γλυκέος | μᾶλλον. ἡ δὲ χροιὰ τοῦ Φάσιδος  
 ἔξηλαγμένη οἵα ἀπὸ μολίβδου ἡ κασσιτέρου βεβαμμένου τοῦ ὕδατος·  
 17 καταστὰν δὲ καθαρώτατον γίνεται. οὐ τούνν δὲ | νενόμισται εἰσκομίσαι  
 ὕδωρ εἰς τὸν Φάσιν τοὺς εἰσπλέοντας εἰς αὐτόν, ἀλλ' ἐπειδάν ἡδη  
 18 εἰσβάλλουσιν εἰς τὸν ρῶν, παραγγέλλεται ἄπαν ἐκχέαι τὸ | ἐνὸν ὕδωρ  
 ἐν ταῖς ναυσίν· εἰ δὲ μή, λόγος κατέχει ὅτι οὐκ εὐπλοοῦσι. τὸ δὲ ὕδωρ  
 τοῦ Φάσιδος οὐ σήπεται, ἀλλὰ μένει ἀκραιφνὲς καὶ ὑπὲρ δέκατον ἔτος, |  
 19 πλὴν γε δὴ εἰς γλυκύτερον μεταβάλλει. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Φάσιδος ποταμοῦ 6B  
 εἰς Χαρίεντα ποταμὸν ναυσίπορον σταδ ἕι μιλα ἵ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Χαρίεντος Απ. 10 (13)  
 20 ποταμοῦ εἰς Χόβον ποταμὸν | ναυσίπορον στάδια ἕι μιλα ἵ. Ἀπὸ δὲ  
 Χόβου ποταμοῦ εἰς Σηγάμην π' τὸν καὶ Ζήγαννι λεγόμενον ποταμὸν  
 21 στάδια σῆι μιλ ἕδη. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ζηγάνεως ποταμοῦ εἰς Ταρσούραν | ποτα-  
 μὸν π' τὸν λεγόμενον Μοχῆ | σταδ ρῆ μιλ ἵ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ταρσούρα ποταμοῦ  
 εἰς Ἱππον ποταμὸν π' τὸν νῦν λεγόμενον Λαγουμφᾶν π' σταδ ρῆ μιλ ἕ.  
 6 ἀκινάσου Απ. 7 μῶγρον Απ. | <ποταμὸν> ναυσίπορον Diller, πόρος ναυσί B |  
 ex Απ. add. Diller 13 κάλπην B 16 καστιόν B 19, 20 χῶβον, χάβον  
 Απ. 20 συγγάμην Απ., cf. 9ν34-35 | ζηγάνην B

4. PERIPLUS PONTI EUXINI

B  
 9v22 Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ "Ιππου ποταμοῦ | πεὶς Ἀτέλαφον ποταμὸν" νῦν λεγόμενον  
 Εὔριπον π(είσπλους πορθμίω) σταδὸν μίλια δ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ἀτέλαφου  
 23 ποταμοῦ εἰς πόλιν Διοσκουριάδα λίμνην ἔχουσαν, αὐτὴν | νῦν λεγο-  
 μένην Σεβαστούπολιν, ἀποικον Μιλησίων, σταδὸν ἥλε μιλ. ἡπὸν 7B  
 Διοσκουριάδος τῆς Σεβαστούπολεως ἔως Ἀφάρου ποταμοῦ πρώην  
 24 φέκουν ἔθνος | οἱ λεγόμενοι Κόλχοι οἱ μετονυμασθέντες Λαζοί. ἔθνη 8B  
 δὲ ἡμείφαμεν τάδε. Τραπέζουντίος μέν, καθάπερ καὶ Ξενοφῶν λέγει <sup>Απ. II (15)</sup>  
 25 (IV 8.22), Κόλχοι ὄμοροι. καὶ ὡς | λέγει (ib. V 2) τούτους μαχιμωτά-  
 τους καὶ ἔχθροτάτους εἶναι τοῖς Τραπέζουντίοις, οὓς ἐκεῖνος μὲν  
 Δριάλας ὀνομάζει, ἐμοὶ δὲ δοκοῦσιν οἱ Σάννοι οὗτοι εἶναι. καὶ γὰρ  
 26 μαχιμώτατοι εἰσιν εἰς τοῦτο ἔτι καὶ τοῖς Τραπέζουντίοις ἔχθρότατοι,  
 καὶ χωρία ὅχυρά οἰκοῦσιν. ὡς δὲ ἔθνος ἀβασίλευτον, πάλαι μὲν καὶ  
 27 φόρους ὑποτελεῖς Ρωμαίοις, ὑπὸ δὲ τοῦ ληστεύειν οὐκ ἀκριβοῦσι τὴν  
 φοράν. Κόλχων δὲ ἔχονται Μαχέλωνες καὶ Ἡνίοχοι· βασιλεὺς δὲ  
 28 αὐτῶν Ἀγχίαλος. τὸ δὲ Ἡνίοχων | ἔθνος μισόξενόν ἐστιν. τούτους 9B  
 δὲ λέγουσι τινες κληθῆναι Ἡνίοχους ἀπὸ τῶν Πολυδεύκους καὶ  
 Κάστορος Ἡνίοχων. ὀμφίσταται καὶ τούτους Τέλχιος. ἐν γὰρ τῷ μετὰ  
 29 Ιάσονος | ἀφικέσθαι στόλῳ δοκοῦσιν οὗτοι, περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς  
 τόπους ὥκησαν ἀπολευθέντες ὡς μυθεύεται. ὑπὲρ Ἡνίοχους δὲ ἄνω  
 30 κεῖται Κασπία καλουμένη θάλασσα, βαρβάρων γένη ἵπποφάγα περὶ<sup>10B</sup>  
 αὐτὴν ἔχουσα οἰκούμενα, ἡς δὴ τὰ Μήδων ἐστὶν ὅρια πλησίον. Ἀμαχε-<sup>10B</sup>  
 31 λώνων δὲ καὶ Ἡνίοχων ἔχόμενοι Ζυδρίται· Φαρεσμάνοις οὗτοι | ὑπή-  
 κοοι. Ζυδρίτῶν δ' ἔχόμενοι Λαζοί· βασιλεὺς δὲ Λαζῶν Μαλάσσας,  
 δι λώνων δὲ καὶ Λαζῶν δὲ ἔχονται Ἀφῆλαι· βασιλεὺς  
 32 δὲ Αψηλῶν Ιουλιανός. | οὗτος ἐκ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ σοῦ τὴν βασιλείαν  
 ἔχει. Αψηλῶν δὲ ὄμοροι Αβασγοί· καὶ Αβασγῶν βασιλεὺς Ρίμαγας.  
 33 καὶ αὐτὸς τὴν βασιλείαν παρὰ σοῦ ἔχει. Αβασγῶν δὲ ἔχόμενοι οἱ  
 Σαννίται, ἐν φέται καὶ η Σεβαστούπολις φύκισται. Σαννίτῶν δὲ βασιλεὺς  
 Σπεδαγᾶς ἐκ σοῦ τὴν βασιλείαν ἔχει. μέχρι μὲν Ἀφάρου ὡς πρὸς ἔω 11B  
 34 τοῦ τε ἀνατολικοῦ | ἐπλέομεν ἐν δεξιᾷ τοῦ Εὐξένου, δὲ Ἀφάρος πέρας <sup>Απ. II (16)</sup>  
 ἐφάνη μοι εἶναι κατὰ μῆκος τοῦ Πόντου· ἔνθεν γὰρ ἡδὴ πρὸς ἀρκτονὸν  
 πλοῦς ἡμῖν ἐγένετο ὡς ἐπὶ Χόρβον <ποταμόν>, καὶ ὑπὲρ τὸν Χόρβον > ἐπὶ<sup>17B</sup>  
 35 τὸν Συγάμην. | ἀπὸ δὲ Συγάμου ἐκάμπτομεν εἰς λαϊλὸν πλευρὰν τοῦ  
 Πόντου ὡς ἐπὶ τὸν "Ιππον ποταμὸν. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ "Ιππον ποταμοῦ ὡς  
 36 ἐπὶ Ἀτέλαφον καὶ Διοσκουρίδα καταφανῶς ἡδὴ ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ τοῦ  
 Πόντου ἐπλέομεν, καὶ δὲ πλοῦς ἡμῖν πρὸς ἡλίου δυομένου ἐγένετο ὡς  
 37 δὲ ὑπεστρέφομεν ὑπὸ τοῦ Αστελέφουν ἐπὶ Διοσκουρίδα, κατεῖδομεν

22 ἀστέλεφον Απ., cf. 9v35-36 25 δρίλλας Απ. 30 ζυδρεῖται Απ. | φαρασμάνου  
 Απ. 31 ζυδρετῶν Απ. | ἀφίλαι Απ. 31, 32 ἀφήλων B 32 ἀβασκοί,  
 Απ. ἀβασκῶν Απ., ἀβασγοί ex Arriano Steph. Byz. s. Σαννίγαι | ρήσμαγας Απ.  
 33 σανίγαι, σανίγων Απ. | σπαδάγας Απ. 34 χάβον Απ. | add. ex Απ.  
 Müller 35 ἀστέλεφον Απ. | διοσκουρίδα Απ.

ΤΕΧΤ

τὸν Καύκασον τὸ δόρος, τὸ ὑφος μάλιστα κατὰ τὰς Ἀλπεις τὰς Κελτικάς.  
 B καὶ τοῦ Καυκάσου κορυφῇ τις ἐδείκνυτο—Στρόβιλος τῇ κορυφῇ  
 9v38 ὄνομα—ἐν φέται | διαριθμητεῖς ὑπὸ Ἡφαίστου κατὰ  
 πρόσταξιν Διός μυθεύεται. αὐτὰ μὲν οὖν ἀπὸ Βυζαντίου πλεόντων ἐπὶ 12B  
 39 δεξιὰ ὡς ἐπὶ Διοσκουρίδα, ἐν φέται | στρατόπεδον, τελευτῇ Ρωμαίοις <sup>Απ. I (26)</sup>  
 ἡ ἐπικράτεια εἰσπλέοντες νῦν εἰς Πόντον. ἐγὼ δὲ ἐπεὶ ἐπυθόμην  
 Κότταν τετελευτηκέναι τὸν βασιλέα τὸν Βοσπόρου τοῦ Κιμμερίου |  
 40 καλούμενου, ἐπιμελὲς ἐπονησάμην καὶ τὸν μέχρι τοῦ Βοσπόρου τοῦ  
 Κιμμερίου πλοῦν δηλώσαι σοι, ὡς, εἴ τι βουλεύεις περὶ τοῦ Βοσπόρου,  
 41 ὑπάρχειν σοι καὶ τόνδε τὸν πλοῦν | μὴ ἀγνοοῦντι βουλεύσασθαι.  
 e... τὰ ἔως Σεβαστούπολεως καὶ Αβασγίας, τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ οὕτως πληρῶ 13B  
 λέξας. ὀρδιμιθεύσιν οὖν ἐκ Διοσκουρίδας τῆς Σεβαστούπολεως |  
 42 πρῶτος ἀν εἴη ὄρμος ἐν Πιτυοῦντι. Απὸ οὖν Σεβαστούπολεως π(εὶς Απ. I (27))  
 Πιτυοῦντα>, ἔνθα ὄρμος ναυσί, σταδὸν πᾶν μιλ. μᾶς cs'. μέχρι τούτου ἡ 14B  
 43 Ποντικὴ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐστὶν | βασιλεία καὶ τὰ κατὰ Τιβαράνιον καὶ  
 Σαννικὸν καὶ Κολχίδα, τὰ δὲ ἔχόμενα τῶν αὐτούμων ἐστὶ βαρβάρων.  
 44 Απὸ δὲ Πιτυοῦντος εἰς Στεννιτικὴν χώραν καὶ ποτε | Τριγλίτην 15B  
 λεγομένην σταδὸν πᾶν μιλ. ἡ. ἐν ἡ πάλαι φέται ἔθνος Σκυθικόν, οὗ μνήμην  
 ποιεῖται δι λογοποίος Ἡρόδοτος (IV 109), καὶ λέγει τούτους εἶναι τοὺς  
 45 φθειροτρωκτεύοντας· | καὶ γὰρ εἰς τοῦτο ἔτι ἡ δόξα ἡ αὐτὴ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν  
 κατέχει. Απὸ δὲ Στεννιτικῆς εἰς Αβασκον ποταμὸν σταδὸν ἡ μιλ. ἰβ.  
 46 Απὸ δὲ Αβασκον ποταμοῦ εἰς Μόζυγον ποταμὸν τὸν νῦν λεγόμενον  
 Βρούχοντα σταδὸν πᾶν μιλ. ἵσ. Απὸ δὲ Βρούχοντος εἰς Νήσιον ποταμόν,  
 10Γ ἐν φέται καὶ Ἡράκλειον ἄκραν φέται τὴν | λεγομένην Πυξίτην, σταδὸν ἡ μιλ.  
 2 δὲ Μασετίκου ποταμοῦ πεὶς Αχαιοῦντα ποταμόν, | ἐν φέται πεὶς πλόους  
 πορθμίοις, στάδια ἡ μίλια ἡ. οὐτος δι ποταμὸς Αχαιοῦς λέγεται  
 Βάσιος, καὶ αδιορίζει Ζίχους καὶ Σάνιχας. Ζίχων δὲ βασιλεὺς Στα-  
 3 χέμιφλας. καὶ οὗτος τὴν βασιλείαν παρὰ σοῦ φέται. ἀπὸ οὗν Αχαιοῦντος 16B  
 ποταμοῦ ἔως Αβασκον ποταμοῦ Σάνιχες οἰκοῦσιν. Ἀπὸ δὲ Αχαιοῦντος 17B  
 4 ποταμοῦ εἰς Ηράκλειον ἄκρωτήριον φέται νῦν λεγόμενον τὰ "Ερημα <sup>Απ. I (28)</sup>  
 5 μέρη φέται τὸ Βαγά κάστρον, | σταδὸν ἡ μιλ. ἡ γ'. Απὸ δὲ Ηράκλειον ἄκρωτήριον φέται  
 6 λέγεται Λαιαλ, σταδὸν πᾶν μιλα ἵσ. Απὸ δὲ Λαιαλ εἰς τὴν λεγομένην Νίκοψις, ἡς πλησίον  
 Παλαιὰν Λαζικήν, φέται ἡ ιδρυται ἡ νῦν λεγομένη Νίκοψις, ἡς ποταμὸς δι πῦν λεγόμενος Ψάχαψις, σταδὸν πᾶν μιλ. ἵσ. Απὸ δὲ τῆς  
 39 κότυν Απ. 41 lac. ind. Müller 42 add. Diller 43 ἐς τὴν νητικὴν Απ.  
 45 εἰτι Απ., φέται Β | τῆς νητικῆς Απ. 46 Ἡράκλειον Απ., Ἡράκλειον Β, cf. 10Γ  
 ιοτι μασατικὴν Απ. | μασετίκου Β 2 ζιλχῶν Απ. in textu, σικχοί in mg. |  
 ζιλχῶν Απ. | σταχέμφαζ Απ. 4 Ἡράκλειον ἄκραν Απ. 5 <ταύτης τῆς ἄκρας>  
 ἐπ' ἄκραν Müller, ἐπάκρας B

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B  
 1οτη Παλαιάς | Λαζικῆς εἰς τὴν Παλαιὰν Ἀχαῖαν, ἐν φ καὶ ποταμὸς ὁ νῦν λεγόμενος Τόψιδας σταδ ῥῦ μιλ κ. ἀπὸ οὖν Παλαιᾶς Ἀχαῖας ἔως 18B  
 8 τῆς Παλαιᾶς Λαζικῆς | καὶ ἐπέκεινα ἔως Ἀχαιοῦντος ποταμοῦ πρώην ὡκουν ἔθνη οἱ λεγόμενοι Ἡνίοχοι Κοραξοὶ καὶ Κόρικοι Μελάγχλαινοι  
 9 Μαχέλωνες Κόλχοι καὶ Λαζοί, νῦν δὲ οἰκοῦσι Ζίχοι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς 19B Παλαιᾶς Ἀχαῖας εἰς Πάγρας λιμένα τὸν νῦν λεγόμενον Ἐπτάλου  
 10 λιμένα σταδ ῥῦ μιλ μῆς cs'. | ἀπὸ οὖν Πάγρας λιμένος ἔως τῆς Παλαιᾶς 20B Ἀχαῖας πρῶην ὡκουν ἔθνη οἱ λεγόμενοι Ἀχαιοί, νῦν δὲ οἰκοῦσι Ζίχοι.  
 Ἀπὸ δὲ Ἐπτάλου λιμένος εἰς τὸν | Ιερὸν λιμένα τὸν νῦν λεγόμενον 21B  
 11 Ἱερίου ἦτοι τὸ Νίκαξν σταδ ῥῦ μιλ κδ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ιεροῦ λιμένος ἦτοι  
 12 Νίκαξν εἰς Σινδικὴν ἦτοι Σινδικὸν | λιμένα, νῦν δὲ λεγόμενον  
 Εὐδονούσιαν, σταδ ῥῦ μιλ μ. ἀπὸ οὖν Σινδικοῦ λιμένος ἔως Πάγρας 22B  
 13 λιμένος πρῶην ὡκουν ἔθνη οἱ λεγόμενοι Κερκέται | ἦτοι Τορίται, νῦν  
 δὲ οἰκοῦσιν Εὐδονούσιανοι λεγόμενοι τῇ Γοτθικῇ καὶ Ταυρικῇ χρώμενοι  
 14 γλώττῃ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Σινδικοῦ λιμένος ἐκδέχεται κώμη Κοροκονδάμη 23B  
 λεγομένη ἐπὶ ίσθμοῦ ἦτοι στενοῦ πτῆς λίμνης καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης  
 οικείμην, μεθ' ἧν ἡ Κοροκονδάμητίς ἐστι λίμνη ἡ νῦν λεγομένη Ὁπι-  
 15 σᾶς, | πόλιπον εὐμεγέθη ποιούσα, στάδια ῥῦ μιλ πδ. Εἰσπλεύσαντι δὲ  
 εἰς αὐτήν τὴν λίμνην καὶ περιπλεύσαντι εἰς Ἐρμώνασσαν πόλιν στάδια|  
 16 ῥῦ μιλ τῆς cs'. | ἀπὸ οὖν Ἐρμώνασσης ἔως τοῦ Σινδικοῦ λιμένος παρ- 24B  
 οικοῦσι Μαιωτῶν τινες Σίνδοι λεγόμενοι ἔθνος, ἐφ' οἷς λέγεται Σινδική.  
 17 οὐκοῦσι οἱ | Σίνδοι βάρβαροι μέν εἰσι, τοὺς δὲ ἔθνεσιν ἥμεροι. ἀπὸ δὲ  
 18 τῶν Σίνδων εἰσὶ Κερκέται οἱ λεγόμενοι Τορίται, ὑδίκαιον καὶ ἐπιεικὲς  
 ἔθνος καὶ ναυτικὸν μάλιστα. ἀπὸ δὲ Κερκετῶν τῇν ὅμορον τούτων  
 19 ἔχουσι γῆν Ἀχαιοί, οὓς δὴ λέγουσιν ὄντας Ἐλληνας γένει καὶ λειτουργοί.  
 20 Ιαλμένου μηνύεσθαι παντὶ τῷ στόλῳ ἐξ Ἰλίου πλέοντας | ὑπὸ τῶν  
 πνευμάτων τοῦ Τανάϊδος ἀνέμου, πάκοντας εἰς τὴν Ποντικὴν καὶ  
 21 βάρβαρον χώρων κατελθεῖν. διθεν ἀπέξενωμένους εἶναι καὶ | παρανόμους  
 φασὶ καὶ τοὺς ἥθεις μάλιστα Ἐλλησι δυσμενεστάτους. πολλοὶ δὲ  
 22 ἐναντίοι εἰσὶν οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ τοὺς Κερκέταις. Ἀπὸ δὲ Ἐρμωνάσσης 25B  
 εἰσπλεύσαντες τὸν κόλπον ἐπὶ τὸ στόμα τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης καὶ κώμην  
 23 Ἀχιλλείον σταδ φῖε μιλ ἔτη cs'. ἐπ' εὐθείας δὲ πλέοντι ἀπὸ Σινδικῆς 26B  
 <εἰς Βόσπορον> τὸ Κιμμέριον καλούμενον καὶ πόλιν Βοσπόρου Παντι- Απ. 19 (29)  
 24 κάπαιον σταδ φῖε μιλ ὅβ. ὅμοιος ἀπὸ τοῦ Ιεροῦ περιπλέοντες | ἔως τοῦ 27B  
 στομίου τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης ἦτοι Ἀχιλλείον κώμης σταδ ῥῦ βυπῆ  
 μιλ, αχῆγ γ'.  
 25 Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἀχιλλείου | κώμης, ἦτις ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τοῦ τέλους τῆς 28B  
 7 ἀχαιαν Αγγ. 8 κορική vel κωρική PsSlx, κωλική Müller | μελαγχάνοι PsSlx  
 11 ῥῦ Müller, ῥῦ B, cf. 15TII 12 ῥ ex Arr. Müller, δῆ B 13 τορέατι PsSlx  
 14 κορικονδάμη B 15 ἐρμώνασσαν B 16 ἐρμώνασσης B 17 σινδῶν B  
 21 ἐρμώνασσης B 22 ἔτη s' B, corr. Müller 23 ex Arr. add. Müller

TEXT

Β Άσιας καὶ τοῦ πόρου τοῦ κατὰ τὸ στόμα τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης ἦτοι τοῦ 1026 Τανάεως κειμένη, ἐπὶ τὴν κατ' ἄντηκρος κειμένην κώμην ἐπὶ τοῦ τέλους τῆς Εὐρώπης λεγόμενον Πόρθμιον, ἦτις καὶ αὐτὴ κείται ἐπὶ τοῦ πόρου τοῦ κατὰ τὸ στόμα τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης· ἔστι δὲ ὁ διάπλους τοῦ στόματος σταδ ῥῦ μιλ β cs'. ὅστις Τάναις ποταμὸς λέγεται ὁρίζειν 29B ἀπὸ τῆς Άσιας τὴν Εὐρώπην. καὶ | ὄρμάται μὲν ἀπὸ λίμνης τῆς Μαιώτιδος, εἰσάβαλλε δὲ εἰς θάλασσαν τὴν τοῦ Εὐξείνου Πόντου. καίτοι Αἰσχύλος ἐν Προμηθεῖ λιομένῳ (fr. 190, 191 N.) τὸν Φᾶσν | ποταμὸν  
 29 οὗρον τῆς Εὐρώπης καὶ τῆς Άσιας ποιεῖ. λέγουσι γοῦν αὐτῷ οἱ Τιτᾶνες πρὸς τὸν Προμηθέα ὅτι ἥκομεν τοὺς σοὺς ἄθλους τούσδε, | Προμηθεῖ,  
 30 πρὸς τὸν Προμηθέα ὅτι ἥκομεν τοὺς σοὺς ἄθλους τούσδε, | Προμηθεῖ,  
 Α δεισμοῦ τε πάθος τόδε ἐποφύμενοι. ἐπειτα καταλέγουσιν ὅσην χώραν 43  
 1111 ἐπῆλθον· πῆ μὲν δίδυμον χθονὸς Εὐρώπης μέγαν ἥδε Άσιας τέρμονα  
 5 Φᾶσν ποταμὸν. τῆς δὲ λίμνης τῆς Μαιώτιδος | περίπλους ἐν κύκλῳ  
 λέγεται σταδίων ἀμφὶ τῶν, θ μιλ, ασ. ἥδε Μαιώτις λίμνη λέγεται 44  
 εἰς ἥμισυ εἶναι τοῦ Πόντου. "τὸν δὲ Τάναιν ποταμόν, ὃ ἐστιν τῆς 45  
 Άσιας ὄρος τέμνων τὴν ἥπειρον ἐκάτερα δίχα, πρῶτοι νέμονται αὐτὸν  
 10 Σαρμάται δισχίλια στάδια ἐπέχοντα, γνώμενα μίδια σῦ. εἴτα μετὰ  
 τοὺς Σαρμάτας "Μαιωτῶν γένος" Ιαζαμάτων λεγόμενον, ὡς Δημήτριος  
 (85 F 1 Jac.) εἰρηκεν, ἐφ' οἷς καὶ Μαιώτις λίμνη λέγεται, "ώς δὲ  
 15 Εἴφορος (70 F 160 Jac.) λέγει, Σαυρομάτων λέγεται "έθνος. | τούτους δὲ  
 ἐπιμεμίχθαι τὰς Άμαζόνας τοὺς Σαυρομάταις λέγουσαν ἐλθούσας ποτὲ  
 ἀπὸ τῆς περὶ τὸν Θερμώδοντα γενομένης μάχης, ἐφ' οἷς ἐπεκλήθησαν  
 20 "οἵ Σαυρομάται "γυναικοκρατούμενοι. "εἰτά ἐστιν Φαναγόρου | πόλις, 46  
 Κήποι πόλις. "εἰτά ἐστιν Ἐρμώνασσα Φαναγορία τε, ἦν Τίνους 47  
 λέγουσιν οἰκησαὶ ποτε, καὶ Σινδικὸς λιμῆν, ἔχων οἰκήτορας Ἐλληνας  
 ἀπὸ τῶν ἔγγὺς ἥκοντας τόπων. τάυτας περιέχει τὰς πόλεις διακειμένας  
 25 ἥησος | κατὰ τὴν Μαιώτιν ἄκρη τοῦ Βοσπόρου, χώραν ἀπολαμβάνουσαν  
 πολλὴν πεδιάδα, ἦτις τὰ μὲν τοὺς ἔλεσι καὶ τοὺς ποταμοῖς ὁδιάβατος  
 τενάγεσι τε τοῖς ἐν τῷ πέραν, ἀ δὲ τῇ θαλάσσῃ τῇ τε λίμνῃ γίνεται.  
 30 τὸ δὲ στόμα | ἐκπλέοντα Κιμμερίας πόλις ἀπὸ Κιμμερίων μὲν βαρβάρων  
 κεκλημένη, κτίσις δὲ τυράννων οὐσα τῶν ἐν Βοσπόρῳ, Κήπος τε  
 1111 ἀποκισθεῖσα διὰ Μιλησίων. "καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἐν | τῷ τῆς Άσιας μέρει.  
 Δ, <τῶν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ μερῶν τοῦ Πόντου περίπλους>. Τῆς δὲ 49

Εὐρώπης ἐπὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ στόματος τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης "τὸ Παντι-  
 κάπαιον ἐστιν ἔσχατον, τοῦ Βοσπόρου βασίλειον ἐπωνυμασμένον.  
 5 ἀνωθεν δὲ τούτων | ἡ Σκυθικὴ βάρβαρος πρὸς τὴν ἀσίκητον συνορί-  
 ζουσάν ἐστιν γῆν καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς Ἐλλησιν ἀγνοουμένην. πρώτους δὲ  
 29 τιτᾶνες B 1111 σμοῦ τε inc. A | ἐπειτα A<sup>c</sup>, ἐπὶ A<sup>a</sup>, τῇ A<sup>c</sup>  
 3 μέγα, τῇ δ' A<sup>a</sup>, ν supra π A<sup>c</sup>, μέγαν ἥδ' East | φάσι A<sup>a</sup>, φάσιν A<sup>c</sup>,  
 1111 δ in mg. A, om. B | add. Diller, cf. 8r36, 42 3 παντικάπαιον A<sup>c</sup>,  
 παντικάπαιον A<sup>a</sup>, et sic passim infra A<sup>a</sup> et A<sup>c</sup> 6 συνορίζουσαν A, συν-  
 ορίζουσα B

#### 4. PERIPLUS PONTI EUXINI

Α παρὰ τὸν "Ιστρον εἶναι Κάρπιδας εἰρηκεν" Ἐφόρος (70 F 158 Jac.),  
11110 εἶτεν Ἀρωτῆρας πρόσω Νευρούτας τε μέχρι γῆς πάλιν ἐρήμου διὰ  
πάγων πρὸς ἀνατολὰς δὲ ἐκβάντι τὸν Βορυσθένην ποταμὸν τοὺς τὴν  
λεγαμένην Ὑβλαν οἰκοῦντας Σκύθας, εἶναι δὲ Γεωργίους ἔχομένους  
τούτων ἄνω, ἔπειτα πάλιν ἔρημον ἐπὶ πολὺν τόπον, ὑπὲρ δὲ αὐτὴν |  
15 Ἀνδροφάγων Σκυθῶν ἔθνος, ἐπέκεινα πάλιν ἔρημον εἶναι ἔχομένην·  
τὸν Παντικάπην διαβάντι Λιμναίων ἔθνος ἐπερά τε πλείουν οὐ διωνο-  
μασμένα, Νομαδικὰ δὲ ἐπικαλούμενα, εὐσεβή πάνυ, ὃν οὐδεὶς ἐμψύχων  
20 ἀδικῆσαι ποτὲ ἄν, οἰκοφόρα δέ, ὡς ἐρηκεν, καὶ σιτούμενα γάλακτι  
ταῖς Σκυθικαῖς ἵππομολγίαις· ζῶσι δὲ τὴν τε κτήσιν ἀναδεειχότες  
κουνῆν ἀπάντων τὴν θ' ὅλην οὐσίαν. καὶ τὸν σοφὸν δὲ Ἀνάχαρον ἐκ  
25 τῶν Νομαδικῶν φησὶ γενέσθαι | τῶν σφόδρα εὐσεβεστάτων. καὶ  
κατοικήσαι τινας εἰς τὴν Ἄσιαν ἐλθόντας, οὖς δὴ καὶ Σάβακας καλοῦσιν.  
εὐσημότατον δὲ εἶναι φησὶ τὸ τῶν Σαυροματῶν καὶ Γελώνων καὶ  
30 τρίτον τὸ τῶν Ἀγαθύρων ἐπικαλούμενον γένος. ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν Μαιῶτῶν  
λαβούσα τὸ ὄνομα Μαιῶτις ἔξῆς ἐστιν λίμνη κειμένη, εἰς ἣν ὁ Τάναις  
ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ λαβὼν τὸ ὕεντα 'Ράξεως επικινησθεὶς εκατεῖς  
ευφοτειος (264 F 13 Jac.), ὡς δ' Ἐφόρος (70 F 159 Jac.) ἰστόρηκεν,  
1211 ἐκ λίμνης | τινός, ἥς τὸ πέρας ἐστὸν ἄφραστον. ἔξεισι δὲ δίστομον ἔχων  
τὸ ὕεντον εἰς τὴν λεγομένην Μαιῶτιν εἰς τὸν Κιμμερικὸν τε Βόσπορον.  
5 ἅτο δὲ στόμα τῆς λίμνης λέγεται Βόσπορος. Ἀπὸ δὲ Πορθιμίου 50  
χωρίου ἥτοι τοῦ στομίου τῆς Μαιῶτιδος λίμνης πολύχνιον  
Μυρμηκίονα λεγόμενον σταδὸν ἔξι μιλ. Ἡ. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Μυρμηκίου εἰς  
Παντικάπαιον πόλιν ἐπίσημον Βοσπόρου σταδὸν κέκ μιλ. γ'. ἔχει δὲ  
10 ιο καὶ λιμένα μέγαν καὶ νεώρια. ἐπ' εὐθείας δὲ πλέοντι ἀπὸ Βοσπόρου  
ἐπὶ τὸ στόμα τῆς Μαιῶτιδος λίμνης ἥτοι τοῦ Τανάεως σταδὸν ἔξι μιλ. Ἡ.  
π. Ἀπὸ δὲ Παντικαπαίου πόλεως εἰς Τυριστάκην πόλιν σταδὸν ἔξι μιλ. Ἡ. Απ. 19 (30)  
15 Ἀπὸ δὲ Τυριστάκης πόλεως εἰς Νυμφαῖον πόλιν σταδὸν κέκ μιλ. | γ'.  
Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Νυμφαῖου εἰς Ἀκρας κώμιον σταδὸν ἔξι μιλ. Ἡ. cs'. Ἀπὸ δὲ  
Ἀκρας εἰς Κύτας πόλιν ἓτην πρώην λεγομένην Κυδεακαὶ σταδὸν λ  
μιλ. δ. ἀπὸ οὖν Ἀθηναίων μέχρι Κυτῶν Σκύθαι κατοικοῦσιν. μετὰ  
20 δὲ ταῦτα Βόσπορος δὲ Κιμμερικός ἐστιν. Ἀπὸ δὲ Κυτῶν εἰς Κιμμε-  
ρικῶν πόλιν σταδὸν ἔξι μιλ. Ἡ. ἐνταῦθα ὄρμος ναυσὶ τοῖς ἀφ' ἐσπέραν ἀνέμοις.  
πάντικρος δὲ ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ νῆσοι πετρώδεις οὐ πάνυ μεγάλαι δύο ἀπέ-  
25 χουσαὶ δόλιγον τῆς ἡπείρου. ὅμοιον ἀπὸ τοῦ | στομίου τῆς Μαιῶτιδος λίμνης  
ἔως τοῦ Κιμμερικοῦ σταδὸν τὸ μιλ. μ. ἀπὸ δὲ Παντικαπαίου πόλεως (ἔως)

7 τὸν ιστρον Α<sup>c</sup>, τῷ ιστρῳ Α<sup>a</sup> 8 εἶτεν ἀρ. Letronne, εἴτα ναρ. Α<sup>a</sup>, εἰτ'  
ἐναρ. Α<sup>c</sup> 9 τε add. Α<sup>c</sup> 13 τούτων Holsten, τοὺς τῶν sic A 18 νομαδικά  
Α<sup>c</sup>, νομάδια Α<sup>a</sup> 27 δὲ add. Α<sup>c</sup> | τὸ add. Α<sup>c</sup> 33 ευφοτειος Α<sup>c</sup>, εφοτεις Α<sup>a</sup>  
1211 ἄφραστον Α<sup>a</sup>, ἀστρατον Α<sup>c</sup> 5 στομίου Α<sup>c</sup>, στόματος Α<sup>a</sup> 17 κιδεακαὶ  
sic A 20 κιμμερικῶν Α<sup>c</sup>, κιμμερικῶν Α<sup>a</sup>, et sic passim infra Α<sup>a</sup> et Α<sup>c</sup>,  
κιμμερικὸν Hoffmann 24 ἀπέχουσαι Α<sup>c</sup>, ἀπέχουσι Α<sup>a</sup> 27 add. Vossius

#### TEXT

Α Κιμμερικοῦ σταδὸν ὅπι μιλ. λῆ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Κιμμερικοῦ "εἰς κώμην Καζέ- 51  
12130 καὶ ἐπὶ θαλάσσῃ φύκιομένην" σταδὸν ὅπι μιλ. κῆ. Ἀπὸ δὲ Καζέ|καν  
εἰς Θευδοσίαν "πόλιν ἔρημον" ἔχουσαν καὶ λιμένα "σταδὸν ὅπι μιλ. λῆ γ'".  
καὶ αὗτη παλαιὰ ἦν Ἑλλὰς πόλις τῶν Μιλησίων ἄποικος, καὶ μνήμη  
1211 αὐτῆς ἐστιν ἐν πολλοῖς συγγράμμασιν. "νῦν δὲ λέγεται ἡ Θευδοσία τῇ  
Ἀλανικῇ ἦτοι τῇ Ταυρικῇ διαλέκτῳ Ἀρδάβδα, τοῦτο" ἐστιν Ἐπτάθεος.  
"ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ τῇ Θευδοσίᾳ λέγεται ποτε καὶ φυγάδας ἐκ τῶν Βοσπόρου  
5 οἰκήσαι. Ἀπὸ δὲ Θευδοσίας | εἰς Ἀθηναίων λιμένα ἥτοι Σκυθο- 52  
ταύρων λιμένα ἔρημον, σταδὸν ὅπι μιλ. κῆς cs'. "ἐνταῦθα ὄρμος ναυσὶν  
ἄκλυστος. ἀπὸ οὖν Ἀθηναίων μέχρι Καλοῦ λιμένος Ταῦροι  
κατοικοῦσιν. Ἀπὸ δὲ Αθηναίων" λιμένος ἥτοι Σκυθοταύρων εἰς  
Λαμπάδα σταδὸν ὅπι μιλ. π. "ἐνταῦθα ὄρμος ναυσὶν. Ἀπὸ δὲ Λαμπάδων  
10 εἰς τὸ | Κριοῦ μέτωπον, ἀκρωτήριον τῆς Ταυρικῆς, πῦνφλον ὄρος,  
σταδὸν ὅπι μιλ. κῆ γ'. "ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ χώρᾳ τῆς Ταυρικῆς τωὲς λέγουσιν 53  
ἀφικέσθαι ποτὲ κλαπεῖσαν τὴν Ἰφιγένειαν ἐκ τῆς Αὐλίδος. εἰσὶν δὲ  
15 τοῖς ὄχλοις οἱ Ταῦροι συχνοί, βίσον δὲ | ἐνόριον νομάδα τὲ ἐζηλωκότες,  
τὴν δὲ ὡμότητα βάρβαροί τε καὶ φονεῖς, ἀλασκόμενοι τὰ θεῖα τοῖς  
ἀσεβήμασιν. ἡ Ταυρικὴ δὲ χερόνησος λεγομένη τούτοις συνάπτει, πόλιν 54  
20 ἔχουσα Ἐλληνίδα, ἥν Ἡρακλεωταὶ Δήλιοι τε ἀπώλικισαν, τοῖς Ἡρ-  
κλέωταις γενομένου χρησμοῦ τινὸς τοῖς τὴν Ἄσιαν οἰκοῦσιν ἐν τοῖς  
Κυανέων ἄμα Δηλίοις χερόνησον οἰκήσαι. Ἀπὸ δὲ Κριοῦ μετώπου 55  
εἰς Εύβούλου λιμένα, "Ταυρικὸν καὶ τοῦτον, ἥτοι Σύμβουλον λεγό-  
25 μενον, "σταδὸν τὸ | μιλ. μ. ἐνταῦθα λιμήν ἄκλυστος. Ἀπὸ δὲ Συμβούλου  
λιμένος ποίεις Χερρόνησον πόλιν οἵτοι Χερσόνησον τῆς Ταυρικῆς,  
πᾶποικον Ἡρακλεωτῶν τῶν ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ, σταδὸν ὅπι μιλ. κῆ. π. "ἐνταῦθα  
30 ὄρμος καὶ λιμένες καλοί. ἔχει δὲ παράποιον | τὰ ὄρια τῆς Ταυρικῆς 56  
χερσονήσου ἀπὸ Αθηναίων λιμένος μέχρι Καλοῦ λιμένος σταδὸν, βῆ  
μιλ. τῆς cs'. ἀπὸ δὲ κώμης τῆς Πορθιμίου λίμνης ἥτοι τοῦ Τανάεως  
1311 Εὐρώπης τῆς ἐν τῷ στομάτῳ τῆς Μαιῶτιδος λίμνης ἥτοι τοῦ Τανάεως  
κειμένης ἔως Χερσώνος σταδὸν, βῆσξ μιλ. τῆς γ'. δύοσιν ἀπὸ Βοσπόρου ἥτοι  
5 Παντικαπαίου πόλεως ἔως Χερσώνος σταδὸν, βῆσξ μιλ. σῆγ γ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ 57  
Χερσώνος ποίεις Κορονίτιν ἥτοι Κερκινίτων λεγομένην σταδὸν ὅπι μιλ. π.  
π. Ἀπὸ δὲ Κορονίτων ἥτοι Κερκινίτων εἰς Καλὸν λιμένα Σκυθικὸν  
6 Χερσωνίτων σταδὸν ὅπι μιλ. Ἡ γ'. ἀπὸ οὖν Καλοῦ λιμένος μέχρι τοῦ  
10 Ιστρού ποταμοῦ ἥτοι Δανάπρεως καλούμενου πάλιν | Σκύθαι κα-  
τοικοῦσιν. Ἀπὸ δὲ Καλοῦ λιμένος κόλπος ἐκδέχεται καλούμενος Απ. 20 (31)  
Καρκινίτης διήκων Ταμυριάκους. ἔστιν δὲ ὁ κόλπος σταδὸν, βῆση μιλ. τ.  
29 φύκιομένην B vulg., φύκιομένη A 12122 ἀβδάρδα Müllenhoff 6 κῆς cs' Vos-  
sius, κῆς cy A 7 ναοὺς Α<sup>c</sup>, ναοὺς Α<sup>a</sup> | add. Diller 18 ἔχουσα Α<sup>c</sup>, ἔχουσα Α<sup>a</sup> 26  
χερρόνησον Α<sup>c</sup>, χερρόνησον Α<sup>a</sup> 32, βῆ μιλ. τῆς cs' Vossius, βῆ μιλ. τῆς cy' At, αὐχ μιλ.  
τῆς cs' Am 1312 τῆς γ' Vossius, τῆς γ' A 3 πόλεως ἔως Diller, πόλεως Α<sup>a</sup>, ἔως πόλεως  
A<sup>c</sup> 5 κορονῖτων ἥτοι κερκινίτων Tzschucke, κορονῖτην ἥτοι κερκινίτην A 12 διήκων  
ταμυριάκους Α<sup>c</sup>, διήκωντα μυριάκους Α<sup>a</sup>

4. PERIPLUS PONTI EUXINI

Α μὴ περιπλέοντι τούνναν αὐτόν, ἀλλ’ ἐπ’ εὐθείας πλέοντι τὸν ισθμόν,  
1315 εὖσὶ στὰδ τὸ μιλ. μ. | ἄσω δὲ Ταμυριάκτης ἐστὶν λίμνη οὐ μεγάλη.  
Ἴπο δὲ τοῦ ἀκρωτηρίου Ταμυριάκους παρήκει ὁ Ἀχιλλεῖος δρόμος, 58  
ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἡών, “τοῦτ’ ἐστιν αἰγαλός,” ποσφόδρα μακρὰ καὶ στενή,  
20 διήκονσα τὸν πόρον ἐπὶ σταδίους, αὐτὸς μιλ ῥξ, τὸ δὲ πλάτος | ἔχοντα  
τετράπλεθρον· τὸ δὲ ἄκρα αὐτῆς νησίζοντα ἔχει· ἀφέστηκεν δὲ τῆς  
ἡπείρου στὰδ ἔξι μιλ ἡ· κατὰ μέσην δὲ αὐτῆς αὐχὴν ισθμοειδής, “τοῦτ’  
25 ἐστιν στενώδης,” τῇ ἡπείρῳ, “ἥτοι τῇ γῇ” ποσνάπτει ἐπὶ στὰδ μιλ  
30 ῥξ. Ἴπο δὲ τοῦ Ἱεροῦ ἄλσους τῆς Ἐκάτης, εἰσὶν οἱ προειρημένοι στὰδ, αὐτὸς  
ναυσίπορον τὸν νῦν Δάμαπριν λεγόμενον στὰδ σι μιλ ῥξ εσ. “οὗτος δὲ 59  
Βορυσθένης ποταμὸς πάντων ἐστὶν χρειαδέστατος, κήτη μεγάλα καὶ  
1320 πολλὰ καὶ καρποὺς φέρων τοὺς φυομένους νομάς τε τοῖς βοσκήμαισι.  
ρέεν δὲ αὐτὸν ἐπὶ μὲν ἡμερῶν λέγουσι πλοῦν ὡς τεσσαράκοντα πλωτόν·  
5 εἰς δὲ τὸν ἄνω τόπους ἀπλωτός ἐστιν καὶ | οὐ περάσμος· ὑπὸ χίονος  
γάρ καὶ πάγων ἔξειργεται. ἐπὶ δὲ ταῖς καθοῖ “Υπαννιν καὶ Βορυσθένην δο  
ταῖς τῶν δυσὶ ποταμῶν συμβολαῖς ἐστιν κτισθεῖσα πόλις, πρότερον μὲν  
10 Ὁλβία [Σαβία] καλούμενή, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ὑψῷ Ἐλαγήνων πάλιν Βορυ-  
σθένης κληθεῖσα. ταῦτην δὲ κατὰ τὴν Μηδικὴν ἐπαρχίαν Μιλήσιοι  
κτίζουσιν· διακοσίων δὲ καὶ τεσσαράκοντα σταδίων τὸν ἀνάπλον ἀπὸ  
15 τῆς θαλάσσης ἔχει τῷ ποταμῷ Βορυσθένει, “τῷ | νῦν καλούμενῷ  
Δανάπρει, μιλ ῥβ. Ἅπο δὲ Βορυσθένους ποταμοῦ ἐπὶ νῆσον μικρο- 61  
τάτην ἔρημον καὶ ἀνώνυμον στὰδ ἔξι μιλ ἡ. Ἅπο δὲ νῆσον μικροτάτης  
20 ἔρημον καὶ ἀνωνύμον εἰς Ὀδησσὸν στὰδ πι μιλ ῥβ’. Ἅπο δὲ Ὀδησσὸν  
πεὶς Σκοπέλους χωρίον στὰδ ῥξ μιλ ῥκ γ’. Ἅπο δὲ Σκοπέλων “εἰς  
1325 Ιστριανῶν λιμένα “στὰδ ῥι μιλ ῥβ. Ἅπο δὲ Ιστριανῶν λιμένος εἰς  
Ιακὼ λιμένα “στὰδ ῥι μιλ ῥβ. Ἅπο δὲ τοῦ Ιακὼ λιμένος “ἐπὶ τὸ  
25 Νικόνιον χωρίον στὰδ τὸ μιλ ῥ. Ἅπο δὲ | τοῦ Νικονίου χωρίον εἰς  
Τύραν ποταμὸν ναυσίπορον στὰδ λι μιλ δ. “οὗτος δὲ Τύρας ποταμὸς 62  
βαθύς τε ῥῶν, εὔβοτος ταῖς νομαῖς τῶν ἰχθύων ἐστὶν, διάθεσιν ἐμπόρους  
30 ἔχων ταῖς ὀλκασὶ τε ναυσὶν ἀνάπλον ἀσφαλῆ. | ὅμωνυμος δὲ τῷ  
ποταμῷ κεῖται πόλις Τύρας λεγομένη ἀποικος Μιλησίων. “όμοιον ἀπὸ 63  
Βορυσθένους ποταμοῦ ἔως Τύρα ποταμοῦ στὰδ ῥι μιλ ῥβ· ἀπὸ δὲ  
1330 Χερσῶνος ἔως Τύρα ποταμοῦ στὰδ, δῆτι μιλ ῥμη. Ἅρτεμιδωρος δὲ | ὁ  
γεωγράφος ἀπὸ πόλεως Χερσῶνος μέχρι Τύρα ποταμοῦ σὺν τῷ περίπλῳ  
τοῦ Καρκινίτου κόλπου γράφει σταδίους, δῆτι μιλ ῥπθ γ’. Ἅπο δὲ  
1335 ὕπαννιν schol. in A, ὕπανην At 9 del. Holsten 18 μικροτάτης  
Bast, μικροτάτου A 19 ῥβ’ A, ῥι εσ’ B Müller 27 εὔβοτος A<sup>c</sup>, εὔβοτανος  
A<sup>a</sup> 29 ναυσὶν A<sup>c</sup>, νανοὶ A<sup>a</sup> 33 στὰδ ῥι — ποταμοῦ om. At, add. A<sup>m</sup> |  
δῆτι Bast, δῆτι A, cf. 8146

TEXT

A

1455 Τύρα ποταμοῦ ἐπὶ τὰ Νεοπτολέμου στὰδ ῥκ μιλ ῥ. Ἅπο δὲ τοῦ  
Νεοπτολέμου ἐπὶ Κρημνίσκους στὰδ ῥκ μιλ ῥ. Ἅρτεμιδωρος δὲ ὁ  
γεωγράφος ἀπὸ Τύρα ποταμοῦ ἔως τῶν Κρημνίσκων εἶναι λέγει στὰδ  
15 ὅπι μιλ ῥδ. Ἅπο δὲ τῶν Κρημνίσκων ἐπὶ τὰ | Άντιφίλου στὰδ ῥλ  
μιλ ῥδ. Ἅπο δὲ Άντιφίλου “εἰς Ψιλὸν καλούμενον στόμα τοῦ “Ιστρου  
ποταμοῦ στὰδ τὸ μιλ ῥ. ποντοι Θράκες καὶ Βαστάρναι ἐπήλυδες. “κατὰ 64  
τοῦτο μάλιστα τὸ Ψιλὸν στόμα τοῦ “Ιστρου ἐπ’ εὐθὺν πλέοντι ἀνέμῳ Αττ. 21 (32)  
15 ἀπαρκτίᾳ ανιως τὸ πέλαγος νῆσος πρόκειται νητια οἱ μὲν Ἀχιλλέως  
νῆσον, οἱ δὲ δρόμον Ἀχιλλέως, οἱ δὲ Λευκὴν ἀπὸ τῆς χροιᾶς ὄνομάζουσιν.  
“ἔχει δὲ πλῆθος χειρόχθες δρνέων θέαν τε ἴεροπρεπῆ τοῖς ἀφικνουμένοις. 65  
20 οὐ | δυνατὸν δέ ἐστιν ἀπὸ ταύτης χώραν ἰδεῖν καίπερ ἀπεχούσης  
αὐτῆς ἀπὸ τῆς ἡπείρου στὰδ ὅμιλη ῥῆ γ’, ὡς δὴ συγγράφει Δημήτριος  
(85 F 2 Jac.). “ταύτην τὴν νῆσον λέγεται Θέτις ἀνεῖναι τῷ παιδί, 66  
25 καὶ ταύτην οἰκεῖν τὸν Ἀχιλλέα. καὶ ναός ἐστιν ἐν | αὐτῇ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως  
καὶ ἔσανον ἓτητοι ἄγαλμα τῆς πάλαι ἐργασίας. ἡ δὲ νῆσος ἀνθρώπων  
μὲν ἔρημη ἐστίν, νέμεται δὲ αἴξιν οὐ πολλαῖς. καὶ ταύτας μὲν ἀνα-  
30 τιθέναι λέγονται τῷ Ἀχιλλεῖ δοσοὶ ἀεὶ προσίσχουσιν. καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἄλλα  
πολλὰ ἀναθήματα ἀνάκεινται ἐν τῷ ναῷ φιάλαι καὶ δακτύλιοι καὶ  
λίθοι τῶν [πολυτελῶν καὶ] πολυτελεστέρων· ταῦτα ἔνυπαντα χαρι-  
1460 στήρια τῷ Ἀχιλλεῖ. καὶ ἀνάκεινται καὶ ἐπιγεγραμμένα, τὰ | μὲν  
Ρωμαϊκῶς τὰ δὲ Ἑλληνικῶς πεποιημένα ἐν ἀλλω καὶ ἀλλῷ μέτρῳ  
ἔπαινοι τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως. “Ἄπο δὲ τοῦ Ψιλοῦ καλούμενον στόματος τοῦ 67  
5 “Ιστρου εἰς δεύτερον στόμον στὰδ ἔξι μιλ ἡ. Ἅπο δὲ τοῦ δευτέρου Αττ. 24 (35)  
στομίου ἐπὶ τὸ Καλὸν στόμαν στὰδ μιλ ῥγ’ γ. Ἅπο δὲ τοῦ Καλοῦ  
στομίου ἐπὶ τὸν Άρακον (ῶδε ὄνομάζουσι) στόμαν τέταρτον τοῦ  
“Ιστρου στὰδ ἔξι μιλ ἡ. Ἅπο δὲ τοῦ Άρακον “ἐπὶ Ιερὸν λεγόμενον  
ιο στόμιον “πέμπτον τοῦ “Ιστρου στὰδ ῥκ μιλ ῥ. “ἐντεῦθεν τὰ μέρη  
Θράκης εἰς τὸν Πόντον καθηκούσης ἐκδέχεται καὶ ὅροι τῶν Θράκων,  
τὰ δὲ πρότερα πάντα βάρβαρά ἔστιν ἔθνη.

Ἐ, Θράκης τῆς πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ περίπλους. “οὗτος δὲ “Ιστρος 68  
ποταμὸς δ καὶ Δανούβιος λεγόμενος “κατέρχεται ἀπὸ τῶν ἐσπερίων  
15 τόπων, τὴν ἐκβολὴν πέντε στόμασι ποιούμενος· δυσὶ δὲ περισχύζο-  
μενος καὶ εἰς τὸν Άδριαν ῥεῖ. ἀμέλει δὲ ἀχρι τῆς Κελτικῆς γυνώσκεται,  
καὶ τῷ θέρει τὸν πάντα διαμένων χρόνον· χειμῶνι μὲν γὰρ αἴξεται  
20 πληρούμενος τοῖς γυνόμενοις ὅμβροισι καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας, ὡς φασιν,  
τὰς ἐπιφρύσεις τῶν τε τηκομένων λαμβάνων ἀεὶ πάγων, ἐν δὲ τῷ θέρει  
τὸ ρεῖθρον ἔχεισιν ὡσαύτως ἵσον. ἔχει δὲ καὶ νῆσους ἐν αὐτῷ κειμένας  
25 πολλὰς τε καὶ μεγάλας τοῖς μεγέθεσιν, ὡς λόγος, ὃν ἡ μεταξὺ τῆς  
θαλάσσης κειμένη καὶ τῶν στομάτων ἐστὶν οὐκ ἔλαττον μὲν τῆς Ρόδου

1455 τοῦ A, τῶν Müller, cf. 1450 15 ανιως A, ίδιως Αττ. 26 ἀνθρώπων  
B Αττ., ἀνθρώπων A, cf. 12r29 31 πολυτελῶν καὶ del. A<sup>c</sup> 1452 ε in mg.  
A, om. B | add. Diller, cf. 8r36, 42 21 ἐπιφρύσεις A<sup>c</sup>, ἐπιφρύσεις A<sup>a</sup>

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νήσου, Πεύκη δὲ λέγεται αὐτῇ διὰ τὸ πλήθος ὃν ἔχει πευκῶν· εἰδούσα  
οὖτως μετ' αὐτὴν πελαγία κειμένη ἡ "προειρημένη" τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως  
14ν30 νήσος. Ἡ Ἀπό δὲ τοῦ | Ἱεροῦ στομίου τοῦ "Ιστρου ποταμοῦ εἰς πόλων 69  
[καὶ ποταμὸν καὶ] "Ιστρον" σταδ φυλαξεῖς εἰς. "αὐτῇ ἡ πόλις" Ἰστρος 70  
ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐλαβεν τὸ ὄνομα. καὶ ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Μιλήσιοι  
15τι κτίζουσιν, ἥνικα Σκυθῶν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν στράτευμα διέβη βαρβάρων  
τὸ Κιμμερίου διώκον ἐκ τῆς Βοσπόρου. Ἡ Ἀπό δὲ "Ιστρου πόλεως γι  
εἰς Τομέαν πόλιν ἔχουσαν ὑφορμον σταδ περιπολοῦ μιλ. μ. "Τομέοι ἄποικοι 72  
5 γενόμενοι Μιλήσιων υπὸ Σκυθῶν την κύκλῳ οἰκούμενα. Ἡ Ἀπό δὲ 73  
Τομέων εἰς Κάλατιν πόλιν ἐν ᾧ ὁρμος ναυσὶ σταδ περιπολοῦ μιλ. μ. "Κάλατις 74  
Ἡρακλεωτῶν ἄποικία κατὰ χρησμὸν γενομένη. ἔκτισαν δὲ ταύτην  
10 ἥνικα τὴν Μακεδόνων ἀρχὴν Ἀμύντας | παρέλαβεν. Ἡ Ἀπό δὲ Καλάτιδος 75  
εἰς Καρῶν λιμένα σταδ περιπολοῦ μιλ. κῆδος. καὶ ἡ γῆ ἐν κύκλῳ τοῦ λιμένος  
κατακλύζεται. νῦν δὲ αἱ Καραι λέγονται Καρέαι. Ἡ Ἀπό δὲ Καρῶν  
λιμένος εἰς Τετρισάδα, ἥτοι Τιριζανακρος λεγόμενον, ἔχουσαν καὶ  
15 ὑφορμον τοῖς ἀφ' ἐσπέραν ἀνέμοις, νῦν λεγομένην Ἀκραν, σταδ περιπολοῦ μιλ.  
τοῦ. Ἡ Ἀπό δὲ Τετρισιάδος ἥτοι Ακρας περιπολοῦ μιλ. μ. ἐν φ  
σάλος σταδ περιπολοῦ μιλ. μ. ἐν τῷ πολύχνιον τωες μέν φασιν βαρβάρων,  
20 τωες δὲ ἄποικον γεγονέναι Μεσημβρίας. Ἡ Ἀπό δὲ Βιζάντης εἰς 77  
Διονυσόπολιν σταδ περιπολοῦ μιλ. μ. ἐν τῷ πολύχνιον τωες μέν φασιν βαρβάρων-  
ζετο Κρουνοὶ διὰ τὰς τῶν ἐγγὺς ὑδάτων ἐκρύσεις. ἔπειτα δὲ μετωνο-  
μάσθη Ματιόπολις. ὕστερον δὲ Διονυσιακοῦ ἀγάλματος προσπεσόν|-  
25 τοῦ ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης τοῦ τόπου Διονυσόπολιν λέγουσιν κληθῆναι πάλιν.  
ἐν μεθορίοις δὲ τῆς Κροβύζων καὶ Σκυθῶν χώρας κειμένη μιγάδας  
Ἐλληνας οἰκητὰς ἔχει. Ἡ Ἀπό δὲ Διονυσοπόλεως εἰς Ὁδησσὸν πόλιν 79  
30 ἐν ᾧ ὁρμος ναυσὶ σταδ περιπολοῦ μιλ. κῆδος εἰς. Ὁδησσὸν κτίζουσι Μιλήσιοι  
ὅτε Αστυάγης ἤρχε τῆς Μηδείας, ἐν κύκλῳ δὲ αὐτῆς ἔχει Κροβύζης  
Θράκας. Ἡ Ἀπό δὲ Ὁδησσὸν εἰς τοῦ Αἴμου τὰς ὑπωρείας, αἱ δὴ εἰς 81  
15νι τὸν Πόντον καθήκουσιν, ἐν αἷς ὁρμος ναυσί, σταδ περιπολοῦ μιλ. λῆδος εἰς.  
Ἀίμος μέγιστὸν ἔστιν ὑπὲρ αὐτὴν ὄρος, τῷ Κίλικι Ταύρῳ τὸ μέγεθος 82  
5 προσεμφερῆς τῇ τε κατὰ μῆκος τῶν τόπων παρεκπάτασι. ἀπὸ γὰρ  
Κροβύζων τῶν τε Ποντικῶν ὄρων ἄχρι τῶν Ἀδριατικῶν διεκβάλλει  
τόπων. Ἡ Ἀπό δὲ τοῦ Αἵμου εἰς Μεσημβρίαν πόλιν σταδ περιπολοῦ μιλ. μ. 83  
παῦτη ἡ Μεσημβρία πόλις παρὰ τὴν ὑπώρειαν τοῦ καλουμένου Αἵμου 84  
10 κειμένη τῇ | Θρακίᾳ τε καὶ Γετικῇ συνορεῖ γῇ. Καρχηδόνιοι δὲ  
ταύτην καὶ Μεγαρεῖς ὥκησαν ὅτε ἐπὶ Σκύθας Δαρεῖος ἐστρατεύετο.  
Ἡ Ἀπό δὲ Μεσημβρίας εἰς Ἀγχίαλον πόλιν περιπολοῦ μιλ. μ. 85  
30 del. Gail 156 κάλατιν A<sup>c</sup>, καλάτιν A<sup>a</sup>, κάλατιν Müller 7 κάλατις  
A<sup>c</sup>, καλάτης A<sup>a</sup>, κάλατις Müller 10 καλάτιος B, καλάτιδος Müller 11 περιπολοῦ  
Vossius, περιπολοῦ A, cf. 10γιτι 12 καραι sic A 13 τετρισάδα ΑΓΓ., τετρισάδαν A  
20 βιζάντης Holsten Vossius, βιζάντως A 30 περιπολοῦ μιλ. μ. 33 τοῦ αἵμου  
Arr., τὸν αἵμον A 15ν2 αἵμος A | ἔστιν A<sup>c</sup>, ἔστι A<sup>a</sup> 5 ὄρων sic A, ὄρων B  
Vossius, ὄρων Letronne 7 αἵμον A 10 καὶ add. A<sup>c</sup> 11 καὶ add. A<sup>c</sup>

TEXT

Α  
ινεῖσιν ἀφ' ἐσπέραν ἀνέμοις "σταδὸν μιλὸν θ'. Αἱ πόλεις δὲ Ἀγχιάλου εἰς Ἀπολλωνίαν πόλιν πόλιν τὴν νῦν Σωζόπολιν λεγομένην πῆχουσαν καὶ λιμένας μεγάλους δύο "σταδὸν ρῆπτα μιλὰ κεῖται. παύτην τὴν Ἀπολλωνίαν πόλιν 86 κτίζουσιν εἰς τοὺς τόπους ἐλλόντες οἱ Μιλήσιοι πρὸ πεντήκοντα ἑπτῶν 20 τῆς | Κύρου βασιλείας· πλείστας γάρ ἀποικίας ἔξι Ιωνίας ἔστειλαν εἰς τὸν Πόντον, ὃν πρὶν Ἄξενον λεγόμενον διὰ τὰς ἐπιθέσεις τῶν βαρβάρων προσηγορίας ἐποίησαν Εὐξένου τυχεῖν. αἰδται πᾶσαι αἱ 87 25 πόλεις Ἐλληνῖδες εἰσὶν φύκισμέναι ἐν τῇ | Σκυθίᾳ ἐν ἀριστερῷ εἰσπλέοντι εἰς τὸν Πόντον. Αἱ πόλεις δὲ Ἀπολλωνίας τῆς καὶ Σωζόπολεως εἰς Χερρόνησον ἐν φύλῳ ὄρμος ναυσὶ σταδὸν κεῖται μιλὸν η. Αἱ πόλεις δὲ Χερρονήσου εἰς Αὐλάιον τείχος πτὸλεμεον Θήρας χωρίον ἐν φύλῳ καὶ ὑφορμός σταδὸν 30 σῆν μιλὸν λῆγ'. | πέντενθεν τὰ μέρη τῶν Βυζαντίων ἐκδέχεται, τὰ δὲ πρότερα Θράκης τῆς εἰς τὸν Πόντον καθηκούσης. [τοῦ ἐν τῷ Εὔρωπαίω μέρους τοῦ Πόντου περίπλου.]

ΙΩΓΙΣΤΗΣ Αἱ πόλεις δὲ Θηρῶν χωρίον στοῦ λεγομένου Αὐλάιον τείχους εἰς Θυνιάδα πτάκρωτήριον καὶ ἀστέρι τὴν φύλῳ καὶ ὄρμος ναυσὶ σταδὸν ρῆπτα μιλὸν ισ. πΘυνιάς εὐλίμενος ἄκρα τῆς Αἰττικῆς Θράκης οὐ πάρχουσα. πἈπὸ δὲ 88 5 Θυνιάδος εἰς Αλμυδιστὸν σταδὸν κεῖται μινήμην ποιεῖται Βενοφῶν ὁ πρεσβύτερος (Αναβ. VII 5.12 sq.), καὶ μέχρι τούτου λέγει τὴν στρατείαν ἐλθεῖν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡς αὐτὸς ἦργαστο ὅτε τὰ τελευταῖα σὸν Σεύθη τῷ Θρακὶ ἐστράτευσεν. καὶ περὶ τοῦ τῆς ἀλιμεντού τοῦ χωρίου πολλὰ ἀνέγραψεν, ὅτι ἐνταῦθα ἐκπίπτει τὰ πλοῖα χειμῶνι βιαζόμενα, καὶ οἱ Θράκες οἱ πρόσχωροι ὅτι ὑπὲρ τῶν ναυαγίων ἐν σφίσιν διαμάχονται. πΟδτος δὲ ὁ Αλμυδιστὸς αἴγιαλὸς 89 15 ἐφ' ἐπτακόσια στάδια τεναγώδης ἄγραν καὶ δυσπρόσορμος ἀλίμενός τε παντελῶς παρατέταται, ταῦς ναυον ἐχθρότατος τόπος. πἈπὸ δὲ 90 Αλμυδιστοῦ εἰς Φρυγίαν πτὴν καὶ λεγομένην Φιλίαν, [καὶ] Βυζαντίων χωρίον καὶ ἀστέρι τήριον, σταδὸν τῆς μιλὸν μᾶς γ'. Αἱ πόλεις δὲ Φρυγίας πτῆς Φιλέας εἰς Κυανέας στήτοι Κύλας σταδὸν τῆς μιλὸν μῆρας cs'. αἰδται δὲ αἱ Κυανέαι εἰσὶν ἀστέρι λέγουσιν οἱ ποιηταὶ πλαγκτὰς πάλαι εἶναι, καὶ διὰ τούτων πρώτην ναῦν περάσαι τὴν Αργώ, ἣτις εἰς Κόλχους Ιάσονα 20 25 τὴν ἥγανεν. Αἱ πόλεις δὲ Κυανέων εἰς τὸ ιερὸν τοῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου ἐν φύλῳ τὸ στόμα τοῦ Πόντου σταδὸν μιλὸν ἐγένετο. Αἱ πόλεις δὲ τοῦ Ιεροῦ εἰς λιμένα Δάφνης τῆς μαινομένης πτὸλεμεον Σωσθένην σταδὸν μιλὸν ἐγένετο. Αἱ πόλεις δὲ τοῦ Σωσθένους εἰς τὸ Βυζάντιον σταδὸν μιλὸν i cs'. τάδε καὶ τὰ

19 πεντήκοντα Α<sup>c</sup>, πεντήντα Α<sup>a</sup> 27 χερρόνησου Α<sup>c</sup>, χερόνησου Α<sup>a</sup> 28 χερρόνησου  
 Α<sup>c</sup>, χερονήσου Α<sup>a</sup> 32 del. Diller, cf. 8r36, ιιιι | τοῦ (ι) vulg., το-Α | εὐρωπαῖων  
 Α<sup>c</sup>, εὐρωπ- Α<sup>a</sup> | μέρος Α, μέρει Gail 33 τοῦ Diller, εἰς τὸν Α, εἰς τὸ vulg., τὸ  
 Vossius, ἦτοι Gail, ἦτοι τοῦ Müller | λεγομένου ἀν. τείχους Gail, λεγόμενον ἀν.  
 τείχους Α 1611 ἀκρωτήριον B vulg., ἀκρωτῆρα A East 15 δυνατρόσορμος  
 B Nic., δυνατρόσορμος Α 17 ναυσὶν Α<sup>c</sup>, ναυσὶ Α<sup>a</sup> . 19 καὶ del. Meineke  
 28 σταδ ἡ — βυζάντιον om. At<sup>t</sup>, add. Am

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A

1630 ἀπὸ τοῦ Βοσπόρου τοῦ | Κιμμερίου καλουμένου ἐπὶ Βόσπορον τὸν  
Θράκιον καὶ Βιζάντιον.  
Ομοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἱεροῦ στόματος τοῦ "Ιστρου ποταμοῦ ἔως τοῦ 91  
ἱεροῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου ἤτοι στόματος τοῦ Πόντου σταδ., γχῆ μιλ ὅπε γ'. |  
1641 Ἀπὸ δὲ Βορυσθένους ποταμοῦ τοῦ καὶ Δανάσπεων καλουμένου ἔως τοῦ  
ἱεροῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου σταδ., εἶ μιλ ἥπτες εἰ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ Χερσώνος ἔως τοῦ  
5 ιεροῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου σταδ., γχῆ μιλ, αρτῆς εἰ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ | τῆς Πορθμίας  
κάμψης τῆς ἐν τῷ τέλει τῆς Εὔρωπης τοῦ Πόντου μερῶν τῆς ἐν τῷ  
στοματικῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης κειμένης, ἤτοι Βοσπόρου τοῦ Κιμμερίου  
καλουμένου, ἔως τοῦ ιεροῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου σταδ ἄ, αρ μιλ, απῆ. λέγεται  
10 δὲ | τῆς Εύρωπης ὁ περίπλους ἵστος εἶναι τῷ περίπλῳ τῆς Ποντικῆς  
τῶν τῆς Ασίας μερῶν. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ιεροῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου ἔως Αμισοῦ σταδ. 92  
δῆξε μιλ χκᾶ γ'. Ἀπὸ δὲ Αμισοῦ ἔως τοῦ Φάσεως ποταμοῦ σταδ  
15, γωβ μιλ φξ. | Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Φάσεως ποταμοῦ ἔως τοῦ στομίου τῆς  
Μαιώτιδος λίμνης ἤτοι Αχιλλείου κάμψης σταδ, δῆξε μιλ φλῖς εἰ'. Ως  
γίνεσθαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ιεροῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου ἔως τοῦ στομίου τῆς Μαιώτιδος  
20 σταδ ἄ, βυπές μιλ, αρτές. Όμοιος γίνεται ὁ πᾶς περίπλους τοῦ Εὐξένου  
Πόντου τῶν τε δεξιῶν τῶν [τε] παρὰ τὴν Ασίαν μερῶν τοῦ Πόντου καὶ  
ἀριστερῶν δὲ τῶν παρὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην μερῶν τοῦ Πόντου ἀπὸ τοῦ ιεροῦ  
25 Διὸς Οὐρίου ἔως πάλιν τοῦ αὐτοῦ ιεροῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου σταδ ἄ, γφῆς  
μιλ γφῆς. "Εστι δὲ καὶ ὁ περίπλους τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης σταδ  
θ μιλ, ασ.

1643 ψῆς εἰ' PQ Vossius, ψῆς εἰ' A 4, η̄ Bast., η̄ A 9 ἄ, αρ A<sup>c</sup>, αρ A<sup>a</sup> PQ  
10 περίπλους Q index in A, παράπλους A<sup>t</sup> 11 περίπλω Bast, παράπλω A | τῆς  
ποντικῆς AQ, "vel post εὐρώπης vel post ἀσίας vel potius post utramque vocem  
ρόνι velis", Müller I cxvii\*, cf. 913 13 ἀμισοῦ (1) et (2) PQ Müller,  
ἀμισοῦ A 17, δῆξε μιλ φλῖς εἰ' A, δῆρ μιλ φνῆ γ' P 19 γίνεται PQ Gail,  
γίνονται A 21 τε (2) AQ, del. Müller

8r35, 37 The retention of Arrian's name and salutation must be regarded as a deception intended to enhance the value of the work. 8r35 The reading of B belongs to the second edition of Eux. See p. 114. 8r35 f. The five divisions are a crude garbling of two distinct series of divisions in Mnp., first into Asia and Europe, then into provinces, kingdoms, etc. (see p. 102). Only the first title is preserved in the text (8r42), but cod. A numbered all five divisions in the margin at the proper places. 8r35 W eliminates the dative after *πρός* (8r36, 40 etc.). See on 8v3, 7, 32.

8r39 Doric *ναός* (also 14r24, 30) replaces Attic *νεώς* (Mnp., Arr.), as regularly in the *koinē* and later Greek. 8r41 *τουτέστι*. After the first two or three times, AB and V convert stades into miles without any copula, but W retains *γινόμενα* throughout.

#### COMMENTARY

8r43 'Ρίβα is a Doric genitive, so also 'Οξίνα 8v14, Ταρσούρα 9v21, Τύρα 13v32 ff., but not Αρτάνου 8r45, Ασκούρνου 9r38 and Πυρτάνου 9r44. Mnp. 5704 has 'Ρίβα, but elsewhere Mnp. and Arr. have the Attic forms. 8r43 Καλὴ ἄκρα, the first of the νῦν names (pp. 109–113), is not found elsewhere. 8r45 ὄρμιζοντο. Plural verbs with neuter subjects occur again in 8v11, 9r42, 14r30, 33. 8r46 W adds δέστι Κάρπη (om. BV). Cf. 8v13 Δανδαρήνης (V, om. B), 8v19 τὴν καὶ Αμιστρην λεγομένην (V, om. B), 9r22 τὸν λεγόμενον Φαρμαντίνον (B, om. V). Κάρπη for Κάλπη is normal in Neo-Greek, see A. Thumb, *Handbook of Modern Greek Vernacular*, trans. by S. Angus (1912), sec. 31. The name occurs in the Vita S. Agathonici under Aug. 22 in *Acta Sanctorum* and *Synaxarium ecclesiae C-politanae* (see above, note 30). 8v2 The reading of the number in B seems to be due to a revision of the correct reading in V whereby the two numbers were read as one and converted anew. The fraction of the fourth is unique in Eux. 8v3 ὑπὸ τὴν νῆσον for ὑπὸ τῇ νησῖδι in Arr. Similarly ἐπὶ θαλάσσης 8v15, 47, 9r32 for ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ and ὑπὸ τῇ ἐπικράτειαν 8v44 for ὑπὸ τῇ ἐπικρατείᾳ. But ἐπὶ θαλάσσῃ 12r28. On the elimination of the dative see on 8r35 and Güngerich (z415) xv. 8v3 On *Daphnusia* see above, note 30. 8v5 Χαλάη Μηδιανῶν is unknown. 8v6 ἔξεισι for ἔξινται is frequent in MSS.; cf. 8v45, 12r1, 14v22, Strabo 193D, 544A, etc. 8v7 *Dia* is not in Arr. Eux. interpolates it by subtracting the 60 stades of Mnp. 5711 from the 100 of Arr. 13.2. This is the usual procedure in such cases (8v24, 27 f., 38, 42, 9r8). 8v7 Mnp. 5711 ἔχει δὲ καὶ ὑφορμον is converted to ὄρμὸς ναυσὶ μικραῖς, a fixed phrase taken from Arr., which W constantly converts to ὄρμιδσι μικραὶ νῆσες, eliminating the dative (cf. on 8v15). 8v10 ὄρμιδσι μικραὶ νῆσες. See p. 105. 8v11 Θρακῶν occurs in Theophylactus and is frequent in Theophanes and Nicephorus. Compare ἀρκτῶν and Νειλῶν. 8v12 On *Sozopolis* see above, note 13. 8v13 Αὐλία is probably the Aulion Antron near the Callichoros River (Oxinas) mentioned by Apoll. Rhod. II 910 (cf. schol.) and Ammian. Marc. 22.8.22, although Metroon and Oxinas are 130 stades apart in Eux. 8v13 *Potistia* is unknown. 8v13 V's τὸ δαριδας is nearer Τυνδαρίδας than are the readings in B; but V's Δανδαρήνης is a crux. V often has the accusative after ἀπό (8r43, 8v22, 31, 41, 9r14, 15, 34, 35, 44). See De Boor, *Theophanis chronographia* II (1885) 731. 8v13 *Kυρασάττα* was identified by Tomaschek, *Zur historischen Topographie von Kleinasiens im Mittelalter* (SAWW 1891, VIII) 76, with *Κουρασάττα* ἐμπόριον mentioned in the *Life of St John of Gothia* (8th cent.); but Russian scholars locate the

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latter in the Crimea (Vasiliev [above, note 7] 95). 8v14-15 The distances from Oxinas to Crenides ( $40+20$  stades) agree with Mnp. against Arr. ( $90+60$  stades). 8v15 Mnp. 58οι ὄρμος συμμέτροις (*vel σύμμετρος*) νανοί is converted to ὄρμος νανοὶ μικραῖς. See on 8v7. 8v15 *Psylla* in PsSlx 8703, Mnp. 58ο2, Arr., Eux. cod. V, but *Psyllion* or *Psylleion* in Ptol. V 1, Eux. cod. B, Rav. 100.1, 364.13, Peut. 8v16 Βιλλαῖος was added by the author of Eux., as was *Εὐαρχος* in 8v38. This may account for the variants in BV. 8v17 νῦν was added by the author of Eux. and is characteristic of his indiscriminate and deceptive use of the word. See p. 109.

8v17 Arr. 13.5 omits *Psilis* and gives 100 stades from Billaeus to Parthenius. Eux. takes the distances ( $60+70$ ) from Mnp. 5814 f. 8v18 *Papanios* is unknown. Müller's reference to Zeus Papas is rejected by A. B. Cook, *Zeus II* 1 (1925) 292 n. 4. 8v18 f. V gives *Παρθένιος* a Neo-Greek declension; see Thumb (cited on 8r46) sec. 75, 2. 8v20-22 The orthography of *Ἄμαστρης* is chaotic in BV. *Ἄμαστρη* and *Ἄμαστρα* are established in mediaeval Greek (Rav. 100.3, 364.15, Theophanes 375.14, 482.12 De Boor, etc.). 8v20 On the 90-mile summary see page 105. 8v22 Χηλή is new, as Arr. gives only *'Ερυθῖνοι* and Mnp. omits this station entirely. Cf. 8v5. 8v23 The distance from Amastris to Cromna,  $90+90$  stades, should probably be  $90+60$  or  $60+90$ , as Mnp. makes it 150 and Arr.  $60+60$ . 8v23-24 With the genitive plurals *Κρωμῶν*, *Κυτώρων*, *Κλιμάκων* compare *Καρουσῶν* 8v41, *Κοράλλων* 9r30, *Κερασούντων* 9r30 (V), 33 (B), *Τραπεζούντων* 9r33 (V), 35 (B), *'Οφιούντων* 9v3 (V), *Λαμπάδων* 12v9 (A). Similar forms occur in the *notitiae episcopatum* (above, note 29). 8v23 There is a scholion on *Cytorus* in B; see p. 114. 8v24 *Climax* and *Timolaion* are not in Arr. and *Thymina* is not in Mnp. Nevertheless the total distance from Aegialus to Carambis is the same in Arr. ( $90+120$ ) and Mnp. ( $50+60+100$ ), so that they could have been harmonized perfectly thus: to *Climax* 50, *Thymina* 40, *Timolaion* 20, *Carambis* 100. Instead the author of Eux. sacrificed Mnp. to Arr. (cf. p. 103). A trace of his procedure seems to survive in V's variant on the distance from Aegialus to Climax, which agrees with Mnp. against Arr. (see p. 114). 8v27-28 *Callistratis* and *Garios* are not in Arr.; *Zephyrion* is not in Mnp. 8v27 *Marsylla* is not in Arr. or Mnp. or any other source. It is probably a νῦν name without νῦν. So *Callipus* 8v42, *Dagalis* 8v47 and *Cylae* 16r20. For other alternative or variant names see on 8v30, 10r11. 8v29 σαλεύοιεν corrects the corrupt reading ἀλλ' εῦδοιεν in Arr. 14.3, but Arr. has

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σαλεύοιεν correct in the next line. 8v29 120 stades is probably an error by repetition from the preceding stage, as Arr. makes this distance 150 and Mnp. 160. 8v30 *Cimolis* for *Cinolis* occurs in Plin. VI 5 and Ptol. V 4, but not in Arr. or Mnp. Such orthographical variants in Eux., given with λεγόμενος, ἦτοι, or both, may come from Arr. and Mnp. respectively. So in 9r39, 9v7, 10r11, 16r18, but apparently not here nor in 8v38. Other cases (9r14, 22, 23, 28 etc.) are doubtful. See on 8v27. 8v31 Both Arr. and Mnp. give Stephane only an ὄρμος, not a λιμήν. 8v31 There is no apparent basis for V's numerical variant, 140 st. = 18 mi. 8v32 On εἰσπλεύσαντα see p. 117. 8v35 τὸ πρίν is a gloss on ποτέ, but the author of Eux. usually uses πρώην in this sense (see p. 109). For other glosses see on 9v33, 10r14, 17, 25, 12v5, 13r18, 14r25. 8v38 The Euarchus River is not in Arr., but the distance from Sinope to Carusa in Arr. 14.5 is equal to the sum ( $80+70$ ) in Mnp. 6003, 10. So in 8v24, but not in 8v7, 17, etc. 8v39 Is καθέτην (B, καθῆτην V) a Neo-Greek pronunciation of καθίκειν (Mnp. 6005)?

8v41 Ον ἀφ' ἐσπέραν see p. 117. 8v41 *Polichnion* is unknown. πρώην usually refers to PsSlx, as in 12r17 (see p. 107), but PsSlx 8621 has Κάρουσσα πόλις without πολίχνιον. 8v41 *Gurzubathe* is not in Arr. or Mnp. See on Mnp. 6012. 8v42 Müller, *FHG* V p. xx, pointed out that the words σταδ̄ ἕ μιλ ἴβ̄ ἀπὸ δὲ ζαγόρα in B were a marginal variant on σταδ̄ ῥῦ μιλ ἴβ̄ ἀπὸ δὲ ζαγούρου. Compare 9r12. The variant probably had to do with the interpolation of Gurzubathe. 150 stades is the distance from Carusa to Zagora in Arr.; in Eux. it should be  $60+90$ . 8v42 The orthography of *Zagora* is chaotic. *Callipus* is unknown. 8v42 *Zalicos* is not in Arr. 8v46 ἐν φ̄ replaces Arrian's archaic ἵναπερ in Eux., even against gender and number (9r40, 9v33, 37 etc.). See on 10r4. λιμήν is a mistake for λιμνη (Arr. and Mnp.). The distance from Halys to Naustathmus is 90 stades in Arr., 120 in Mnp. The latter is probably corrupt. 8v47 *Dagalos* is unknown. 9r8 *Lycastos* and *Chadision* are not in Arr. 9r8 Chadision is the last station in the fragment of Mnp. in codex D. From here on Eux. alone bears the tradition of Mnp., aside from a few citations in Steph. Byz. Contaminated as it is with Arr. and more recent data, the tradition of Mnp. in Eux. cannot be distinguished exactly. 9r10 καὶ ὕδωρ στόλω should be restored in Arr. 15.3. 9r10 νανοίπορος is not in Arr., but was probably not in Mnp. either, where πλωτός is used instead ( $5709 = 8v5$ ,  $6014 = 8v43$ , though not in 13r30, v26) and only for large rivers (Sangarius, Halys, Borysthenes, Tyras). Perhaps it should be restored in Arr. 15.3 as Roos restores it in

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Arr. 10.1 from Eux. 9v20. 9r12 Müller, *FHG* V p. xxi, pointed out that the words in B ἀπὸ δὲ Θερμίδοντος ποταμοῦ εἰς Βέρρων ποταμὸν were a marginal reading to correct the omission of ἀπὸ δὲ Θερμ. ποτ. in V, the last words being the lemma. The whole marginal note was then taken into the text. Compare the similar case in 8v42. 9r12 The distances from Thermodon to Thoaris (60+90 stades) appear as 90+60 stades in Arr. 16.1. 9r13 τοῦ Πόντου is unintelligible; compare τῆς Ποντικῆς in 16v11. 9r14 Amylitos is not in Arr. 9r15 On the series of *ethnē*, which begins, or rather ends, here, see pp. 107–109. 9r15 πλαγίων is synonymous with πλησίον in 9r19; cf. Neo-Greek πλάγι. 9r17 Γένηπος is not in Arr. 9r18 ὁ Πυλάδης is read in B as well as V, but was suppressed in the vulgate, probably by Holsten, in favor of ὡς πόλεως in Arr. 16.3, and is not mentioned by Hudson or Müller in *GGM* or even by Roos on Arr. Müller, *FHG* V p. xxi, says “Fortasse genuina haec scriptura est, adeo ut Arrianus, Ξενοφῶν ὁ νέος, Xenophontem Pyladem suum dixerit”. 9r27 The spelling Ἀριστιάς seems slightly better attested for Eux. than Ἀριτιάς, though the latter is nearer the correct Ἀρητιάς (Ap. Rh. II 1031, 1047). 9r28 Ἀρδοῦς (B, Ἀρδοὺς V) is a crux. 9r30 This Cerasus (cf. 9r23) is not in Arr. 9r34 On Susurmena see p. 110.

9r37 Καλὴ Παρεμβολὴ is unknown, but compare Παρεμβολὴ Ἀφαρος (cf. 9r45) in Hippolytus *Chron.* 233 Bauer and *Caene Parembole* in *Not. dign. orient.* 38.35 Seeck. 9r39 Αδιηνόν is from Arr. 7.3, Αδιναῖον is probably from Mnp., cf. 8v30. 9r39 This Cordyle (cf. 9r31) is not in Arr. 9r43 Zangales (*Zagatis*) is not a station in Arr. 7.3. 9r44 This Armene (cf. 8v32) is not in Arr. 9v7 *Mogrūs* is from Arr. 7.5, *Nygrūs* probably from Mnp., cf. 8v30. 9v21 Μοχή and Λαγουμψᾶν are unknown. With the latter compare *Nicopsis*, *Psachapsis* and *Topsidas* 10r6–7, a remarkable series of ψ's. 9v22 *Euripos* is unknown. 9v22 Müller would read λιμήν for λίμνη. Cf. 8v46. 9v23 Arr. 10.3 gives the distance from Astelephos to Dioscurias as 120 stades. 9v24 On Κόλχοι οἱ μετονομασθέντες Λαζοί see p. 111. 9v24–25 καὶ ὡς λέγει κτλ. In Arr. 11.1 this sentence says Xenophon's Drillae are the same as the Sanni; in Eux. it is made to say the Drillae and Sanni are both Colchi. Hence we continue from the Colchi in 9v27 and the Drillae and Sanni are omitted in the series of *ethnē* (see p. 109). 9v33 τοῦ τε ἀνατολικοῦ is a gloss on (πρὸς) ἥώ (sic) in Arr. 11.4, which was intended to be accusative. Cf. on 8v35 and Theophanes 145.19 De Boor. 9v35–36 καταφανῶς . . . Διοσκουριάδα, omitted in Arr. 11.5, was supplied there from Eux. by Eberhard and Roos.

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9v41 τὰ ἔως Σεβαστούπολεως . . . πληρῶ λέξας. I have assigned these corrupt and unintelligible words to the series of *ethnē* because there is a lacuna in the series between Abascus and Dioscurias (590 miles) in which it seems that Arrian's Abasci, Apsilae and Lazi should be mentioned. See p. 109.

9v44 *Triglites* is unknown. Perhaps ποτε should be ποταμός. 9v46 *Mosygos* corresponds to *Borgys* in Arr. 18.2 and *Burcas* in Ptol. V 8. *Bruchon*: see pp. 110 f. 10r1–5 *Pyxites*, *Basis*, τὰ "Ἐρημα and Λαιαί are unknown. 10r4 ἐν φ καὶ νῦν λέγεται τὸ Βαγά κάστρον. Compare De Boor's *Notitia episcopatum* (above, note 29) quoted by Vasiliev (above, note 7) 98: δ Ἀστὴλ ἐν φ λέγεται δ Ἀστὴλ ὁ ποταμὸς τῆς Χαζαρίας, ἔστιν δὲ κάστρον. Also Const. Porphy. quoted below on 10r6. On *Bagas* see p. 112. 10r4–5 Arr. 18.3 has only one *acra*, 180 stades from Heracleion. 10r6 On *Nicopsis* see above, note 31, also Const. Porphy. *De adm. imp.* 42 (p. 181.13 ed. Bonn.) μέχρι τοῦ Νικόψεως ποταμοῦ ἐν φ καὶ κάστρον ἔστιν δύμανυμον τῷ ποταμῷ. This Nicopsis River, which divided Zichia from Abasgia, should be the same as the *Psachapsis* in Eux., which is unknown. 10r7–11 *Topsidas*, Ἐπτάλου λιμήν and *Nicaxin* are unknown. 10r11 *Sindikή* being from Arr. 18.4, Σινδικὸς λιμήν is assumed to be from Mnp. So the alternatives in 12v5, 23, 26, 13r5, 15r13, 15v28, 16r18. See on 8v27, 30. 10r12–13 On *Eudusia*, *Eudusiani* and the Gothic language see p. 111. 10r12 The reading σῆ for τ̄ is a crux. 10r12–13 On the *Cercetae* and *Toritae* see p. 109. Cf. also 10r17. 10r13 In Arr. the next station after Sindica is Panticapaeum (12r8); see p. 104. Arrian mentioned Hermonassa and Phanagoria, however, in his *Bithynica*, fr. 55 Roos. 10r14 ἦτοι στενόν is a gloss by the author of Eux. Compare στενώδης 13r22. See on 8v35, 9v33. 10r14 *Opiussas* is unknown. 10r16 Μαιωτῶν τινες Σίνδοι. See p. 109. 10r17 οἱ λεγόμενοι *Topitai* was added by the author of Eux.; cf. 10r12. Other interpolations in Nic. occur in 10r20, 11r10, 13, 15r23. 10r20 τοῦ Τανάδος ἀνέμου. Müller compares τὸν Τανάτην ἀνέμον in Procop. VIII 4.10, quoted p. 111. 10r22 ἐπ' εὐθείας . . . μιλ ὅβ. Compare 12r10 ἐπ' εὐθείας . . . μιλ ἦ. These two sentences are based on Arr. 19.1 and represent a desperate attempt by the author of Eux. to combine Arr. and Mnp., which are so divergent between the Bosphorus and the Ister. See pp. 103 f. ἐπ' εὐθείας δὲ πλέοντι is a phrase borrowed from Mnp. 10r24 The same summary recurs at 16v19, but there it is converted correctly to 1665 miles, whereas here the 1653½ miles amount to only 12400 stades, so that the author must have forgotten the odd 87.

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10r25 ητοι τοῦ Τανάεως was interpolated by the author of Eux.; see p. 105 and note 8. 11r10-11 γυνόμενα μίλια σῦ was interpolated by the author of Eux. The ratio of stade to mile (1 : 8) is unique; see p. 106 and note 10. 11r13 ἐφ' οἷς καὶ Μαιῶτις λίμνη λέγεται was interpolated by the author of Eux. Compare ἐφ' οἷς λέγεται Σαδική 10r16. 11v1 The division between Asia and Europe, preserved in A alone, might seem more appropriate at 12r4 instead of here in the middle of a long excerpt from Nic. However Nic. itself has a title *Εὐρώπη* at 139 (D12817), and Fabricius (2212) inserted a corresponding title *Ἀσία* at this very point in the excerpts. Such a title in the text of Nic. would have suggested the division in Eux.

12r3 τὸ δὲ στόμα κτλ. was added by the author of Eux.; compare 12r19. The λίμνη is Maeotis, not the λίμνη of 11v33. 12r10 ἐπ' εὐθείας κτλ. See on 10r22. 12r13 After Panticapaeum the next station in Arr. is *Cazeca* (12r28). 12r17 Κυδεακαὶ is from PsSlx 8415 *Κυδαία καὶ*; see p. 107. 12r26-27 240 stades is the actual sum of the previous distances in Eux. 300 stades is not, but is derived from Arrian's 60 stades (12r12) between Bosporus (Panticapaeum) and the outlet of Maeotis (Tanais); see p. 104. 12v1 On *Ardabda* and the Alanic dialect see pp. 111 f. 12v5 ητοι introduces material from Arr. in 12v5, 7, 24, 26, 13r5, 6. Arrian's Σκυθοταύρων λιμῆν is the boundary between Scythae and Tauri. 12v8 *Lampas* is in Arr. 12v10 *Κριοῦ μέτωπον, ἀκρωτήριον τῆς Ταυρικῆς*. So PsSlx 8412. Compare Eux. 8v26 (Nic. and Mnp. 5902). This station is not in Arr. 12v29-32 ἔχει δὲ παράπλον κτλ. See pp. 105 f. The insertion here is due to the words ή Ταυρική Χερσόνησος, although they are used in different senses in 12v27 and 30. 12v32-13r4 As in 12r26-27, 2200 stades is the actual sum of the previous distances in Eux., while 2260 is derived from Arrian's 60 stades (12r12). See p. 104. 13r2 After introducing the form *Cherson* here in his own passage (see p. 105 and note 8), the author of Eux. continues with it in passages from Mnp. (13r4, 7, 14r1), whereas he had previously retained the earlier form from Mnp. and Arr. (12v26, 30). 13r7 Compare *Chersonitis* with *Porthmitis* 12v32. 13r9 *Danaipris* is of course not the Ister, but the Borysthenes; cf. 13r31, v15, and p. 110. 13r10-30 On the gulf (or lake) of *Carcine* and the strand called Course of Achilles Arr. is all wrong, and Eux. follows Mnp. See p. 104. 13r18, 23 τοῦτ' ἔστιν αἰγαλός and τοῦτ' ἔστιν στενώδης and ητοι τῇ γῇ are characteristic interpolations by the author of Eux. See on 8v35. 13r30 On *nauosíporos* here and in 13v26 see on 9r10. 13v6 There is a scholion on *Hypanis* in A; see pp. 113 f.

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13v9 *Σαβία* is an uncial variant on 'Ολβία. 13v19 μλ̄ i β'. Here §, which is usually written as c's in AB, is expressed by the single letter β' in A. Cod. B, followed by Müller, normalizes, although this use of β' is well known. 13v20 *Scopeli* is not in Arr. 13v22 'Ιακώ corresponds to 'Ισιακῶν in Arr. 20.3. Both are unknown. The distance in Arr. is 50 stades instead of 90. The next station in Arr. is the first mouth of the Ister (*Ψιλὸν στόμα*, 14r11). As in 12r12 ff., the intervening stations are probably from Mnp., and the sum of the distances agrees with Arr. 13v31-33 On these summaries see p. 105. 4110 stades is 300 in excess, probably because of the extra 300 stades in Arr. 20.1. See p. 104. 14r25 ητοι ἄγαλμα is a gloss by the author of Eux.; see on 8v35. 14v6 τὸν Ἀράκον is a misreading of Arrian's τὸ Νάρακον. So Ἀρηκος in Apoll. Rhod. IV 312. Cf. Plin. IV 79, Ptol. III 10.

14v12-29 The long excerpt from Nic. belongs to the preceding section and should have been inserted at 14v9 before the statement of boundary and the title, excerpted from Mnp. 14v13 Δανοῦβις is an iota-stem here, in htp. iv (2r37) and in the margin at Eux. 14v13, Arr. 38r7, 39r25. So also in Theophanes (ed. De Boor II 595). Usually it is declined from Δανούβιος as in Ext. 42r9 f. 15r12 Καρέα is unknown and seems to be quite amiss, as the nominative of Καρῶν is Κάρες, not Κάραι. See RE 20 (1919) 1995, Hermes 72 (1937) 346. 15r16 On *Acra* see p. 110. 15r23-24 ἔπειτα δὲ κτλ. is interpolated. *Matiopolis* is unknown. 15v1 Arr. has 360 stades instead of 260. 15v16 On *Sozopolis* see p. 110. 15v27 ἐν φ̄ here and in 16r2 is genuine; see on 8v46. 15v32-33 The words in brackets, which repeat the fourth subtitle (8r36), are unintelligible here. They are not written clearly in A: -αῖω is an erasure and there is a dot over μέρος (see p. 6). The adjectives *Ἄσιανόν* and *Εὐρωπαῖον* do not occur in Nic., Mnp., Arr. or Eux., but only in htp. vii and marginalia at Bosp. 8r7 and Eux. 16v9.

16r19 Arr. has 330 stades instead of 310. 16r21 *Cylae* is unknown. Compare *Κύλα* in the *Notitiae episcopatum* (above, note 29), Georgius Cyprius 136 etc., RE 21 (1921) 1049.20 ff. 16r28 On *Sosthenes* see p. 110. 16r28 *Byzantium* has no νῦν name, see p. 113.

16r31-39 For the reverse order of the summaries compare 13v31-33 and Mnp. 5923 ff., 60r9 ff. See p. 105. 16v9 11100 stades was obtained by adding 2200 (13r4) to 8900 (16v4), but 2260 (13r2) should have been added instead. See p. 104. 16v10 ἵσος εἶναι. Compare PsSlx 8715 παραπλήσιός ἔστιν ὁ πλοῦς ὁ τε παρὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην καὶ τὴν Ασίαν. Müller thought Eux. drew on PsSlx here. See p. 107. 16v13-14 Herodotus IV 85-86 says it is 11100 stades

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from Hieron to Phasis. 16v17 The variant numeral in P is controlled by the conversion, but the reading of A is required by the summary at 16v19. Strabo 496c says it is 4000 stades from Phasis to Bosporus. 16v19 This summary is given at 10r24 also. 16v25 23587 stades. Eratosthenes in Amm. Marc. 22.8.10 23000, Polyb. IV 39 22000, Strabo 125A (htp. 4r7) 25000; compare Plin. IV 77, V 47, VI 3, Agath. 4r39. 16v26 9000 stades. See 11r6 (Arr. 19.3).

#### 5. Menippi Pergameni periplus

IN codex D a quire has fallen out after page 48. On page 49 the first three lines give the end of a table of contents for a periplus (see p. 19). Then follows a preface (4904–5615) with a dedicatory salutation, “Marcian to his friend Amphithalus greetings”. The work itself occupies the next four-and-a-half pages (5615–6022), ending abruptly with a notice, *λείπη* (*sic*). An attempt to identify this mutilated work was made by a secondary hand, probably Henry Scrimger's (see p. 26), in cod. d2 fol. 211r, “Artemidori Epitome, ut cognoscere licet ex secundo abhinc folio”. In the passage referred to (D 5307 ff.), Marcian describes three works by himself, first an epitome of Artemidorus, second a periplus of the Outer Sea, third an edition of Menippus. Since he refers to them all in past tenses (*ἐποιησάμην, συνέγραψα*), it is not clear at once which, if any, is the present work. However, Marcian later refers to the first two as previous works (5409, 18) and concludes his preface with a summary of Menippus' periplus (5519 ff.) that fits the following text as well as the fragment at 4901–3, so that it is certain that the present work is the last in his list instead of the first. Moreover, Stephanus Byzantius quotes the work as Menippus' periplus. This was perceived by Holsten in 1628 and demonstrated by Hoffmann in 1838. Nevertheless the error in d2, perpetuated by Hoeschel's *editio princeps* (1600), was not eradicated until Müller removed it from the vulgate in 1855.

Marcian had already spoken twice of his two predecessors Artemidorus of Ephesus and Menippus of Pergamum,<sup>1</sup> each of whom wrote a periplus of the Inner Sea, Artemidorus in eleven books, Menippus in three (Marc. 5108 ff., 5214 ff.). The same two geographers are coupled in Agathemerus 4v22 f. as sources for the size of the islands of the Inner Sea. Marcian says Artemidorus lived about the 169th Olympiad (104 B.C.), but he does not give a date for Menippus. However, we have a contemporary reference to Menippus in an epigram addressed to him by Crinagoras of Mytilene, a poet of the time of Augustus.

I am preparing for a journey to Italy to visit friends whom I have not seen for a long time. I need a periplus to guide me to the islands of the Cyclades and ancient Scheria. Dear Menippus, who know all geography, give me some help from that *learned circle* you have written.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gisinger in *RE* 15 (1931) 862–888.

<sup>2</sup> *Anth. Pal.* IX 559: πλοῦς μοι ἐπ' Ἰταλίην ἐντύνεται· ἐς γὰρ ἑταῖρους | στέλλομαι  
ῶν ἥδη δηρὸν ἀπειμι χρόνον. | διψέω δ' ἡγητῆρα περίπλουν ὃς μ' ἐπὶ νήσους | Κυκλáδας  
ἀρχαῖν τ' ἀξεῖ ἐπὶ Σχερίην. | σὺν τί μοι ἀλλά, Μένιππε, λάβευ, φίλος, ἵστορα κύκλου |  
γράψας, ὃ πάσης ἴδρι γεωγραφίης.

## 5. MENIPPI PERGAMENTI PERIPLUS

The journey is thought to be the one Crinagoras made to Rome in 25 B.C.<sup>3</sup> The *ἴστωρ κύκλος* was Menippus' periplus, the circular character of which is perhaps explained by Marcian's summary (5519–5612, see p. 151):

Menippus divided his periplus of the three continents, Asia, Europe and Libya, as follows: The Hellespont, the Propontis with the Thracian Bosphorus, and the Euxine Sea, on both continents, Asia and Europe, he withdrew and treated separately, first the Euxine, then the Thracian Bosphorus and the Propontis with the Hellespont, starting the periplus of both continents with the sanctuary of Zeus Urius, which is situated at the very mouth of the Euxine. After this, beginning with the rest of Europe, he traverses the whole of it as far as the strait of Heracles and the island of Gadeira. Then crossing at the strait to the opposite side, that is to Libya, he traverses Libya itself and subjoins the periplus of Asia as far as the aforesaid Hellespont.

True to this summary, the fragment of Menippus in D 5615–6022 (Mnp.) begins a periplus of the Euxine Sea at Zeus Urius and proceeds to the right as far as Chadision in Pontus, where the archetype of D broke off. One more stage, to the Iris River, is added by a quotation in Stephanus Byzantius. The rest of the periplus of the Euxine is recovered more or less complete from the recognizable excerpts in the anonymous periplus of the Euxine Sea (Eux.), for which Mnp. was one of the main sources (see ch. 4). Another quotation in Stephanus gives the first two stages of the periplus of the Bosphorus, Propontis and Hellespont, beginning at Zeus Urius and proceeding to the left. The end of the table of contents in D 4901–3 covers the gulf of Adramyttium and the Troad to Sigeum at the mouth of the Hellespont (see p. 156).

Concerning his own work on Menippus, Marcian makes the following statement (5323–5417, Müller I 567):

Finding that Menippus also gives some information in his books, but is not exact in all respects, I have added what is lacking (and it is much) and besides have clarified the topography and the divisions between the tribes, which are the chief things readers want to know,

<sup>3</sup> H. Stadtmüller, *Anthologia graeca* III 1 (1906) 573. The mention of the Rhindacus River as the boundary of Bithynia (see on Mnp. 5813) and of Polemonium, if founded by Polemon I (see on Mnp. in Eux. 9115), may indicate a slightly later date. Müller I 573 and Gisinger (see note 1) 863 f. also include Steph. Byz. *Νικόπολις*, πόλις Ἡπέρου, ὡς Μαρκιανός, among the fragments of Menippus. But compare Steph. Byz. *Ἄμυσα*, πόλις Γερμανίας. *Μαρκιανός* ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ Ρώμης ἐπὶ τὰς διασήμους πόλεις, and cod. D 2911 f. (Müller I 541) περὶ τῶν ἀπὸ Ρώμης πρὸς τὰς ἐπισήμους τῆς οἰκουμένης πόλεις διαστάσεων. See ch. 3, note 106. Stephanus' citations of Marcian alone are all from Ext., none from Art. or Mnp.

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and thus have made a new edition of the three books, not withholding the author's name nor appropriating another's work, . . . but inscribing his name over the books, so as not to offend the gods of letters, while making plain my own abridgments and corrections, so that readers will be at no loss to know what has been written by him and what added or corrected by myself.

This last distinction is by no means clear in the present text. The only evidence of Marcian's hand is the mention of *Iunopolis* (5905) and *Duo Ponti* (6009) and probably the two citations of Artemidorus (13v33, 14r6).<sup>4</sup> Perhaps the phrase "divisions between tribes", substantiated by *Duo Ponti*, means that all the statements of boundary, with the respective titles, are his. On the whole, however, it seems that Marcian exaggerates his contribution and that his "edition" is almost entirely Menippus' work.

Aside from this tradition of Marcian's edition in codex D and Stephanus<sup>5</sup> and Eux., the only other known tradition of Menippus<sup>6</sup> is in Agathemerus 4v22–5r4, where it is probably contaminated at least with that of Artemidorus.<sup>7</sup> Since Gail (1831, 2158) it has been thought that Arrian drew on Menippus in his *Periplus* (Arr.),<sup>8</sup> but the parallelism between Mnp. and Arr. is far from complete and may well be no more than the common subject matter warrants. Much more striking, though not noticed heretofore, is the similarity between Mnp. and the *Stadiasmus Matritensis*.<sup>9</sup> This document is found incorporated in the *Chronicle* of Hippolytus in the tenth-century codex Matritensis 4701 (olim N 121). Its history is very problematical. Whether or not it was

<sup>4</sup> Also the mention of Polemonium (9115), if founded by Polemon II.

<sup>5</sup> Müller I 572 and Gisinger (see note 1) 864, 866, assume that Stephanus quoted Menippus directly, not through Marcian, although they accept Stephanus' citation of Nicopolis from Marcian as a fragment of Menippus (see note 3). Actually there is nothing in Stephanus' citations of Menippus that cannot have been in Marcian's edition (Gisinger's *Plusangaben* do not exist), whereas the *Duo Ponti*, cited from Menippus by Stephanus, cannot have been in the original Menippus, but only in Marcian's edition (see on Mnp. 6008).

<sup>6</sup> The references in Const. Porph. *De them.* I 2 and II 10 add nothing. The second, which is from Steph. Byz., is unacceptable as a fragment of Menippus. The first, οὐτε Μένιππος (ἔμπισθη) δ τοὺς σταδιασμοὺς τῆς ὁλῆς οἰκουμένης ἀπογραψάμενος, implies direct knowledge of the whole work. See p. 42 with addendum.

<sup>7</sup> Gisinger (see note 1) 865.

<sup>8</sup> Müller I cxiii, Gisinger 865 f., and contra Reuss in *RhM* 56 (1901) 376, 389.

<sup>9</sup> Müller I 427–514; A. Bauer, *Die Chronik des Hippolytos im Matritensis 121. Nebst einer Abhandlung über den Stadiasmus maris magni von Otto Cuntz (Texte und Unters. 29, 1 [1905])*; *Hippolytus Werke*, 4. Band, *Die Chronik hergestellt von A. Bauer (Die griech.-christl. Schriftsteller der ersten drei Jahrh.* 36 [1929] 95–139.

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in Hippolytus' original work, composed A.D. 234–235, it appears to be of earlier origin itself. It is a pagan work and contains no data certainly later than the last century before Christ.<sup>10</sup> Entitled *σταδιασμὸς τῆς θαλάσσης*, it begins at Alexandria and proceeds first westward along Libya, then eastward along Asia ἕως Διοσκουρίδος τῆς ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ κειμένης, καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἀπὸ Ἱεροῦ τῆς πρὸς τῇ Χαλκηδόνι κειμένης μέχρι Ἡρακλεωτικῶν στηλῶν καὶ Γαδείρων (Matr. 1). Only two large fragments of Libya and Asia are preserved. It passes from station to station with the same formula as Mnp. and Eux., ἀπὸ . . . εἰς (ἐπὶ) . . . στάδιοι . . . Summary distances are inserted at intervals with formulas again like Mnp. and Eux., γίνονται ὁμοῦ οἱ πάντες στάδιοι, οἱ πάντες ὁμοῦ στάδιοι, οἱ πάντες στάδιοι (see p. 105). There is only one statement of boundary, only slightly reminiscent of Mnp. and Eux.: ἔως τούτου τοῦ ἀκρωτηρίου εἰσὶ Κυρηναῖων ὄρη καὶ χώρα (Matr. 84). As in Mnp. the only extra material consists of brief nautical notices of harbors, winds, etc. The language here is largely the same as in Mnp. The expression *τοὺς ἀφ' ἐσπέραν (sic) ἀνέμοις*, which occurs five times in Mnp. and Eux. (Mnp. 6011 etc.), occurs twice in Matr. (14, 53). However there are many dissimilarities. For example Matr. has the second person of the imperative in these notices, which never occurs in Mnp.

<sup>10</sup> The latest datum is Caesarea in Palestine, so named by Herod ca. 10 B.C. (Matr. 272, *κερασίαν* cod., *καυσάρειαν* Gail). Both Müller I cxxvii f. and Cuntz (see note 9) date the *Stadiasmus* later than the last century before Christ, but not on binding evidence.

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D 5519 Διήρηκεν δὲ ὁ Μένιππος τὸν περίπλουν τῶν τριῶν ἡπείρων, Ἀσίας τε καὶ Εὐρώπης καὶ Αιβύης, τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον· τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον καὶ Προποντίδα ὅμα τῷ Θρακίῳ Βόσπορῷ καὶ προσέτιγε τὸν Εὔξεινον 5601 Πόντον ἑκατέρων τῶν ἡπείρων, | τῆς τε Ασίας καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης, ἀφελῶν ὥδια περιέπλευσεν, πρότερον μὲν τὸν Πόντον, μετ' ἐκεῖνον δὲ τὸν Θράκιον Βόσπορον καὶ τὴν Προποντίδα ὅμα τῷ Ἑλλησπόντῳ, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵερον τοῦ καλουμένου Διὸς Οὐρίου, διπερ ἐπ' αὐτοῦ κεῖται τοῦ 5 στόματος | τοῦ Πόντου, τοῦ περίπλου τὴν ἀρχὴν ἑκατέρων τῶν ἡπείρων ποιησάμενος. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀπὸ τῶν λειπομένων τῆς Εὐρώπης μερῶν ἀρξάμενος, περιπλεῖ πᾶσαν αὐτὴν μέχρι τῶν τοῦ Ἡρακλείου πορθμοῦ καὶ Γαδείρων τῆς νήσου. εἴδος οὖτας εἰς τὴν ἀντιπέραν διαβὰς γῆν κατὰ τοῦ Ἡράκλειον | πορθμόν, τουτέστιν εἰς τὴν Αιβύην, ταύτην τε αὐτὴν περιπλεῖ καὶ συνάπτει ταύτη τὸν τῆς Ασίας περίπλουν μέχρι τοῦ προρηθέντος Ἑλλησπόντου. καὶ ἡ μὲν ὅλη τάξις τοῦ περίπλου τοῦτον ἔχει τὸν τρόπον, τὰ δὲ κατὰ μέρος ἔξῆς ἐκβήσεται, σαφεστέρας, ὡς 15 προεύρηται, τυχόντα τῆς διορθώσεως.

Πόντου Εὔξεινου περίπλους ἑκατέρων τῶν ἡπείρων,  
τῶν τε παρὰ τὴν Ασίαν τῶν τε παρὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην τόπων.

[τὰ δὲ κατὰ μέρος οὖτας ἔχει.]

Τῶν ἐν τῇ Ασίᾳ μερῶν τοῦ Πόντου περίπλους. Κατὰ τὸν 20 Θράκιον Βόσπορον καὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ Εὔξεινου Πόντου | ἐν τοῖς δεξιοῖς τῆς Ασίας μέρεσι, ἀπέρ ἐστὶν τοῦ Βιθυνῶν ἔθνους, κεῖται χωρίον Ἱερὸν καλούμενον, ἐν φενέως ἐστιν Διὸς Οὐρίου προσαγορευόμενος. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ χωρίον ἀφετήριον ἐστιν τῶν εἰς τὸν Πόντον πλεόντων. εἰσ- 5701 πλεύσαντι δὲ εἰς τὸν Πόντον, δεξιὰν τὴν Ασίαν ἔχοντι καὶ περιπλέοντι τὸ λειπόμενον μέρος τοῦ Βιθυνῶν ἔθνους τὸ πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ κειμενον, ὃ περίπλους οὖτας ἔχει.

Βιθυνίας <τῆς πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ> περίπλους. Απὸ ἱεροῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου εἰς Ῥήβαν ποταμὸν εἰσὶν σταδ. 5. Απὸ δὲ Ῥήβα ἐπὶ Μέλαιναν ἄκραν σταδ. 50. <Απὸ Μελαίνης ἄκρας εἰς Αρτάνην ποταμὸν καὶ 5 χωρίον σταδ. 50.> ἔχει δὲ καὶ λιμένιον πορθμόις. παράκειται δὲ καὶ νησίον δ σκεπάζει τὸν λιμένα. Απὸ Αρτάνου ποταμοῦ εἰς Ψιλλίον ποταμὸν καὶ χωρίον <σταδ. 50. Απὸ Ψιλλίου ποταμοῦ εἰς Κάλπαν

5601 ἀφελῶν D, sed huiusmodi lectiones codicis D enotare supersedeo  
10 τε Müller, δὲ D 11 ταύτη d1 d4, ταύτην D 17 del. Diller, cf. Ext.  
1208, 1406 etc. 24 δεξιάν τε Eux. 8140 5701 τὸ πρὸς τῷ vulg., τῷ πρὸς τῷ  
D Eux. 2 οὖτας D, οὖτα πως Eux. | add. ex 5701 et Eux. 8142 Müller  
4 add. ex Eux. 8143 s. Müller 5 πορθμόις Hudson, πορθμοῖς D 6 ἀρτάνου  
Hudson, ἀρτάνου D | add. ex Eux. 8146 Müller

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ποταμὸν> σταδ ὅ̄. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ ἐμπόριον ἔστιν Ἡρακλεωτῶν, καὶ ποταμὸν ἔχει καὶ λιμένα καλόν. Ἀπὸ Κάλπας ποταμοῦ εἰς Θυνιάδα D νῆσον σταδ ἔξ. Ἀπὸ Θυνιάδος νῆσου εἰς Σαγγάριον ποταμὸν πλωτὸν σταδ 5710 ὅ. Ἀπὸ Σαγγαρίου ποταμοῦ εἰς "Υπιον ποταμὸν σταδ ῥῆπ. Ἀπὸ "Υπίον ποταμοῦ εἰς Δίαν πόλιν σταδ ἔξ. ἔχει δὲ καὶ ὑφορμον. Ἀπὸ Δίας πόλεως εἰς "Ελαιον ποταμὸν καὶ ἐμπόριον σταδ ἕ. Ἀπὸ Ἔλαιου ποταμοῦ ἐπὶ τὸν Κάληπα ποταμὸν καὶ ἐμπόριον σταδ ῥῆπ. Ἀπὸ τοῦ 15 Κάληπος ποταμοῦ εἰς Ἡράκλειαν πόλιν μεγίστην σταδ | π. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἡρακλείας εἰς πόλιν Απολλωνίαν τὴν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ ἐν τῷ Θρακῶν ἔθνει καταντικρὺ κειμένην σταδ ,α. οἱ πάντες ἀπὸ Ἱεροῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου εἰς πόλιν Ἡράκλειαν εἰσιν, αὐλή· ἐπ' εὐθείας δὲ πλέοντι ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἱεροῦ 20 εἰς Ἡράκλειαν πόλιν σταδ ,α. Ἀπὸ Ἡρακλείας εἰς Ποσειδειον (σάλος ἐνταῦθα) σταδ ῥῆπ. Ἀπὸ τοῦ Ποσειδείου εἰς Ὁξένην ποταμὸν σταδ ἕ. δῆμος πορθμίοις. Ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὁξένου εἰς Σανδαράκην σταδ μ. δῆμος 5801 πλοίοις. Ἀπὸ Σανδαράκης εἰς Κρηνίδας | σταδ ἔξ. δῆμος συμμέτροις ναυανί. Ἀπὸ Κρηνίδων εἰς Ψύλλαν χωρίον σταδ ἔξ. Ἀπὸ Ψύλλης χωρίον εἰς Τίον πόλιν καὶ ποταμὸν Βιλλαῖον σταδ ἕ. οὗτος δὲ ποταμὸς δρίζει 5 Βιθυνίαν, τὰ δὲ ἔχομενα Παφλαγονίας ἔστι. | τινὲς δὲ τὸν Παρθένιον ποταμὸν δριον Βιθυνῶν καὶ Παφλαγόνων εἶναι βούλονται. οἱ πάντες ἀπὸ Ἡρακλείας εἰς Τίον πόλιν καὶ ποταμὸν Βιλλαῖον σταδ ῥῆπ.

**Παφλαγονίας περίπλους.** Τῆς Παφλαγονίας τὰ παραθαλάσσια 10 πάντα μέρη πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ | κείμενα τυγχάνει, τῆς δὲ Βιθυνίας τὰ μὲν προειρημένα πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ, τὰ δὲ τούτου προηγούμενα κατὰ τὸν Θράκιον Βόσπορον καὶ τὸν Άστακην κόλπον καὶ ἔπι τὴν Προποντίδα μέχρι τοῦ Ρυνδάκου ποταμοῦ. Ἀπὸ Τίον εἰς Ψύλλιν ποταμὸν 15 σταδ ἔξ. Ἀπὸ Ψύλλος | εἰς Παρθένιον ποταμὸν σταδ ὅ. Ἀπὸ Παρθένιου εἰς Άμαστριν πόλιν καὶ ποταμὸν σταδ ἕ. οἱ πάντες ἀπὸ Τίον εἰς Άμαστριν σταδ ῥῆπ. Ἀπὸ Άμαστριδος εἰς Κρώμναν χωρίον σταδ ῥῆπ.

Ἀπὸ Κρώμνης εἰς Κύτωρον χωρίον σταδ ἕ. ἐνταῦθα σάλος. <Ἀπὸ 20 Κυτώρου εἰς Αἴγαλαν χωρίον σταδ ἔξ.> Ἀπὸ Αἴγαλοῦ | εἰς Κλίμακα πόλιν σταδ ἕ. Ἀπὸ τῆς Κλίμακος εἰς Τιμολάῖον χωρίον σταδ ἔξ. Ἀπὸ 5901 Τιμολάτου χωρίον ἐπὶ Κάραμβων ἀκρωτήριον ὑψηλὸν καὶ μέγα | σταδ

6 σῖ εκ Αἰγ. et Eux. Diller, σᾶς D 8 κάλπα Müller | θυνιάδα Salmasius, θυνιάδα D 9 οὐνιάδος D | σαγγάρειν, -έιον D | σ Miller, γ̄ D 11 Steph. Byz. Δία πόλις Βιθυνίας πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ 17 ,α D Eux. 8v12, β Müller 22 σαραδάκην D 5801 συνμέτροις D | Steph. Byz. Ψύλλα . . . Μένιππος ἐν περίπλῳ τοῦ Πόντου ἀπὸ Κρηνίδων — σταδ ἕ 2 Steph. Byz. Τίος . . . Μένιππος ἐν Παφλαγονίας περίπλῳ ἀπὸ Ψύλλης — σταδ ἕ | τίον Steph., στίον D 4 ὡς τινὲς φασιν, δρίζει Eux. 8v16 5 δὲ νῦν τὸν Eux. 6 οἱ πάντες — σταδ ῥῆπ. Steph. Byz. s. Τίος 7 τίον Steph., στίον D | βιλλαῖον Steph., βιλλαῖον D 14 ψίλιον Diller, ψίλιον D 16 οἱ πάντες — σταδ ῥῆπ. Steph. Byz. s. Τίος | τίον δι Steph., τοῦ D 19 κύτωρον ἐμπόριον Eux. 8v23 | add. ex Arr. vel Eux. 8v24 Hudson 20 κλίμακα κώμην Eux.

## TEXT

ρ. καταντικρὺ δὲ τῆς Καράμβιδος ἄκρας ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ κεῖται μέγιστον ἀκρωτήριον τὸ καλούμενον Κριοῦ μέτωπον. Ἀπὸ Καράμβιδος ἄκρας D εἰς κάμην Καλλιστρατίαν σταδ ἔξ. Ἀπὸ Καλλιστρατίας εἰς Γάριον 5905 τόπον σταδ π. Ἀπὸ Γαρίου τόπου εἰς πόλιν Ἀβώνου τεῦχος τὴν νῦν 'Ιουνόπολιν λεγομένην σταδ ῥῆπ. Ἀπὸ Αβώνου τείχους ἐπὶ Αἴγυνήτην πολίχνιον καὶ ποταμὸν σταδ ῥῆπ. Ἀπὸ Αἴγυνήτου ἐπὶ Κίνωλιν κάμην καὶ ποταμὸν (ἔχει δὲ καὶ ὑφορμον εἰς τὴν καλουμένην Ἀντικίνωλιν) 10 σταδ ἔξ. Ἀπὸ Κινώλιδος εἰς Στεφάνην | κάμην σταδ ῥῆπ. ὅρμος ἐνθάδε. Ἀπὸ Στεφάνης εἰς Ποταμὸς χωρίον σταδ ῥῆπ. ἔστιν δὲ εἰσπλούς εἰς Ποταμὸς πορθμίοις. Ἀπὸ Ποταμῶν χωρίον εἰς Συριάδα ἄκραν λεπτὴν σταδ ῥῆπ. Ἀπὸ Συριάδος ἄκρας κόλπος ἐκδέχεται, εἰσπλεύσαντι 15 δὲ εἰς αὐτὸν εἰς Αρμένην κάμην καὶ | λιμένα μέγαν εἰσὶ σταδ ἔξ. ἔστιν δὲ παρὰ τὸν λιμένα ποταμὸς 'Οχοραβάνης δύνομα. Ἀπὸ Αρμένης εἰς Σινώπην πόλιν σταδ ἔξ. κεῖται δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων νησίον δὲ καλεῖται Σκόπελος· ἔχει δὲ διέκπλουν τοὺς ἐλάττους πλοίους, τὰ δὲ μείζονα περι- 20 πλεύν δεῖ καὶ οὕτω καταίρειν εἰς τὴν πόλιν εἰσὶν δὲ | τοῖς περιπλέουσιν τὴν νησὸν πλείους ἄλλοι σταδ μ. ἀπὸ δὲ Καράμβιδος ἄκρας πλέοντι ἐπ' εὐθείας εἰς Σινώπην σταδ ἔξ. οἱ πάντες ἀπὸ Άμαστριδος εἰς 6001 Σινώπην σταδ ,αῦν. | ἀπὸ δὲ Ἡρακλείας εἰς Σινώπην ,βῆμ. ἀπὸ δὲ 'Ιεροῦ εἰς Σινώπην εἰσὶ σταδ ,γῆφο. Ἀπὸ Σινώπης εἰς Εὔαρχον ποταμὸν σταδ π. οὗτος δὲ ποταμὸς δρίζει Παφλαγονίαν καὶ τὴν ἔχομένην 5 Καππαδοκίαν. οἱ παλαιοὶ γὰρ τὴν Καππαδοκίαν καθήκειν βούλονται μέχρι τοῦ Εὐξένου Πόντου (τινὲς αὐτὸὺς Λευκοσύρους ἐκάλεσαν). νῦν δὲ μετὰ τὴν Παφλαγονίαν τὰ ἔχομενα μέχρι τῶν βαρβαρικῶν δρίων ιδίως Πόντος καλεῖται, διήρηγται δὲ εἰς ἐπαρχίας β.

10 Πόντων τῶν β περίπλους. | Ἀπὸ Εὐάρχου ποταμοῦ εἰς Κάρουσαν χωρίον σταδ δ. ἔχει δὲ καὶ λιμένα τοῖς ἀφ' ἐσπέρας ἀνέμοις. Ἀπὸ Καρούσης χωρίου <εἰς Γουρζούβαθην σταδ ἔξ. Ἀπὸ Γουρζούβαθης> εἰς Ζάγωρον χωρίον σταδ ῥῆπ. Ἀπὸ Ζαγώρου χωρίον εἰς Ζάλικον ποταμὸν καὶ κάμην ἀλίμενον σταδ ῥῆπ. Ἀπὸ Ζαλίκου ποταμοῦ εἰς 'Άλυν 15 ποταμὸν πλωτὸν σταδ ῥῆπ. | Ἀπὸ 'Άλυν ποταμοῦ εἰς λίμνην καὶ τὸν ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς σάλον δὲ καλεῖται Ναυστάθμος σταδ ῥῆπ. Ἀπὸ Ναυστάθμου εἰς ἑτέραν λίμνην καλουμένην Κωνώπιον ἀλίμενον σταδ ῥῆπ. Ἀπὸ Κωνώπιον εἰς Άμισον πόλιν σταδ ῥῆπ. οἱ πάντες ἀπὸ Σινώπης εἰς 5904 καλυστρατίας D 6 Steph. Byz. Αἴγυνήτης πολίχνιον καὶ ποταμὸς Παφλαγονίας | αἴγυνήτου (1) et (2) vulg., αἴγυνήτην, -ίτου D 7 κίνωλιν Miller, κινωλήν D 11 ποταμὸς (2) Miller, ποταμὸν D 14 Steph. Byz. Αρμένη κάμην Παφλαγονίας. Μένιππος ἐν περίπλῳ 16 ὁχθομάνης Eux. 8v32 19 καταίρειν δι Eux. 8v34, κατέρειν D 23 ,αῦν Fabričius, ,αῦν D 6002 Steph. Byz. Καππαδοκία . . . Μένιππος ἀπὸ Σινώπης εἰς Εὔαρχον ποταμόν, δὲ δρίζει Παφλαγονίαν καὶ Καππαδοκίαν . . . 4 καππαδοκίαν (1) Steph. Eux. 8v38, κληπαικίαν D 6 τινὲς δὲ Eux. 8v39 10 κάρουσαν ἐμπόριον Eux. 8v40 12 add. ex Eux. 8v41 Diller | ἀπὸ ζαχώρου D 13 ζάλικον D 14 ζάλικος D

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D  
6020 Άμισον σταδ ῥν· ἀπὸ δὲ 'Ιεροῦ εἰς Άμισον εἰσὶ σταδ, δῆκ. Απὸ Άμισον ἐπὶ τὸν Λύκαστον ποταμὸν σταδ κ. Απὸ τοῦ Λυκάστου εἰς Ευχ. κώμην καὶ ποταμὸν Χαδίσιον σταδ ῥν. Απὸ Χαδισίου ἐπὶ τὸν Ὠριν 979 ποταμὸν σταδ ῥ. | Απὸ τοῦ "Ιριος ποταμοῦ εἰς Ἡράκλειαν ἱερὸν καὶ τοῦ ἀκρωτήριον | σταδ .. ἐνταῦθα λιμὴν μέγας δὲ λεγόμενος Λαμυρῶν. Απὸ Ἡράκλειας εἰς Θερμώδοντα ποταμὸν σταδ .. ἔχει δὲ πρὸς τὰς ἐκβολὰς αὐτοῦ καὶ πόλιν Θεμύσκυραν λεγομένην διαρρεῖ δὲ δὲ δὲ λεγόμενος θερμώδων ποταμός. . . εἰς Οἴνιον ποταμὸν σταδ .. ὑφορμος ναυσί. . . εἰς Άμυλιτὸν τόπον σταδ .. Απὸ Άμυλιτοῦ τόπου εἰς Φάδισσαν σταδ .. 15 ἐνταῦθα λιμὴν καὶ πόλις | πλησίον Πολεμάνιον λεγόμενον. . . ἐπὶ τὸν Γένηπον ποταμὸν σταδ .. Απὸ τοῦ Γενῆπου ποταμοῦ εἰς Βόωνα ἀκρωτήριον καὶ χώραν σταδ .. ἐνταῦθα λιμὴν πάντων ἀνέμων. Απὸ 20 Βόωνος εἰς Κοτύώρον σταδ .. | Απὸ Κοτυώρου κόλπος ἐκδέχεται, εἰσπλεύσαντι δὲ αὐτὸν εἰς Μελάνθιον ποταμὸν σταδ ξ. ἀπὸ δὲ Κοτυώρου μῆτ περιπλέοντι τὸν κόλπον ἀλλ' ἐπ' εὐθείας διαπλέοντι τὸ στόμα τοῦ 25 κόλπου εἰς Ἐρμώνασσαν χωρίον Τραπεζούντιαν σταδ ῥ. | . . εἰς τὴν Αριστιάδα νῆσον σταδ .. ἔχει δὲ ὑφορμον τοῖς ἀφ' ἐσπέρας ἀνέμοις. 30 Απὸ τῆς Αριστιάδος νῆσου εἰς Ζεφύριον χωρίον σταδ .. | . . εἰς Κερασοῦντα πόλιν καὶ ποταμὸν σταδ .. Απὸ Κερασοῦντος εἰς Ἱερὸν ὄρος σταδ .. ἔχει δὲ πόλιν καὶ ὑφορμον. Απὸ Ἱεροῦ ὄρους εἰς Κορδύλην χωρίον σταδ .. Απὸ Κορδύλης εἰς Ἐρμώνασσαν χωρίον σταδ .. Απὸ 35 Ερμώνασσης εἰς πόλιν Τραπεζούντα σταδ .. ὅρμος λεγόμενος Δαφνοῦς. 36 . . εἰς 'Οφιοῦντα ποταμὸν σταδ .. σάλος σύμμετρος ναυσί. | μέχρι τοῦ 'Οφιοῦντος ποταμοῦ τὰ ἔθνη τῶν δύο Πόντων ἐστί, τὰ δὲ ἐχόμενα βαρβάρων διαφόρων ἐστὶν ἔθνῶν.  
.. εἰς τὸ 'Ρίζεον ποταμὸν καὶ λιμένα σταδ .. . . εἰς Άδιναῖον ποταμὸν σταδ .. ἔχει δὲ σάλον σύμμετρον ναυσίν. Απὸ τοῦ Άδιναίου ποταμοῦ 40 εἰς Κορδύλην χωρίον σταδ .. | Απὸ Κορδύλης εἰς Άθήνας χωρίον σταδ 977 .. ἐνταῦθα ὅρμος ναυσίν. . . εἰς Αρμένην τόπον σταδ .. | . . εἰς Νύγρον 22 (ποταμὸν) σταδ .. | . . εἰς Ατέλαφον ποταμόν (εἰσπλους πορθμών) σταδ .. Απὸ Ατέλαφου ποταμοῦ εἰς πόλιν Διοσκουριάδα σταδ .. ἔχει 42 δὲ λιμῆνην. | Απὸ Διοσκουριάδος εἰς Πιτυοῦντα,> ἔνθα ὅρμος ναυσί, σταδ .. μέχρι τούτου ἡ Ποντικὴ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐστὶν βασιλεία καὶ τὰ κατὰ Τιβαράνιον καὶ Σαννικῆν καὶ Κολχίδα. τὰ δὲ ἐχόμενα τῶν αὐτοῖς μων ἐστὶ βαρβάρων.

19 ἔν D 20 δῆκ Müller, αὗτ D 21 ἄκανστον, ἄκανστον D, λύκαστον, λυκάστον Hudson | Steph. Byz. Χαδισία . . Μένιππος ἐν περίπλῳ τῶν δύο Πόντων ἀπὸ τοῦ Λυκάστου — \*Ιριν ποταμὸν σταδ ῥ 22 χαδέσιον (sic) σταδ ῥ des. D 9117 Steph. Byz. Γενῆπης λιμὴν καὶ ποταμός 21 Steph. Byz. 'Ερμώνασσα . . Μένιππος δὲ χωρίον Τραπεζούντος ἐν περίπλῳ τῶν δύο Πόντων 9742 Steph. Byz. Χαλδία . . Μένιππος ἐν περίπλῳ τῶν δύο Πόντων τὴν μέχρι τούτων τῶν βαρβάρων ἐστὶν ἡ Ποντικὴ βασιλεία καὶ κατὰ Τιβαρίην καὶ Σανδίκην

Eux.

ΤΕΧΤ

1021 . . εἰς Άχαιοῦντα ποταμὸν σταδ .. εἰσπλους πορθμίοις. | . . εἰς 11 Σινδικὸν λιμένα σταδ .. Απὸ Σινδικοῦν λιμένος ἐκδέχεται κώμη Κοροκονδάμη λεγομένη ἐπὶ ίσθμού τῆς λίμνης καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης κειμένη, 15 μεθ' ἣν ἡ Κοροκονδάμητις ἐστὶ λίμνη, | κόλπον εὐμεγέθη ποιοῦσα σταδ χλ. εἰσπλεύσαντι δὲ εἰς αὐτὴν τὴν λίμνην καὶ περιπλεύσαντι εἰς Ἐρμώνασσαν πόλιν σταδ ῥ. | Απὸ Ἐρμώνασσης εἰσπλεύσαντι τὸν κόλπον ἐπὶ τὸ στόμα τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης καὶ κώμην Άχιλλειον σταδ φῖε. 25 Απὸ τῆς Άχιλλείου | κώμης, ἣτις ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τοῦ τέλους τῆς Άσιας καὶ τοῦ πόρου τοῦ κατὰ τὸ στόμα τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης κειμένη, ἐπὶ τὴν καταντικρὺ κειμένην κώμην ἐπὶ τοῦ τέλους τῆς Εύρώπης, λεγόμενον Πορθμίον, ἣτις καὶ αὐτὴ κείται ἐπὶ τοῦ πόρου τοῦ κατὰ τὸ στόμα τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης, ἐστὶ [δὲ] ὁ διάπλους τοῦ στόματος σταδ κ. |  
122 <Τῶν ἐν τῇ Εύρώπῃ μερῶν τοῦ Πόντου περίπλους.> Απὸ Πορθμίου χωρίου εἰς πολίχνιον Μυρμηκίονα λεγόμενον σταδ ξ. Απὸ τοῦ Μυρμηκίονος εἰς Παντικάπαιον πόλιν ἐπίσημον Βοστόρου σταδ κὲ. ἔχει δὲ καὶ λιμένα μέγαν καὶ νεώρια. Απὸ Παντικαπαίου πόλεως εἰς Τυριστάκην πόλιν σταδ ξ. Απὸ Τυριστάκης πόλεως εἰς Νυμφαῖον πόλιν σταδ κὲ. Απὸ τοῦ Νυμφαίου εἰς Άκρας κώμιον σταδ ξε. Απὸ Άκρας εἰς Κύτας πόλιν σταδ λ. Απὸ Κυτῶν εἰς Κιμμερικὸν πόλιν σταδ ξ. ἐνταῦθα ὅρμος ναυσὶ τοῖς ἀφ' ἐσπέρας ἀνέμοις. Απὸ Κιμμερικοῦ εἰς Καζέκαν κώμην σταδ ρῆ. Απὸ Καζέκας εἰς Θευδοσίαν 125 πόλιν σταδ σῆ. ἔχει δὲ καὶ λιμένα. | Απὸ Θευδοσίας εἰς Άθηναίωνα λιμένα σταδ σ. ἐνταῦθα ὅρμος ναυσὶν ἄκλυστος. Απὸ Άθηναίωνος λιμένος εἰς Λαμπάδα σταδ χ. ἐνταῦθα ὅρμος ναυσίν. Απὸ Λαμπάδων εἰς τὸ Κριοῦ μέτωπον ὑψηλὸν ὄρος σταδ σῆ. Απὸ Κριοῦ μετώπου εἰς Εύβούλου λιμένα σταδ τ. ἐνταῦθα λιμὴν ἄκλυστος. Απὸ Εύβούλου λιμένος εἰς Χερρόνησον πόλιν ἀποικον 'Ηρακλεωτῶν τῶν ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ 135 σταδ ρῆ. ἐνταῦθα ὅρμος καὶ λιμένες καλοί. | Απὸ Χερρονήσου εἰς Κορονῆτων σταδ χ. Απὸ Κορονῆτος εἰς Καλὸν λιμένα σταδ ψ. ἔχει δὲ παράπλον τὰ ὄρια τῆς Ταυρικῆς χερσονήσου ἀπὸ Άθηναίωνος λιμένος μέχρι Καλοῦ λιμένος σταδ βχ. Απὸ Καλοῦ λιμένος κόλπος ἐκδέχεται καλούμενος Καρκυνῆτης διήκων Ταμυριάκους. ἐστὸν δὲ δὲ κόλπος σταδ βθν. μῆτ περιπλέοντι τοίνυν αὐτὸν, ἀλλ' ἐπ' εὐθείας πλέοντι τὸν ίσθμον, εἰσὶν σταδ τ. Απὸ τοῦ ἀκρωτηρίου Ταμυριάκους παρήκει δὲ Άχιλλειος δρόμος, ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἡών σφόδρα μακρὰ καὶ στενή, διήκουσα τὸν πόρον ἐπὶ σταδίους ,ασ, τὸ δὲ πλάτους ἔχουσα τετράπλεθρον. τὰ δὲ ἄκρα αὐτῆς νησίζοντα ἔχει ἀφέστηκεν δὲ τῆς ἡπείρου σταδ ξ. κατὰ μέσην δὲ αὐτῆς αὐχὴν ἰσθμοειδῆς τῇ ἡπείρῳ

1024-25 Steph. Byz. Άχιλλειος δρόμος . . ἐστὶ καὶ κώμη ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τῆς Μαιώτιδος 26 Steph. Byz. Πορθμία καὶ Πορθμίον, κώμη ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης 10212 Steph. Byz. Τυριστάκη, πόλις Πόντου 1024 Steph. Byz. Χερρόνησος . . καὶ ἄλλη πρὸς τὴν Κορωνήτην πόλιν

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συνάπτει ἐπὶ σταδ. μὲν διήκων τὸ μῆκος. ἀπὸ Ταμυριάκης τοίνυν παραπλεύσαντι τὸν προειρημένον δρόμον ἐπὶ τὸ ἔτερον ἀκρωτήριον τοῦ  
 Eux. Ἀχιλλέως δρόμου, δὲ καλεῖται Ἱερὸν ἄλσος τῆς Ἐκάτης, εἰσὶν οἱ  
 13v προειρημένοι σταδ. ,α. Ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἱεροῦ ἄλσους τῆς Ἐκάτης εἰς  
 Βορυσθένην ποταμὸν ναυσίπορον σταδ. σ. | . . εἰς Σκοπέλους χωρίου  
 σταδ. . . . ἐπὶ τὸ Νικονίου χωρίου σταδ. .. Ἀπὸ τοῦ Νικονίου χωρίου  
 14r εἰς Τύραν ποταμὸν ναυσίπορον σταδ. λ. Ἀρτεμίδωρος δὲ | ὁ γεωγράφος  
 ἀπὸ πόλεως Χερρονήσου μέχρι Τύρα ποταμοῦ σὺν τῷ περίπλῳ τοῦ  
 Καρκινίτου κόλπου γράφει σταδίους, δῦκ. Ἀπὸ Τύρα ποταμοῦ ἐπὶ τὰ  
 Νεοπτολέμου σταδ. ρ̄. Ἀπὸ τοῦ Νεοπτολέμου ἐπὶ Κρημνίσκους σταδ.  
 ρ̄. Ἀρτεμίδωρος δὲ ὁ γεωγράφος ἀπὸ Τύρα ποταμοῦ ἔως τῶν Κρη-  
 μνίσκων εἴναι λέγει σταδ. υπ̄. Ἀπὸ τῶν Κρημνίσκων ἐπὶ τὰ Αντιφίλου  
 14v σταδ. ρ̄. | . . ἐπὶ Ἱερὸν λεγόμενον στόμον τοῦ Ἰστρου ποταμοῦ σταδ. ..  
 ἐντεῦθεν τὰ μέρη Θράκης τῆς εἰς τὸν Πόντον καθηκούσης ἐκδέχεται  
 καὶ ὥροι τῶν Θρακῶν, τὰ δὲ πρότερα πάντα βάρβαρά ἔστων ἔθνη.

*(Θράκης τῆς πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ περίπλους.)* Ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἱεροῦ  
 15r στόμον τοῦ Ἰστρου ποταμοῦ εἰς πόλων "Ιστρον σταδ. .. | Ἀπὸ Ἰστρον  
 πόλεως εἰς Τομέαν πόλιν σταδ. .. ἔχει δὲ ὑφορμον. . . εἰς Τίριζαν ἀκραν  
 σταδ. .. ἔχει δὲ ὑφορμον τοῖς ἀφ' ἐσπέρας ἀνέμοις. Ἀπὸ Τίριζης εἰς  
 15v Βιζάνην πολίχνιον σταδ. .. σάλος ἐνταῦθα. | . . εἰς Αγχιαλὸν πόλιν  
 σταδ. .. ἔχει δὲ καὶ λιμένα τοῖς ἀφ' ἐσπέρας ἀνέμοις. Ἀπὸ Αγχιαλοῦ  
 σταδ. .. ἔχει δὲ καὶ λιμένα τοῖς μεγάλους δύο. . . εἰς  
 εἰς Απολλωνίαν πόλιν σταδ. .. ἔχει δὲ καὶ λιμένας μεγάλους δύο. . . εἰς  
 Θήρας χωρίον σταδ. .. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὑφορμος. ἐντεῦθεν τὰ μέρη τῶν  
 Βυζαντίων ἐκδέχεται, τὰ δὲ πρότερα Θράκης τῆς εἰς τὸν Πόντον  
 καθηκούσης.

16r Ἀπὸ Θηρῶν χωρίου | εἰς Θυνιάδα ἀκρωτήριον σταδ. .. ὅρμος ναυσί.  
 Ἀπὸ Θυνιάδος εἰς Άλμυδισσὸν σταδ. .. Ἀπὸ Άλμυδισσοῦ εἰς Φιλίαν  
 Βυζαντίων χωρίον καὶ ἀκρωτήριον σταδ. ..

Steph. Byz. Χαλκηδών . . . καὶ Μένιππος ἐν περίπλῳ Βιθυνίας.  
 Ἀπὸ ιεροῦ Διὸς Οὐρίου καὶ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ Πόντου ἀριστερὰν  
 ἔχοντι τὴν ἡπειρον καὶ ἐπιπλέοντι εἰς Χαλκηδόνα τὴν πόλιν εἰσὶ σταδ  
 ρ̄. ἀπὸ δὲ ταύτης ἔως τοῦ Ακρίτου σταδ. ξ. μέμνηται δὲ αὐτὸς καὶ τῆς  
 Χαλκείδος νήσου.

Codex D 4901-3 . . . Ἀπὸ Κάννων ἥτοι Ατταίας μέχρι Άδραμντίου  
 παράπλους. Πόλεων κατὰ γῆν διαστήματα. Ἀπὸ Άδραμντίου μέχρι  
 Λεκτοῦ παράπλους. Τρωάδος μέχρι Σιγείου περίπλους.

5521 ff. Hellespont, Propontis, Bosporus, Euxine are in reverse order. The order is direct in 5602 ff. 5523 The genitive ἐκατέρων τῶν ἡπείρων is scarcely grammatical here, and that in 5605 is little better. 5608 Menippus (or Marcian) follows Artemidorus in

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placing Gadeira island on the Heraclean strait, the boundary between Europe and Libya. See Marc. 3110, 5219. 5614 ὡς προειρηται. See pp. 148 f.

5617 The deleted words are senseless. The phrase occurs regularly in Ext., from which it must have been interpolated here.

5704 Ἀρτάνης ποταμὸς καὶ χωρίον; PsSlx 8707 ποταμὸς Ἀρτάνης, Ait. 12.3 Ἀρτάνην ποταμόν, ἀπὸ Ἀρτάνης, Ptol. V ι Ἀρτάκη χωρίον, Rav. 99.11, 364.5, Peut., Theophanes 432.29 De Boor, Nicephorus patr. 69.2 De Boor. Notice the variation in gender. Herodotus IV 49 mentions an Artanes River in Thrace. 5706 *Psillion*. There is great variation in the orthography of this name: Ap. Rh. II 652 with schol., Ptol. V ι, Amm. Marc. 22.8.14 Φύλλις, Euphorion in Steph. Byz. s. Ασκανία, Ait. 12.4, Eux. 8145 Ψίλις, Strabo 543A Ψίλλις, Ait. Bithyn. fr. 20 Roos, St. B. s.v. Ψίλιον, Rav. 99.12, 364.6, Peut. *Philium*. Compare Mnp. 5814. 5706 *Calpas* is also of variable orthography: Xen. *Anab.* VI 2.13, Ait. 12.4 *Kálpης λιμένα*, Xen. *Anab.* VI 3.24, Theopompus in St. B. s.v. *Kálpη (πόλις)*, Ap. Rh. II 659 *Kálpην ποταμόν*, Strabo 543A *Kálpas ποταμός*, Ptol. V ι *Kálpα ποταμοῦ*, Plin. VI 4 *Calphas portus*.

5711 *Dia polis* is mentioned only in Mnp. (St. B., Eux.) and Ptol. V ι (*Diospolis* beyond *Elaios*). Strabo 557A says Pompey renamed Cabeira (on the Lycus in Pontus) *Diopolis*, and the coins inscribed *ΔΙΑΣ* are now assigned to that city (Head, *Historia numorum*<sup>2</sup> [1911] 497, 514). Instead of *Dia polis* Ait. 13.2 has a station called *Lillion* or *Lilaion* (Eux. 8v7), otherwise unknown. 5712 *Elaios* only in Mnp., Ait., Eux. and Ptol. V ι (*Ἐλάτα ποταμοῦ*). Rav. 99.16 *Bile*, 364.10 *Bilion*, Peut. *Byleum* ff., may refer to this station or to Artian's *Lillion*. 5713 *Kálpeta ποταμόν*; Thuc. IV 75.2 *Kálpeta*, Diod. XII 72.4 *Káχητα*, Memnon in Phot. *Bibl.* 224 p. 228b26 *Kálpeta*, Ait. 13.2, Bithyn. fr. 20, Eux. 8v8 *Kálpeta*, scholia on Parthenius in *CQ* 37 (1943) 25 *Kálpης ποταμὸς Μυγδονίας περὶ Βιθυνίαν*. 5717 1000 stades. As the actual distance is about 225 miles, and such distances tended to be overestimated, Müller would emend ,α to ,β. 5718 1530 stades; Strabo 543B 1500 stades, Plin. VI 4 200 miles (1600 stades), Eux. 8v11 1550 stades. Compare Mnp. 6001 f., 6019. The stages in our text of Mnp. amount to 1540 stades. 5719 *Poseideon* only in Mnp., Ait., Eux. 5721 *Oxines* only in Mnp., Ait., Eux. and Schol. Ap. Rh. II 904, where it is identified with the Callichorus River. 5722 *Sandarace* only in Mnp., Ait., Eux. Strabo 562B mentions a *σανδαρακούργυν* near Pompeiopolis in Paphlagonia. 5723 *Crenides* only in Mnp., Ait., Eux. and Parthenius in St. B. s. *Kρανίδες*. 5803 The

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Billaeus River is mentioned in Ap. Rh. II 791 and scholia, Plin. VI 4, Mnp., Arr., Eux., Const. Porph. *De them.* I 7, but not in Strabo or Ptolemy. Strabo 543C and Arrian make the Parthenius the boundary, while Menippus, Pliny, Constantine, and apparently Callisthenes in Strabo 542C and Mela I 104 prefer the Billaeus. Probably the name *Parthenius* originally designated the river later and in fact still known as the Billaeus. For this is the only large stream between the Sangarius and the Halys, and *Parthenius* is mentioned as a large stream in Iliad II 854. Hesiod *Theog.* 344, Hdt. II 104, and Xen. *Anab.* V 6.9. Later the Billaeus was located at Tium and the Parthenius at Sesamus-Amastris. Callisthenes seems to have distinguished them, but Apollonius Arg. II 791, 936, does not. 5804 Paphlagonia and Cappadocia were obsolete as political divisions on the coast of the Euxine in Menippus' time. For the kingdom of Pontus had comprised their northern maritime parts, leaving these territories only as interior provinces, as is stated in the case of Cappadocia (6004-8). 5805 Reuss, *RhM* 56 (1901) 379, sees Artemidorus in *τιμές*, comparing 6006. 5807 370 stades is the sum of the stages in our text. Plin. VI 4 gives 38 miles (304 stades).

5811 τὰ τούτου προηγούμενα. We have here a glimpse of Menippus' periplus of the Propontis. See p. 162 below. 5813 The Rhyndacus is the boundary between Asia and Bithynia in Plin. V 142 and Ptol. V 1, but in Strabo 576B country around Dascylitis lake, east of the Rhyndacus, belongs to Cyzicus. Between Strabo and Menippus Cyzicus must have lost this territory. A. H. M. Jones, *The Cities of the Eastern Roman Provinces* (1937) 87, dates the transfer in 20 B.C. on the evidence of Dio 54.7. This date conflicts with our date for Mnp. (see p. 148). 5814 Psilis only in Mnp. (Eux.), unless Domitius Callistratus in St. B. s.v. refers to this Psilis and not the one in Mnp. 5706. 5815 Parthenius, Sesamus (Amastris), Erythini (in Arr., not Mnp.), Cromna, Cytorus and Aegialus are mentioned in the Trojan catalogue, Iliad II 853-5. 5817 220 stades is the sum of the stages in our text. 5820 f. Climax and Timolaion only in Mnp., Eux. 5901 The antithesis of Carambis and Criu metopon is a commonplace; see Ephorus 70 F 41 Jacoby, Nic. in Eux. 8v26, Strabo 124D, 309B, 496D, 545B, Plin. IV 86, Dion. Per. 150-155. 5903 Calistratia and Garios only in Mnp., Eux. 5905 As the name Ionopolis originated in the time of Marcus Aurelius (Lucian, Alexander, and Head, *Historia numorum*<sup>2</sup> [1911] 505), it must be an interpolation by Marcian here. 5906 Aiginetes only in Mnp., Arr., St. B., Eux. 5909 Cinolis is well

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known, but Anticinolis is only in Strabo 545B, Mnp., Eux. 5911 Potamoi only in Mnp., Arr., Eux. and Synaxarium ecclesiae C-politanae (see ch. 4, note 30) 106.32, 914.43. 5912 Syrias acra only in Mnp., Arr., Eux.; and Arr. omits the name *Syrias*. This promontory is more prominent on the map than Carambis, but it impressed ancient navigators less. 5916 Ὁχοσθάνης, Eux. Ὁχοσθάνης, PsSlx 8622 ὁ Χέραυος. 5916 50 stades, so Strabo 545B, 40 stades Arr. 14.5. 5922 Carambis to Sinope 700 stades. So Strabo 546C and probably Schol. Ap. Rh. II 945. 5923 Amastris to Sinope 1450 stades. The stages in our text of Mnp. amount to 1440 stades. 6001 f. Heraclea to Sinope 2040 stades, Hieron to Sinope 3570 stades. Strabo 546BC 2000 and 3500; cf. comm. on Mnp. 5718. 6002 Euarchus River only in Mnp. (St. B., Eux.) and *Etym. Magn.* s.v. citing Euphorion (fr. 79 Powell) on the Argonauts. Hardouin (1685) correctly identified it with *flumen Varecum* in Plin. VI 6, which also comes between Sinope and Caturia (Zagora) and is the boundary of Cappadocia. Mela I 104 makes Armene the boundary. Other authors follow Herodotus in making the Halys the boundary. 6006 τιμές αὐτοὺς Λευκοσύνους ἐκάλεσαν. So Artemidorus in Schol. Ap. Rh. II 946. 6008 δῆγραται δὲ εἰς ἐπαρχίας δύο. Müller I cxxx pointed out that Menippus could not have spoken of two provinces of Pontus because in his time the west part of Pontus belonged, more or less, to the province of Bithynia and Pontus and the east part to the kingdom of Polemon. The only other author to mention δύο Πόντοι is Justinian, *Novella* 28 (A.D. 535), referring to Helenopontus and Pontus Polemoniacus. The sentence quoted above, therefore, and the words οἱ δύο Πόντοι in Mnp. 6009 and Eux. 9136 must be Marcian's. Compare Ext. 3216 ἡ Ἰβηρία δῆγρατο ὑπὸ Ρωμαίων εἰς ἐπαρχίας δύο, quoted from Artemidorus in Const. Porph. *De adm. imp.* 23 (St. B. s. Ἰβηρία) δῆγραται δὲ ὑπὸ Ρωμαίων εἰς δύο ἐπαρχίας. Also Ext. 3820 (Celtogalatia) δῆγραται δὲ εἰς ἐπαρχίας δ.

6011 τοῖς ἀφ' ἔσπέρας ἀνέμοις occurs five times (9r27, 12r21, 15r15, 15v14), also twice in Matr. (14.53, see p. 150). Are west winds the only ones that blow in the Euxine? Compare 9r17. 6012 I have inserted Gurzubathe here because it is the only station in Eux. (8v41) that is not in either Arr. or Mnp. It appears as Orgibate in Rav. 100.11, 365.10 and Peut., and perhaps as Gamge in Plin. VI 7. Compare ἐν Γορζουβίταις in the Tauric Chersonesus (Procop. *Aed.* III 7.11, now Gurzuf), which Tomaschek (see on Eux. 8v13) 79 says "war wohl eine Anlage der Sinopen zur Zeit

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des Mithradates". 6016 f. *Naustathmos* and *Conopion* only in Mnp., Arr., Eux. and (Naust. only) Rav. 100.14, 365.13, Peut. 6019 950 stades, Strabo 547A 900 stades, Plin. VI 7 130 miles (1040 stades), cf. comm. on Mnp. 5718. The stages in our text amount to 990 stades.

9r9 In the following excerpts I have tried to recover as much as possible of the lost text of Mnp. from Eux. They include all notices in Eux. that are not from its other sources and are similar to notices in the extant part of Mnp., although these criteria of authorship are not always reliable. Doubtless much from Mnp. in Eux. has been omitted because it agrees with Arr.

9r9 *Heracleia* is a mistake for *Heracleion* (Arr.). The place was mentioned by Artemidorus (Schol. Ap. Rh. II 965). 9r10 The large Harbor of Gluttons or Wantons is unknown. 9r13 *Oinios* river only in Arr. and Eux. 9r14 *Amylitos* only in Eux., and Rav. 101.2, 366.1, Peut. (*Camila*). 9r14 *Phadissa* only in Arr. (*Phadisane*), Eux., Rav. 366.2 (*Fitane*), Peut. (*Pytane*). 9r15 *Polemonion* is first mentioned in Plin. VI 11, Ptol. V 6, Arr. 16.2, so that Jones (see on 5813 above) 171 thinks it was founded by Polemon II (A.D. 38–64) instead of Polemon I (ca 38–8 B.C.). But the double mention in Eux. indicates that it was in Mnp. as well as Arr. 9r17 *Γένηπον ποταμόν*, Sophocles fr. 1036 Pearson in St. B. s.v. 9r17 *Γένητα ποταμόν*, PsSlx 8616 *Γενέσωντις λιμήν*, Ap. Rh. II 378, 1009 *Γενήτα ποταμόν*, Strabo 548C *Γενέτης ἄκρα*, Plin. VI 11 *gens Genetarum*, St. B. *Γενήτης λιμήν καὶ ποταμός*. Compare  $\pi$  for  $\tau$  in *Kάληπα ποταμόν* Mnp. 5713. 9r17 *Boōn* only in Arr. and Eux. 9r20 *κόλπος ἐκδέχεται*, cf. Mnp. 5913. The gulf should begin at Boōn. 9r30 *Cerasus* is the Byzantine and Turkish name (Kirezun) for the ancient Pharnaceia (9r23); bishops from Polemonium, Cerasus and Trapezus attended the Council of Chalcedon in 451 (Honigmann in *Byzantium* 16 [1942–3] 54). Arrian (16.3) even says Pharnaceia was formerly called Cerasus. Other early authors know Cerasus only as a station a short distance west of Trapezus, distinct from Pharnaceia: Xen. *Anab.* V 3.2, Menippus here, Strabo 548C, Mela I 107, Plin. VI 11, Ptol. V 6, Rav. 101.6, 366.7, et al. 9r32 *Daphnus* is unknown. Did Trapezus have only an  $\delta$ ρμος, not a λιμήν? 9r34 *Ophius* river only in Arr. (*Ophis*), Eux.,  $\delta$ ρμος, not a λιμήν? 9r34 *Ophius* river only in Arr. (*Ophis*), Eux.,  $\delta$ ρμος, not a λιμήν? 9r36 Arrian also (7.1) makes his Ophis River the boundary between Sannica and Colchis. For  $\delta$ ι  $\delta$ ύον *Πόντοι* see on Mnp. 6008, for  $\tau$   $\dot{\epsilon}$ χόμενα see on 9v42, below.

9r39 *Ἄδωνας ποταμός*, PsSlx 8608 *Ωδενίος πόλις Ελληνίς (sic)*, Arr. 7.3 *Ἄδηνός τις (ποταμός)*, Rav. 101.15 *Gudiono*, 366.15 *Gadinio*,

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Peut. *Ardinio*. 9r39 *Cordyle* east of Trapezus only in Eux. and Ptol. V 6 *Χορδύβη*. Compare the Cordyle west of Trapezus in Plin. VI 11, Arr. 16.5, et al. 9r44 *Armene* here only in Eux. Compare the Armene near Sinope, Mnp. 5914 above. 9v7 *Νύγρος ποταμός*, Arr. 7.5 *Μώγρος*, Plin. VI 12 *Magrus, Nogrus*, Rav. 367.7, Peut. *Nigro*. 9v22 *Atelaphos* river, Plin. VI 14, Arr. 10.2, 11.5, Rav. 367.15, Peut. 9v42  $\eta$  *Ποντικὴ τῶν βαρβάρων βασιλεία*. See Strabo 499A, 547A, 548D, 555AD, 557A, where it is stated that the kingdom included the barbarian Tibareni, Chaldae and Sanni around Pharnaceia and Trapezus, and later Colchis also. There is some confusion of divisions in Mnp., as the kingdom included not only Colchis, which is the present division, but the main part of the kingdom (Trapezus and Pharnaceia) was in the δύο *Πόντοι* in the preceding division (9r36). Moreover St. B. cites this passage as from the periplus of the δύο *Πόντοι*. Strabo 557A seems to regard the whole kingdom as barbarian, as Menippus does here, but Menippus in 9r36 seems to regard only Colchis as barbarian. The kingdom was created by Pompey (Strabo) and reduced to a province by Nero (Tac. *Hist.* III 47, Suet. *Nero* 18). 9v43 *αὐτόνομοι βάρβαροι*. Arrian (17.2) places the limit of Roman authority at Dioscurias.

10r2 *Ἄχαιοῦς ποταμός* only in Arr., Eux., Rav. 368.6, Peut. 10r4 *Corocondame*, Artemidorus in St. B. s.v., Strabo 494CD, 496D, Mela I 112, Ptol. V 8. Menippus and Strabo seem to disagree as to which side of the mouth of the lake the village stood on. Mnp. does not give the distance to Corocondame. 10r4 *ἰσθμός* as a neck of water in 13r14 also. 10r5 Müller would read *παραπλεύσαντι* for *περιπλεύσαντι*. Mnp. omits Phanagoria and Cepi, which other authors always mention together with Hermonassa. 10r22 Müller reads *ἐκπλεύσαντι τοῦ κόλπου*. 10r22, 26 *Achilleion* only in Strabo 310C, 494B, Ptol. V 8, St. B., Eux.; *Porthmion* only in Hdt. IV 12, 45 *πορθμήνα Κυμέρια*, St. B., Eux. Strabo (ll. cc.) and Ptolemy (III 6) have a *Parthenion* instead of *Porthmion*. Pliny (IV 87, VI 18) has *Cimmerium* in place of *Achilleion*. 10r27 20 stades; so Strabo and Plin. IV 76, 87. Polybius IV 39.3 says 30 stades.

12r7, 9 60 and 25 stades. Strabo 310C says 40 and 20 stades. 12r12 Although Arrian omits the stations between Panticapaeum and Cazeca, the sum of the distances in Eux. is equal to Arrian's distance, so that one might suspect that the distances in Eux. have been forced to agree with Arr. However, the distance from Panticapaeum to Theodosia is the same not only in Arr. and Eux.

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but also in Plin. IV 87 ( $87\frac{1}{2}$  miles = 700 stades), so that it at least is independent of Arr. Strabo 309D gives this distance as 530 stades. 12r13 *Tyristace* only in Ptol. III 6, St. B. s.v. and Eux. 12r20 This *Cimmericon* only in Eux. Ptol. III 6 has a *Cimmerion* among the πόλεις μεσόγειοι, and a *Cimmericon* in Asia is well known (Nic. in Eux. 11r30, Strabo 494A, etc.). 12r28 *Cazeca*, only in Arr. 19.3 and Eux., may not have been in Mnp., but I have included it to preserve the otherwise unbroken series of stations around the Tauric Chersonesus. Is the name Doric? 12v5 *Athenaion* only in Eux. Arr. 19.4 has merely "a deserted harbor of the Scythotaurians". 12v8 *Lampas* only in Arr. 19.4 and Eux. 12v23 *Εύροιλον* is a mistake for Συμβόλον. In Arr. and Eux. the distance from Theodosia to Symbolon is 1320 stades, in Strabo 309B 1000 stades. Plin. IV 86 gives 1320 stades (165 miles) as the distance from Theodosia to Chersonesus. 13r5 *Coronitis* is a mistake for *Carcinitis*. 13r7 *Καλὸς ληφῆν* is mentioned in inscriptions of the Hellenistic period (Dittenberger, *Sylloge<sup>3</sup>* N<sup>o</sup>s 360, 709), in Mela II 3 and Ptol. III 5, and is restored doubtfully in Strabo 308B (*Hermes* 52 [1917] 14). 13r8 ἔχει δὲ . . . σταδ. βῆ. I have transferred this sentence from Eux. 12v29, where it was inserted under Chersonesus because it mentions the Tauric Chersonesus. The language seems to be Menippus', and there is no other source for the statement. See pp. 105 f. PsSlx 8410–15 puts Chersonesus and *Criu metopon*, but not Theodosia, among the Taurians. Strabo 309B (cf. 308D, 309D, 311A) says the Tauric coast extends from Theodosia to Symbolon, but in 311A he says Taurians hold all the Chersonesus from Theodosia to the isthmus and gulf of Carcinitis. 13r12 *Ταμυράκης* is declined here as a σ-stem in the third declension. Strabo 307B, 308A declines it as masculine in the first, Arr. 20.1 and Ptol. III 5, VIII 10 as feminine. 13r13 σταδ. βῆν. Compare Strabo 308A. 13r17 The Course of Achilles is described in detail in Strabo 307D–308A and Ptol. III 5. Arr. 20.1, 21.1 is wide of the mark (see p. 104). Strabo and Eux. agree closely except in the length (1200 stades in Eux., 1000 in Strabo). Ptolemy puts Tamyrace and Ἀλσος 'Εκάτης elsewhere, and gives Mysaris or Misaris and *Hieron acron* as the east and west ends, 1° 55' apart, that is, about 647 stades at 47° 30' lat. (680 stades in Plin. IV 83). 13r17 ήών σφόδρα Arr. 20.1, 80 miles = 640 stades in Plin. IV 83). 13r17 ήών σφόδρα μακρὰ καὶ στενή. Compare Arr. 20.1 ήώνες, Strabo 307D ἀλτενής, μακρὰ καὶ στενή. Meineke saw in ταυνία, Dion. Perieg. 307 στενῶν δύον δολιχόν τε. These words an excerpt from Nic., but the following feminines seem to claim them for Mnp. 13r27 ιερὸν ἄλσος τῆς 'Εκάτης.

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Strabo 307D ἄλσος ιερὸν Αχιλλέως is probably a mistake. 13v20 *Scopeli* only in Eux. 13v33 The citations of Artemidorus here and in 14r6 were probably added by Marcian, who had previously made an epitome of Artemidorus. It is not clear why only these two citations should occur. Artemidorus' distances seem to exceed those in Arr. and Eux. constantly. In Strabo 496D his distances from Σινδικὸς λιμήν to Dioscurias amount to 3110 stades against 2350 in Arr. and Eux. 14r3 4420 stades. Strabo 308C 4400 stades. 14r4 τὰ Νεοπτολέμου only in Strabo 306A and Eux. Strabo 73D, 307C mentions military operations by Neoptolemus, general of Mithridates, at the mouth of Maeotis. 14r6 *Cremnisci* only in Plin. IV 82 and Eux. (Arr. and Mnp.). Pliny also has *Montes Macrocremni*. The diminutive *Cremnisci* is unique. 14r9 τὰ Ἄντιφίλου only in Eux. Antiphilus is unknown. 14v12 βάρβαρα ἔθνη, see on 9v43.

15r14 *Τίριζα*. Strabo 319C *Tíriζις*, Mela II 22 *Pristis* (leg. *Tiristis*), Ptol. III 10 *Tíriσtis*, Arr. 24.3 *Τετρισίς*, Rav. 181.13, 370.17, Peut. 15v15 *Apollonia*. Compare 5715 above. 15v29 Θῆραι only in Eux. and Rav. 181.4, 371.13, Peut.

Steph. Byz. *Χαλκηδών*. This citation is from the beginning of Menippus' periplus of the Bosphorus, Propontis and Hellespont, in the second half of the first book (Marc. 5602, above, 148, 151). Mnp. 5811 also refers to this part of the periplus: (*Βιθυνία*) κατὰ τὸν Θράκιον Βόσπορον καὶ τὸν Αστακηνὸν κόλπον καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Πρωτονήσιδα μέχρι τοῦ Ρυνδάκου ποταμοῦ. Herodotus (IV 85) and Polybius (IV 39.4, 43.1) also say the Bosphorus is 120 stades long. Müller, *Cl. Ptolemaei geographia* II (1901) 793, emends ξ to ρξ, comparing St. B. *Χαλκῖτις*, νῆσος ἀντικρὺ Χαλκηδόνος, ἔχουσα χαλκοῦ μέταλλον. Άρτεμιδωρος ἐν ταῖς γεωγραφουμένων ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Άκριτον παραπλεύσαντι εὐρον σταδ. βῆ ἄκρα κείται Υρίς καλομένη, καὶ νῆσος αὐτῇ παράκειται Πιτυώδης καὶ ἄλλη νῆσος καλομένη Χαλκῖτις καὶ ἄλλη Πρώτα λεγομένη ἀπὸ δὲ ταύτης εἰς τὴν Χαλκῖτιν λεγομένην πόλιν σταδ. μ.

D 4901–3, the end of the table of contents of Mnp., the greater part of which was in the lost sixth quire of codex D (see p. 147 above). Compare the table for Book II of Ext. in D 2822–2912. Menippus' third and last book contained the periplus of Libya and Asia from the Heraclean Strait (Gibraltar) to the Hellespont, which began at Sigeum (Marc. 5609–12, see p. 151). The sections are topographical here, instead of ethnographical as in the preserved fragment of Mnp. For *Kánnων* read *Kanῶν*; see Müller, *Cl. Ptol. Geogr.* II 810, and Oldfather in *RE* 20 (1919)

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1849–53. On Άτταια see L. Robert, *Villes d'Asie Mineure* (1935) 171–174. Πόλεων κατά γῆν διαστήματα are a new feature for Menippus' periplus, due here to the fact that the preceding parapclus included a peninsula, so that communication by sea was longer than by land.

## 6. Fragmenta periegeseos ad Nicomedem regem (Pseudo-Scymni)

THE first half of the anonymous poem *ad Nicomedem regem* (Nic.), now commonly known as Pseudo-Scymnus, is preserved in codex D pp. 125–143 (see p. 20). It describes the coast of Europe from the Pillars of Heracles to Mt Haemus on the left side of the Euxine Sea, where the text is interrupted by the loss of the end of codex D. Holsten (1628) recognized excerpts from the last twenty lines of the extant part embedded in the text of Eux., and he added to these a long series of similar excerpts in Eux. presumably taken from the lost part of Nic. (see 242, 43, 57, 93).

The following text is a new attempt to recover as much as possible of Nic. from Eux. The last attempt, by Müller, I 225–237, is entirely antiquated by the accession of codex B, which gives a new text of the first part of Eux. and supplies the missing middle part. This new material is inadequately exploited by Müller in *FHG V* (1870, 2234).

Lines 722–743 *Aīmos* are in D 14313–26. This page of D has been damaged by water or mould and is partly illegible now; but the full text is preserved in the sixteenth-century apographs d2 and d4.

The fragments are given in the order (reversed) of their occurrence in Eux. The rejected rearrangements of Holsten and Meineke, followed by Müller, are indicated in the apparatus. Müller's line numbers are given in smaller type.

|         |                         |
|---------|-------------------------|
|         | Eux.                    |
|         | 16119                   |
|         | 14                      |
| 725     |                         |
|         | 2                       |
| 730     | 15v17                   |
| 723     | Mnr. 16118, Steph. Byz. |
| 724–726 | Strabo 319c             |

727 παρατέανται D, παρατέταται Eux. d4    728 ἐνίμενος D, ενίμενος Eux. Hoeschel | θυνίας D, θυνίας Eux. Hoeschel    729 ἀστικῆς D, ἀττικῆς Eux.    730 ἡ ἀπολλ. D, ἀπολλ. Meineke

## 6. FRAGMENTA PERIEGESEOS

- κτίζουσι τῆς Κύρου βασιλείας τὴν πόλιν  
εἰς τοὺς τόπους ἐλθόντες οἱ Μιλήσιοι.  
πλείστας ἀποικίας γάρ ἐξ Ἰωνίας  
735 ἔστειλαν εἰς τὸν Πόντον, διν πρὶν Ἀξενον  
διὰ τὰς ἐπιθέσεις λεγόμενον τῶν βαρβάρων  
προσηγορίας ἐποίησαν Εὐξείνου τυχεῖν.  
περὶ τὴν ὑπώρειαν δὲ τοῦ καλούμενου  
Αἴμου πόλις ἐστὶ λεγομένη Μεσημβρία,  
740 τῇ Θρακίᾳ Γετικῇ τε συνορίζουσα γῆ·  
Καλχηδόνιοι ταύτην δὲ Μεγαρεῖς τ' ἔκισαν  
ὅτ' ἐπὶ Σκύθας Δαρεῖος ἐστρατεύετο.  
Αἴμος μέγιστον <δ> ἐστὶν ὑπὲρ αὐτὴν ὄρος,  
τῷ Κλικι Ταύρῳ τὸ μέγεθος προσεμφερής  
745 τῇ τε κατὰ μῆκος τῶν τόπων παρεκτάσει·  
ἀπὸ γάρ Κροβύζων τῶν τε Ποντικῶν ὄρων  
ἄχρι τῶν Ἀδριατικῶν διεκβάλλει τόπων.  
(Οδησσός πόλις) Μιλήσιοι  
κτίζουσιν Αστυάγης ὅτ' ἥρχε Μηδίας·  
750 Θρᾶκας Κροβύζους ἐν κύκλῳ δ' αὐτῆς ἔχει.  
(Διονυσόπολις) πρῶτον ὡνομάζετο  
Κρουνοὶ διὰ τὰς τῶν ἐγγὺς ὑδάτων ἐκρύσσεις.  
Διονυσιακοῦ δὲ προσπεσόντος ὑπερον  
ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης τοῖς τόποις ἀγάλματος,  
755 Διονυσόπολιν λέγουσι κληθῆναι πάλιν·  
ἐν μεθορίοις δὲ τῆς Κροβύζων καὶ Σκυθῶν  
χώρας μιγάδας Ἑλληνας οἰκητὰς ἔχει.  
(Βιζάνη πόλις) φασὶν τινες μὲν βαρβάρων,  
760 τινὲς δ' ἀποικον γεγονέναι Μεσημβρίας.  
760 (Κάλλατις πόλις) 7

733 Strabo 319A, Steph. Byz. 734-737 Apollodorus 244 F 157 Jacoby ap. Strab. 298D, Amm. Marc. XXII 8 passim 741 Herod. VI 33, Strabo 319B 748 Strabo 319B, Plin. IV 45

738 παρὰ D (per compendium) Eux., περὶ d2 d4 741 καρχηδόνιοι D Eux.,  
χαλκηδόνιοι Vossius Holsten, καλχηδόνιοι Gronovius | ὁκισαν D, ὁκησαν Eux.  
χαλκηδόνιοι Vossius Holsten, καλχηδόνιοι Gronovius | ὁκισαν D, ὁκησαν Eux.  
742 ἐστρατεύετο d2 Eux., ἐστρατεύσατο d4 743 αἴμος desin. D | add. Meineke  
746 ὄρων Eux., ὄρων vulg., ὄρων Letronne 748 s. κτῖς. μιλ. ὅτε ὁστ. ἥρχε  
τῆς μηδείας restit. Vossius Holsten 750 κροβ. θρᾶκας post ἔχει Eux., transp.  
Meineke | κροβυζῆς corr. Vossius Holsten | αὐτῆς corr. Meineke 752 post ἐκρ.  
secl. ἐπειτα δὲ μετωνομάσθη ματιόπολις Vossius 753 s. ὑπ. δὲ διον. ἀγάλμ. προσπ.  
ἐκ τῆς θαλ. τοῖς τόπ. Eux., e Steph. Byz. s. Διονύσου πόλις restit. Vossius 756 ἐν  
Eux., ἦν Meineke 757 χώρας Eux. Bilabel, Philologus suppł. 14, I (1920) 15 s.,  
χώρα Letronne | post χώρας secl. κειμένη Holsten 758 τινες μέν φασιν transp.  
Holsten

## AD NICOMEDEM REGEM

- ἀποικία <τῶν> Ἡρακλεωτῶν γενομένη  
κατὰ χρησμὸν ἔκτισαν δὲ ταύτην ἡνίκα  
τὴν Μακεδόνων ἀρχὴν Αμύντας παρέλαβεν.  
765 (Τομέος πόλις) ἀποικοι γενόμενοι Μιλησίων,  
765 ὑπὸ Σκυθῶν κύκλῳ <δὲ περὶ> οικούμενοι.  
("Ιστρος πόλις)  
ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ λαβοῦσαν <"Ιστρου> τοῦνομα  
770 Μιλήσιοι κτίζουσιν ἡνίκα Σκυθῶν  
εἰς τὴν Ασίαν στράτευμα διέβη βαρβάρων  
770 τὸ Κιμμερίους διώκον ἐκ τοῦ Βοσπόρου.  
("Ιστρος ποταμός)  
ἀπὸ τῶν <μὲν> ἐσπερίων τόπων κατέρχεται,  
775 τὴν ἐκβολὴν πέντε στόμασι ποιούμενος,  
δύσιν δὲ πέρι σχιζόμενος εἰς τὸν Αδρίαν·  
775 ἀμέλει δὲ μέχρι τῆς Κελτικῆς γινώσκεται,  
καὶ τῷ θέρευ τὸν πάντα διαμένων χρόνον·  
χειμῶν μὲν γάρ αὐξέται πληρούμενος  
780 τοὺς γινομένους ὅμβροισιν, ἐν δὲ τῷ θέρευ  
ἀπὸ τῆς χιόνος, ὡς φασι, τὰς ἐπιρρύσεις  
780 τῶν τηκομένων τε λαμβάνων ἀεὶ πάγων  
τὸ ρεῖθρον ἔξιησιν ὡσαπτώς ἵσον.  
785 ἔχει δὲ καὶ νήσους ἐν αὐτῷ κειμένας  
πολλάς τε καὶ μιγάλας μεγέθεσιν, ὡς λόγος,  
ῶν ἡ μεταξὺ τῆς θαλάττης κειμένη  
785 καὶ τῶν στομάτων οὐκ ἔστ' ἐλάττων μὲν Ρόδου,  
Πεύκη δὲ λέγεται διὰ τὸ πλῆθος ὧν ἔχει

761 Memnon 23 (FHG III 537), Ovid. Trist. I 10.39, Strabo 319A, 542D, Mela II 22,  
Plin. IV 44, Orus p. 321.14 Reitzenstein ap. Et. Magn. 764 Ovid. Trist. I 10.41  
768 Herod. II 33, Strabo, Mela, Plin. locc. citt., Euseb. an. Abr. 1560 772-781  
Herod. IV 47-50 774 Arist. Hist. anim. VIII 13 p. 518b16 784-787 Erato-  
sthenes pp. 344 s. Berger ap. sch. Ap. Rh. IV 284, 310

761 s. ἡρακλ. ἀπ. κατὰ χρ. γεν. transp. et add. μὲν Holsten, τῶν Meineke  
765 ἦν κύκλῳ οἰκούμενα Eux., κύκλῳ τε περιοικούμενοι Letronne, δὲ Meineke 767  
ἐλαβεν Eux., λαβοῦσα Meineke, λαβοῦσαν et add. ιστρον Diller 768 ante μιλ. secl.  
καὶ ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Diller 770 ἐκ τῆς corr. Holsten 772 κατ. ἀπὸ τῶν ἐσπ.  
τόπ. Eux., μὲν add. Vossius, transp. Meineke 774 δυσὶ δὲ περισχιζόμενος καὶ εἰς  
τὸν ἀδρίαν ρεῖν Eux., καὶ et ρεῖ secl. Vossius, δύσιν δὲ πέρι σχιζ. Hoefer, RhM 73 (1920)  
345 775 δὲ ἄχρι Eux., δὲ ἄχρι Letronne, δὲ μέχρι Meineke 778 ἐν δὲ τῷ θέρευ  
post πάγων (780) Eux., transp. Meineke 779 ante ἀπὸ secl. καὶ Meineke 780 τε  
τηκ. transp. Vossius Holsten 781 ἔξιησιν Eux., ἔξιησιν Holsten, ἔξιησιν Meineke  
782 αὐτῷ corr. Letronne 783 ante μεγέθεσιν secl. τοῖς Holsten 785 ἔστιν οὐκ  
ἐλάττων μὲν τῆς ρόδου νήσου Eux., οὐκ ἔστ' Vossius Holsten, ἐλάττων vulg., μὲν om.  
vulg., τῆς secl. Meineke, νήσου secl. Vossius Holsten 786 post λέγ. secl. αὐτῇ  
Holsten

## 6. FRAGMENTA PERIEGESEOS

- 790 πευκῶν· ἔπειθ' τοῦτως μετ' αὐτὴν πελαγίᾳ  
Ἄχιλλέως ἡ νῆσός ⟨έστι⟩ κειμένη.  
ἔχει δὲ πλῆθος χειρόθεος ὄρνεών 1418
- 790 θέαν ἱεροπρεπῆ τε τοῦς ἀφικνούμενους.  
οὐδὲν δύνατόν εἶστιν ἥπειρον ἀπὸ ταύτης ἰδεῖν,  
795 καίπερ ἀπεχούσης στάδια τῆς χώρας ἀπὸ τετρακόσι', ὡς δὴ συγγράφει Δημήτριος. . . .  
Θρᾶκες τε Βαστάρναι τ' ἐπήλυδες. . . .  
795 (Τύρας ποταμός) 12  
βαθύς τ' ὧν εὔβοτός ⟨τε⟩ ταῖς νομαῖς,  
800 τῶν ἵχθύων διάθεσιν ἐμπόροις ἔχων  
ταῖς ὄλκάσιν τε ναυσὶν ἀνάπλουν ἀσφαλῆ.  
διμώνυμος δὲ τῷ ποταμῷ κεῖται πόλις  
800 Τύρας ἄποικος γενομένη Μιλησίων.  
(Βορυσθένης ποταμός) 1313  
οὗτος δὲ πάντων ἐστὶν χρειαδέστατος,  
κήτη μεγάλα καὶ πολλὰ καὶ καρποὺς φέρων  
τοὺς φυομένους νομάς τε τοῖς βοσκήμασι.  
805 ῥεῖν δὲ αὐτὸν ἐπὶ μὲν ἡμερῶν λέγουσι πλοῦν  
ὡς τετταράκοντα πλωτόν, εἰς δὲ τοὺς ἄνω  
τόπους ἀπλωτός ἐστι κού περάσμος.  
810 ὑπὸ χιόνος γὰρ καὶ πάγων ἔξειργεται.  
810 ἐπὶ ταῖς δὲ καθ' "Υπανίν ⟨τε⟩ καὶ Βορυσθένην  
ποταμῶν διπλαῖσι συμβολαῖς ἐστὸν πόλις  
κτισθεῖσα, πρὶν μὲν Ὀλβία καλούμενη,  
μετὰ ταῦθ' ὑφ' Ἐλλήνων δὲ πάλι Βορυσθένης  
κληθεῖσα. ταύτην ⟨τὴν πόλιν⟩ Μιλήσιοι  
815 κτίζουσι κατὰ τὴν Μηδικὴν ἐπαρχίαν.

787 s. Strabo 306A 793 Demetrius 85 F 2 Jacoby 802-806 Herod. IV 53  
806 Strabo 306A 813 s. Herod. IV 78, Strabo 306B, Plin. IV 82, Euseb. an. Abr.  
1370, Steph. Byz.

787 εἴθε Εux., ἔπειθε Meineke 788 κειμένη ἡ προειρημένη τοῦ ἀχ. νῆσος Εux.,  
ἡ προειρ. τοῦ secl. Vossius Holsten, transp. et add. ἐστι Meineke 790 τε ἱερόν.  
transp. Letronne 791 s. οὐδὲν δέ ἐστιν ἀπὸ ταύτης χώρας ἰδεῖν καίπερ ἀπ. αὐτῆς  
ἀπὸ τῆς ἥπειρου Εux., restit. Letronne 794 ὅρ. καὶ βαστ. Εux., restit. Meineke | vv.  
830-865 huc transp. Meineke 796 add. Meineke 797 post ἵχθύων secl. ἐστὸν  
Vossius Holsten 800 λεγομένη ἀπ. Εux., ἀπ. γενομένη Holsten 801 vv. 809-817  
huc transp. Holsten 802 add. Holsten 809 δὲ ταῖς transp. Letronne | add.  
Vossius 810 ταῖς τῶν δύο ποταμῶν Εux., ποταμῶν διπλαῖσι Letronne 810 s. κτισθ.  
πόλις transp. Holsten 811 πρότερον μὲν Εux., secl. μὲν Holsten, πρὶν μὲν Meineke |  
post ὀλβία secl. σαβία Holsten 812 post μετὰ secl. δὲ Vossius Holsten, transp.  
Meineke | πάλιν corr. Meineke (cf. v. 585) 813 post ταύτην secl. δὲ et add. Holsten  
813 s. μιλ. κτίζ. post ἐπαρχίαν Εux., transp. Holsten

## AD NICOMEDEM REGEM

- 815 διακοσίων σταδίων δὲ καὶ δὶς εἴκοσιν  
ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάττης τὸν ἀνάπλουν Βορυσθένει  
ἔχει ποταμῷ  
(Ἄχιλλέως δρόμος) 1317  
821 ὅπερ ἐστὸν ἡῶν σφόδρα μακρά ⟨τε⟩ καὶ στενή.  
(Ταῦροι ἔθνος) τινὲς λέγουσιν ἀφικέσθαι ποτὲ  
820 κλαπεῖσαν Ἰφιγένειαν ἐκ τῆς Αὐλίδος.  
εἰσὶν δὲ τοῖς ὅχλοισιν οἱ Ταῦροι συχνοί,  
βίον δὲ ἐνόρειον νομάδα τ' ἔξηλωκότες;  
τὴν δὲ ὠμότητα βάρβαροί τε καὶ φονεῖς,  
825 ἴλασκόμενοι τὰ θεῖα τοῖς ἀσεβήμασιν.  
822 ή Ταυρικὴ δὲ χερρόνησος λεγομένη  
τούτοις συνάπτει, πόλιν ἔχουσαν Ἑλληνίδα,  
ἥν Ἡρακλεώται Δήλιοι τ' ἀπώκισαν,  
τοῖς Ἡρακλεώταις γενομένου χρησμοῦ τινὸς  
830 τοῖς τὴν Ἄσιαν οἰκουσιν ἐντὸς Κυανέων  
827 ἀμά Δηλίοισι χερρόνησον οἰκίσαι.  
(Θεοδοσία πόλις) τάλεγεται ποτε  
καὶ φυγάδας ἐκ τῶν Βοσπόρου οἰκήσαι.  
(Κιμμερικὸν πόλις) ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ δὲ ἀντικρυς 1222  
835 νῆσοι πετρώδεις οὐ πάνυ μεγάλαι δύο  
τάπεχονται ὀλίγον τῆς ἥπειρου.  
836 (Παντικάπαιον πόλις) ἔσχατον,  
τοῖς Βοσπόρου βασίλει' ἐπωνομασμένον.  
ἄνωθε τούτων ἡ Σκυθικὴ δὲ βάρβαρος  
840 πρὸς τὴν διοίκητον συνορίζουσαν ἐστὶ γῆν  
840 καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς Ἐλλησιν ἀγνοουμένην.  
πρώτους δὲ παρὰ τὸν Ἰστρὸν εἶναι Κάρπιδας  
εἴρηκεν Ἐφόρος, εὗτεν Ἀροτῆρας πρόσω

815 Strabo 306B 819 Dion. Perieg. 307 820-825 Mela II 11 828 Stra-  
820 308C, 542D 833 Att. 19 (30) 835 Steph. Byz. s. Ταυρικὴ 838 Strabo  
309D 842-853 Herod. IV 17-19, Ephorus 70 F 158 Jacoby

815 διακοσίων δὲ καὶ τεσσαράκοντα σταδίων Εux., restit. Letronne 816 τὸν ἀν.  
ἀπὸ τῆς θαλ. transp. Letronne | ᔁχει τῷ ποτ. βορ. transp. et secl. τῷ Letronne  
819 ad Nic. vindic. Meineke, sed vide ad Mnp. 1317 | add. Meineke 820 vv.  
826-831 huc transp. Holsten 821 ante ἓφ. secl. τὴν Vossius Holsten 822 ὄχλοις  
Εux., ὄχλοις μὲν Vossius Holsten, ὄχλοισι Meineke 823 ἐόριον corr. Letronne  
830 ἐν τοῖς Εux., ἐκτὸς Vossius, ἐντὸς Holsten 831 δηλίοις Εux., δηλίοις τὴν  
Vossius, δηλίοισι Meineke | οἰκήσαι corr. Vossius 832 s. ad Nic. vindic. Diller  
834 ἀντ. δὲ ἐν τῇ θαλ. transp. Holsten 838 τοῖς Εux., τοῦ Holsten (sed cf. v. 833) |  
βασίλειον ἐπωνομ. Εux., βασιλεύσιν ὀνομ. Vossius, βασιλεύον ὀνομ. Meineke, βασίλειον ἐπων.  
Diller 839-865 post v. 794 transp. Meineke 839 δὲ post ἀν. Εux., transp. Diller 840  
συνορίζουσαν Εux. A.-οντα Εux. B., ονομ' Vossius Holsten 843 ἀρωτῆρας corr. Gronovius

## 6. FRAGMENTA PERIEGESEOS

Νευρούς τε μέχρι γῆς πάλιν ἐρήμου διὰ πάγον·  
 845 πρὸς ἀνατολὰς δὲ ἐκβάντι τὸν Βορυσθένην  
 845 τοὺς τὴν λεγομένην "Υβλαν οἰκοῦντας Σκύθας  
 εἶναι, Γεωργοὺς δὲ ἔχομένους τούτων ἄνω,  
 ἐπειτα πάλιν ἐρήμου ἐπὶ πολὺν τόπον,  
 ὑπὲρ δὲ ταῦτην Ἀνδροφάγων Σκυθῶν ἔθνος,  
 850 ἐπέκεινα <δέ> εἶναι πάλιν ἐρήμου ἔχομένην·  
 850 τὸν Παντικάπην διαβάντι Λιμναίων ἔθνος  
 ἔτερά τε πλείον' οὐδὲν διωνομασμένα,  
 νομαδικὸν δὲ ἐπικαλούμεν', εὐσεβῆ πάνυ,  
 ὃν οὐδὲ εἰς ἐμψυχον ἀδικήσαι ποτ' ἄν,  
 855 οἰκοφόρα δ', ως εἴρηκε, καὶ σιτούμενα  
 855 γάλακτι ταῖς Σκυθικαῖσιν ἵππημολγίαις,  
 ζῶσιν δὲ τὴν τε κτῆσιν ἀναδεδειχότες  
 κοινὴν ἀπάντων τὴν θ' ὅλην <συν>ουσίαν.  
 καὶ τὸν σοφὸν δὲ Ἀνάχαρσιν ἐκ τῶν Νομαδικῶν  
 860 φῆσιν γενέσθαι τῶν σφόδρ' εὐσεβεστάτων.  
 860 . . . καὶ κατοικήσαι τινας  
 εἰς τὴν Άσιαν ἐλθόντας, οὓς δὴ καὶ Σάκας  
 καλοῦσιν. εὐσημότατον εἶναι φῆσι δὲ  
 τὸ Σαυροματῶν καὶ τῶν Γελώνων καὶ τρίτον  
 865 τὸ τῶν Ἀγαθύρσων ἐπικαλούμενον γένος.  
 865 ἀπὸ τῶν δὲ Μαιωτῶν λαβοῦντα τοῦνομα  
 Μαιωτις ἔξῆς ἐστὶ λίμνη κειμένη,  
 τοῖς δὲ Τάναις  
 ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ λαβὼν τὸ ῥέμα τὸν Ἀράξεω  
 870 ἐπιμίσγεθ', ως Ἐκαταῖος εἴφ' οἱ Τήιοι,  
 870 ως δὲ Ἐφόρος ἴστόρηκεν, ἐκ λίμνης τινός,

853-860 Ephorus 70 F 42 Jacoby

870 Hecataeus I F 195, 264 F 13 Jacoby

871 Ephorus 70 F 159 Jacoby

844 νευρούτας τε corr. Vossius | πάγων corr. Meineke 845 δὲ ἐκβάντι Εux.,  
 διαβάντι Meineke | post βρ. secl. ποταμὸν Vossius Holsten 846 ὕβλαν metri  
 causa ret. Meineke ad Steph. Byz. s. Ὑλαία; ὥλαιαν, del. τοὺς vel τὴν, Vossius  
 Holsten 847 δὲ γεωργοὺς transp. Meineke 849 αὐτὴν corr. Holsten 850  
 πάλιν ἐρήμον εἶναι transp. et add. Meineke 854 οὐδεὶς ἐμψύχων ἀδικήσαι corr. Bast  
 856 σκυθικαῖς Εux., -αῖς τε Vossius Holsten, -αῖσι θ' Letronne, -αῖσι Diller |  
 ἵππημολγίαις corr. vulg. 858 add. Meineke 862 σάβακας corr. Holsten 863  
 δὲ εἶναι φῆσι transp. Meineke 864 τῶν ante σαυρ. Εux., transp. Meineke  
 866 δὲ τῶν transp. Holsten 869 ῥέμα ράξεως Εux., ῥέμη ἀράξεως Vossius  
 Holsten, ἀράξεως Diller 870 επιμίσγεσθω εκατεως ειφοτειος Εux., ἐκαταῖος  
 Toup, Emend. in Hesych. (1790) IV 5, ἐπιμίσγεθ' ως ἐκαταῖος εἴφ' οὐρέτρευς Butt-  
 mann ap. Niebuhr, Kl. Schr. I (1827) 397, ὁ τήιος Roeper, Über einige Schriftsteller  
 mit Namen Hekataios (1877, 1878)

## AD NICOMEDEM REGEM

ἦς τὸ πέρας ἔστ' ἄφραστον· ἐξένησι δὲ  
 δίστομον ἔχων τὸ ῥεῦθρον εἰς τὴν λεγομένην  
 Μαιωτιν εἰς τὸν Κιμμερικὸν τε Βόσπορον.

### ΑΣΙΑ

875 τὸν Τάναιν, ὃς<τις> ἐστὶ τῆς Άσιας ὄρος,  
 875 τέμνων <γε> τὴν ἡπειρον ἐκατέραν δίχα,  
 πρῶτοι νέμονται Σαρμάται, δισχίλια  
 στάδι' ἐπέχοντες· εἴτα Μαιωτῶν γένος  
 'Ιαζαματῶν λεγόμενον, ως Δημήτριος  
 880 εἴρηκεν, ως Ἐφόρος δέ, Σαυροματῶν ἔθνος.  
 τούτοις ἐπιμεμίχθαι δὲ τὰς Άμαζόνας  
 τοῖς Σαυρομάταις λέγουσιν ἐλθούσας ποτὲ  
 ἀπὸ τῆς περὶ Θερμώδοντα γενομένης μάχης,  
 885 ἐφ' οἷς ἐπεκλήθησαν Γυναικοκρατούμενοι.  
 885 εἴτ' ἔστιν Ἐρμώνασσα Φαναγόρειά τε,  
 ἦν Τήιος λέγουσιν οἰκύσαι ποτέ,  
 καὶ Σινδικὸς λιμήν, ἔχων οἰκήτορας  
 "Ελληνας ἀπὸ τῶν ἐγγὺς ἥκοντας τόπων.  
 890 ταύτας περιέχει τὰς πόλεις διακέμένας  
 890 νῆσος κατὰ τὴν Μαιωτιν ἄχρι τοῦ Βοσπόρου  
 χώραν ἀπολαμβάνουσα πολλὴν πεδιάδα,  
 ἥτις τὰ μὲν τοῖς ἔλεσι καὶ τοῖς ποταμίοις  
 ἀδιάβατος τενάγεσι τε τοῖς ἐν τῷ πέραν,  
 895 ἀ δὲ τῇ θαλάττῃ τῇ τε λίμνῃ γίνεται.  
 895 τὸ δὲ στόμη ἐκπλέοντι Κιμμερίας πόλις,  
 ἀπὸ Κιμμερίων μὲν βαρβάρων κεκλημένη,  
 κτίσις τυράννων δὲ οἰδα τῶν ἐν Βοσπόρῳ,

880 (875-884) Ephorus 70 F 160 Jacoby 879 Demetrius 85 F 1 Jacoby 886 Dion.  
 Perieg. 552 s., Arrian. 156 F 71 Jacoby (Bith. fr. 55 Roos), Amm. Marc. XXII. 8.30  
 887 s. Mela I 111 890 Strabo 494n

872 ἔξεισι corr. Vossius 875 titulum ΑΣΙΑ hic ponit Meineke (cf. ad v. 885) |  
 post τὸν secl. δὲ Meineke | post τὰν secl. ποταμὸν Holsten | add. Meineke 876  
 τε add. Holsten, γε Meineke | ἐκάτερα corr. Holsten 877 post νέμη. secl. αὐτὸν  
 Holsten 878 ἐπέχοντα corr. Meineke | post εἴτα secl. μετὰ τοὺς σαρμάτας Diller  
 879 ιαζαμάτων Εux., ιαζαματῶν vulg., ιαζαματῶν Müller 880 post εἴρ. secl. ἐφ'  
 οἷς καὶ μαιωτις λίμνη λέγεται Meineke | δὲ ἐφόρος λέγει Εux., transp. et secl. λέγει  
 Diller | post σαυρ. secl. λέγεται Holsten 881 δὲ ἐπιμεμ. transp. Letronne  
 883 post περὶ secl. τὸν Letronne 884 post ἐπεκλ. secl. οἱ σαυρομάται Meineke  
 885 vv. 895-899 huc transp. et ΑΣΙΑ titulum ponit Holsten | φαναγορία corr. Vossius  
 Holsten 886 τιούσι corr. Vossius Holsten | οἰκήσαι corr. Meineke 890 ante  
 νῆσος secl. ἡ Gronovius 891 ἀπολαμβάνουσαν corr. vulg. 892 ποταμὸς corr.  
 Meineke 893 τοῖς τενάγεσιν τ' Meineke 895-899 ante v. 885 transp. Holsten  
 895 ἐκπλέοντα corr. Holsten 897 δὲ τηρ. transp. Meineke

## 6. FRAGMENTA PERIEGESEOS

Κῆπός τ' ἀποικισθεῖσα διὰ Μιλησίων.  
 (Σύνδοι ἔθνος) Μαιωτῶν τινες, 1016  
 900 τβάρβαροι μέν εἰσι, τοῖς δὲ ἔθεσιν ἥμεροι.  
 (Κερκέται) δίκαιον ἐπιεικές τ' ἔθνος  
 καὶ ναυτικὸν μάλιστα. τὴν δ' ὅμορον ⟨πάλιν⟩  
 τούτων ἔχουσι γῆν Ἀχαιοὶ ⟨λεγόμενοι⟩,  
 οὐς δὴ λέγουσιν ὄντας "Ελληνας γένει  
 905 καλεῖσθ Αχαιοὺς ἐκβαρβαρωμένους.  
 τὸν Ὀρχομενίων φασὶ γὰρ λαόν ποτε  
 τὸν Ἰαλμένου τμηνύεσθαι παντὶ τῷ στόλῳ  
 ἐξ Ἰλίου πλέοντας ὑπὸ τῶν πνευμάτων  
 ἀκοντας εἰς τὴν Ποντικήν καὶ βάρβαρον  
 910 χώραν κατελθεῖν· δόθεν ἀπεξεινωμένους  
 εἶναι παρανόμους φασὶ καὶ τοῖς ἥθεσιν  
 μάλιστα ⟨τοῖς⟩ "Ελληνος δυσμενεστάτους,  
 τπολλοὶ δὲ ἐναντίοι εἰσὶν οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ τοῖς Κερκέταις.  
 ('Ηνίοχοι ἔθνος)  
 915 μισόξενον. τούτους δὲ κληθῆναι τινες  
 ἀπὸ τῶν Πολιδεύκους ἡνιόχων καὶ Κάστορος  
 λέγουσιν Ἀμφίτοι τε καὶ τοῦ Τέλχιος.  
 ἐν τῷ μετ' Ἰάσονος γὰρ ἀφικέσθαι στόλῳ  
 δοκοῦσιν οὗτοι, περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς τόπους  
 920 φύκησαν ἀπολειφθέντες, ὡς μυθεύεται.  
 ὑπὲρ Ἡνίοχου ἄνω δὲ κεῖται Κασπία  
 καλούμένη θάλαττα, βαρβάρων γένη  
 ἵπποφάγα περὶ αὐτὴν ἔχουσ' οἰκούμενα,  
 ἦς δὴ τὰ Μῆδων ἐστὶν ὅρια πλησίον.  
 925 (Φᾶσις ποταμός) τὸ ρέοντος ἔχει 7

898 Plin. VI 18 899 Strabo 495B, Steph. Byz. 903-910 Pherecydes 3 F 143  
 Jacoby, Strabo 416A 917 Strabo 495D, Plin. VI 16, Charax ap. sch. Dion. Per. 687  
 923 Pind. fr. 203 Schroeder (192 Bowra), Ptol. Geogr. V 8.16

899 s. ad Nic. vindic. Diller, vide p. 109 900 ἔθνεσιν Εὔχ., ἥθεσιν Müller,  
 ἔθεσιν Diller 901 ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν αἰνῶν εἰσὶ κερκέται οἱ λεγόμενοι τορίται ante δίκαιον  
 Εὔχ., οἱ λεγ. τορ. secl. Atenstädt, omnia secl. Diller | καὶ ἐπιεικὲς Εὔχ., ἐπιεικές τ'  
 Diller 902 ἀπὸ δὲ κερκέτων ante τὴν Εὔχ., secl. et transp. δὲ Diller | add. Diller  
 903 add. Diller 906 γάρ φασι transp. Diller 907 μητίεσθαι Εὔχ., fort.  
 πλαγχθέντα, cf. πλανθέντων Strab. 416A 908 post πνευμάτων secl. τοῦ τανάϊδος  
 αἴνεμον Diller 911 post εἶναι secl. καὶ Diller 912 add. Diller 915 post  
 μισόξ. secl. ἐστιν Diller | λέγοντος (v. 917) post δὲ Εὔχ., transp. Diller | τινες κληθῆναι  
 ἡνιόχους Εὔχ., transp. et secl. ἡνιόχ. Müller 916 καὶ κάστ. ἡν. transp. Diller  
 917 ἀμφίσταται καὶ τούτου corr. Diller 918 γάρ post ἐν Εὔχ., transp. Diller 921 δὲ  
 ἄνω transp. Diller 923 αὐτὴν corr. Müller 925 ἔχει τὸ ρέοντα transp. Diller

## AD NICOMEDEM REGEM

φερόμενον ἐκ τῆς Ἀρμενίας, οὐ πλησίον  
 οἰκοῦσι μεταναστάντες ἐξ Ἰβηρίας  
 εἰς Ἀρμενίαν "Ιβηρες. εἰσιόντι δὲ  
 ἀριστερὰ τοῦ Φάσιδος παρακειμένη  
 930 Μιλησίων πόλις ⟨ἐστι⟩ Φᾶσις λεγομένη  
 'Ἐλληνίς· εἰς ταῦτην δὲ καταβαίνειν λόγος  
 φωναῖς διαφόροις χρώμεν' ἐξήκοντ' ἔθνη,  
 ἐν οἷς τινας λέγουσιν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰνδικῆς  
 καὶ Βακτριανῆς ⟨γῆς⟩ συναφικεῖσθαι βαρβάρους.  
 935 μεταξὺ τούτων βάρβαρος Κοραζική,  
 ἥς ἔχομένη ⟨στι⟩ Κωλική καλουμένη,  
 τὰ τῶν Μελαγχλαίνων ⟨τε⟩ καὶ Κόλχων ἔθνη.  
 (Μάκρωνες ἔθνος)  
 900 (Μοσύνοικοι ἔθνος) 933  
 940 ὡμοῖς ἔθεσιν ἔργοις ⟨τε⟩ βαρβαρώτατοι.  
 φασὶν γὰρ ἐν ἔντινοισιν ὑψηλοῖς τ' ὅγαν  
 πύργοις ἐνοικεῖν πάντας, ἐν φανερῷ δ' ἀεὶ<sup>24</sup>  
 ἔκαστα πράττειν, τὸν δ' ἐαυτῶν βασιλέα  
 905 δεδεμένον ἐν πύργῳ ⟨τε⟩ συγκεκλεισμένον  
 945 τηρεῖν ἐπιμελῶς, τὴν ἀνωτάτω στέγην  
 ἔχοντα, τοῖς φρουροῦσι δ' αὐτὸν ἐπιμελὲς  
 εἶναι νομίμως ἵνα πάντα προστάτη ποιεῖν,  
 ἀν δὲ παραβάνη, κόλασιν αὐτοῦ λαμβάνειν  
 910 φασὶν μεγίστη, μὴ διδόντας ⟨δια⟩τροφήν.  
 950 (Φαρνακία πόλις) 23  
 τκτισθεῖσα καὶ αὐτὴν καθὼς ἔρημος κειμένη,  
 τῆς ἀντικρυς παρήκει νῆσος Ἀρεος λεγομένη.  
 (Τιβαρηγοὶ ἔθνος) ὁμόχωροι . . .  
 915 παιίσειν γελάν σπεύδοντες ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου,

926 Strabo 498B 927 s. Megasthenes fr. 22 (FHG II 417), Apollodorus fr. 123  
 (FHG I 451, om. Jacoby) 930 Mela I 108, Steph. Byz. 931-934 Strabo  
 498A, Plin. VI 15 940-949 Ephorus 70 F 161 Jacoby, Ap. Rh. II 1016-1029,  
 Mela I 106 952 PsSlx 8614, Ap. Rh. II 385, 1230, Scymnus ap. Steph. Byz.,  
 Mela II 98, Plin. VI 32 954 s. Ephorus 70 F 43 Jacoby, Mela I 106

926 οἱ Εὔχ., οἱ Müller 928 εἰσιόντων corr. Diller | post δὲ secl. εἰς ποταμὸν Diller  
 929 παράκειται corr. Diller 930 add. Diller 931 Ἐλληνίς post πόλις Εὔχ., transp.  
 Diller | εἰς ἥν λέγεται καταβ. Εὔχ., restit. Diller 932 ἔθνη ἐξ. διαφ. χρ. φων. Εὔχ.,  
 restit. Diller 934 add. Diller 935 post μετ. secl. δὲ et post βάρβ. secl. ἐστιν ἡ  
 Müller 936 τὰ ἔχοντα Εὔχ., ἔχομένη γῆ Müller, ἔχομένη στι Diller | ἡ κολκή Εὔχ.,  
 secl. ἡ et corr. Müller 937 τὸ . . . ἔθνος corr. Diller | add. Diller | λόγχων corr.  
 Müller 938 ad Nic. vindic. Diller, vide p. 109 940 ὡμοῖς transp. Müller | add.  
 Letronne 943 δὲ αὐτῶν corr. Meineke 944 add. Holsten 947 πάντας corr.  
 Holsten 949 add. Meineke

## 6. FRAGMENTA PERIEGESEOS

- 955 εὐδαιμονίαν ταύτην <μεγίστην> κεκρικότες.  
(Ἀμυσὸς πόλις) ἐν τῇ Λευκοσύρων γῇ κειμένη,  
<Μιλησίων καὶ> Φωκαέων ἀποκία·  
τέτταρι πρότερον ἔτεσιν οἰκισθεῖσα γὰρ  
920 τῆς Ἡρακλείας ἔλαβε<sup>1</sup> Ιωνικὴν κτίσιν.  
925 κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ταύτην δὲ τῆς Ασίας σχεδὸν  
στενότατος αὐχήν ἐστιν εἰς <τὸν> Ἰστικὸν  
κόλπον διήκω τὴν τ' Ἀλεξάνδρου πόλιν  
τῷ Μακεδόνι κτισθεῖσαν ἡμερῶν δ' ὅδὸν  
930 εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν ἐπτὰ τῶν πασῶν ἔχει.  
935 τὸ τῆς Ασίας λέγεται γὰρ ἵσθιμαδέστατον  
εἰς τὸν περὶ αὐτὴν ὄντα συνάγεσθαι μυχὸν.  
δ' Ἡρόδοτος ἔουκεν ἀγνοεῖν λέγων  
ἐκ τῆς Κιλικίας πένθ' ὑπάρχειν ἡμερῶν  
εὐθείαν ὁδὸν, ὡς αὐτὸς ἴστορεῖ γράφων,  
940 εἰς <τὴν> Σινώπην τὴν προσωτέρω πόλιν.  
κεκραμένη δ' ἄριστα τῆς Ασίας σχεδὸν  
χωρία γένη τε κατέχει πεντεκαΐδεκα  
ἡ χερρόνησος, ὧν τρία μὲν Ἐλληνικά,  
Αἰολικόν, εἰτ<sup>2</sup> Ιωνικὸν καὶ Δωρικόν,  
945 τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν μηγάδων δὲ χωρὶς βάρβαρα.  
950 Κίλικες μὲν οὖν Λύκιοί τε καὶ πρὸς τοῖσδε ἄμα  
Κάρες Μαριανδούρι τε παραθαλάττιοι  
οἰκουσὶ Παφλαγόνες τε καὶ Παμφύλιοι.  
Χάλυβες δὲ τὴν μεσόγειον οἵ τε πλησίον  
955 Καππαδόκες οἵ τε νεμόμενοι τὴν Πισιδικήν  
960 Λυδοί τε καὶ πρὸς τοῖσδε Μυσοὶ καὶ Φρύγες.  
(Ἄλυς ποταμός)  
965 Τριακοσίοις σταδίοις ἀπέχων τῆς Αμισοῦ  
μεταξὺ <τῶν> Σύρων τε καὶ <τῶν> Παφλαγόνων  
970 φερόμενος εἰς τὸν Πόντον ἔξιστον.

8v45

- 955 εὐδ. εἶναι αὐτὴν κεκρ. Eux., restit. Meineke 956 λευκοσύρω corr. Holsten  
957 Theopompus 115 F 389 Jacoby 960-966, 970-981 Ephorus 70 F 162 et  
Apollodorus 244 F 170 Jacoby ap. Strab. 677 s., Eratosthenes p. 205 Berger ap.  
Strab. 70D, 126A, Plin. VI 7 967-970 Herod. I 72, II 34 984 s. Herod. I 6, 72,  
Strab. 544A, Sch. Ap. Rh. II 946
- 955 εὐδ. εἶναι αὐτὴν κεκρ. Eux., restit. Meineke 956 λευκοσύρω corr. Holsten  
957 add. Bilabel (vide ad 757), oblog. Miltner, Anatolian Studies pres. to W. H.  
Buckler (1939) 193 | φωκέων corr. Holsten 958 γὰρ post τέσσαρι Eux., secl.  
Holsten, transp. Meineke 960 δὲ post κατὰ Eux., transp. Meineke 961 add.  
Holsten 965 γὰρ λέγεται transp. Meineke 970 add. Müller 971 κεκραμμένην  
corr. Müller 975 δὲ post τὰ Eux., transp. Letronne 976 s. δαμάκαρες  
corr. Meineke 977 μαριανδηνοὶ corr. Holsten 980 πισιδικήν corr. Holsten  
982-985 ad Nic. vindic. Diller 984 add. Diller

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## AD NICOMEDEM REGEM

- (Σινώπη πόλις) ἐπώνυμος 8v35  
Ἀμαζόνων τῶν πλησιοχώρων <ἀπό> μᾶς,  
ἥν ποτε μὲν ἄφοιν ἐγγενεῖς ὄντες Σύροι,  
944 μετὰ ταῦτα δ', ὡς λέγουσιν, Ἐλλήνων ὅσοι  
990 ἐπ' Ἀμαζόνων διέβησαν, Αὐτόλυκός τε καὶ  
σὺν Δηλέοντι Φλόγιος, ὄντες Θετταλοί·  
ἔπειτα <δ><sup>3</sup> Ἀβρων τῷ γένει Μιλήσιος,  
ὑπὸ Κιμμερίων οὐθος <δ> ἀναιρεσθαι δοκεῖ.  
949 μετὰ Κιμμερίους Κῶος πάλιν δὲ Κρητίνης  
995 οἱ γενόμενοι φυγάδες <τε> τῶν Μιλησίων.  
οὗτοι συνοικίζουσι δ' αὐτὴν ἡνίκα  
δι Κιμμερίων κατέδραμε τὴν Ασίαν στρατός.  
(Κάραμβις, Κριοῦ μέτωπον, ἀκρωτήρια)  
955 ἀπότομον εἰς θάλατταν ὑψηλόν <τ> ὄρος,  
1000 νυχθήμερον πλοῦν ἀπὸ Καράμβεως ἔχον.  
(Ἀμαστρις πόλις)  
διὸ δὴ τόπων <λέγουσιν> ἀρξαὶ Φινέα,  
τὸν τοῦ Τυρίου Φοίνικος, νόστεροισι δὲ  
960 χρόνοις κατελθεῖν ἐξ Ιωνίας στόλον  
1005 Μιλησίων κτίσαι τε ταῦτα τὰς πόλεις,  
διὸ εἰς Αμαστριν ὑπερον συνήγαγεν  
ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων κτίσασα πόλιν ὁμώνυμον  
Ἀμαστρις, Ὁξάθρου μὲν ἴστορον μένη  
965 θυγάτηρ ὑπάρχειν, ὡς λόγος, τοῦ Περσικοῦ,  
1010 τοῦ δὲ Ἡρακλείας γενομένη Διονυσίου  
γυνὴ τυράννου.

26

20

- 987 Andron Teius ap. sch. Ap. Rh. II 946, Genesius p. 59.4 ed. Bonn., Orosius I 15.6  
990 s. Ap. Rh. II 956, Strabo 546B, Val. Flacc. V 114, Plut. Lucull. 23, Hygin. 14.30  
994 Phlegon 257 F 30 Jacoby 995-997 Herod. IV 12, Xen. Anab. VI 1.15,  
Diod. XIV 31.2, Strabo 545B, Euseb. ap. Abr. 1387 998 s. Ephorus 70 F 41  
Jacoby, Mnp. 12vII, Dion. Per. 155 1002 s. Hellanicus 4 F 95 et Arrian.  
156 F 78 Jacoby (Bith. fr. 20 Roos), Steph. Byz. s. Παφλαγούνα, Σήγαμος 1005 Mela I  
104, Arr. 13 (19), Philo ap. Steph. Byz. s. Τίος 1006-1011 Memnon 4 (FHG III  
529), Strabo 544 D

- 988 ποτε μὲν τὸ  
πρὸν Eux., ποτε μὲν secl. Holsten, τὸ πρὸν secl. Meineke 990 ἀμαζόνας Fabricius  
991 διελέοντι corr. Holsten 992 add. Holsten 993 add. Letronne 995 add.  
Letronne 996 δὲ post οὐθος Eux., secl. Holsten, transp. Meineke 997 στρατός  
post κιμμ. Eux., transp. Meineke 999 add. Meineke 1000 ἀπεχον ἀπὸ κ. πλοῦν  
νυχ. Eux., restit. Diller 1002 τὸ πρῶτον add. Letronne, λέγουσιν Meineke  
1003 νόστεροις corr. Meineke 1005 καὶ κτίσαι corr. Letronne 1008 ὥξάθρα  
Eux., διενάθρου Letronne, διενάθρου Diller 1010 s. διον. τοῦ τυρ. γεν. γυνὴ Eux.,  
restit. Letronne Meineke

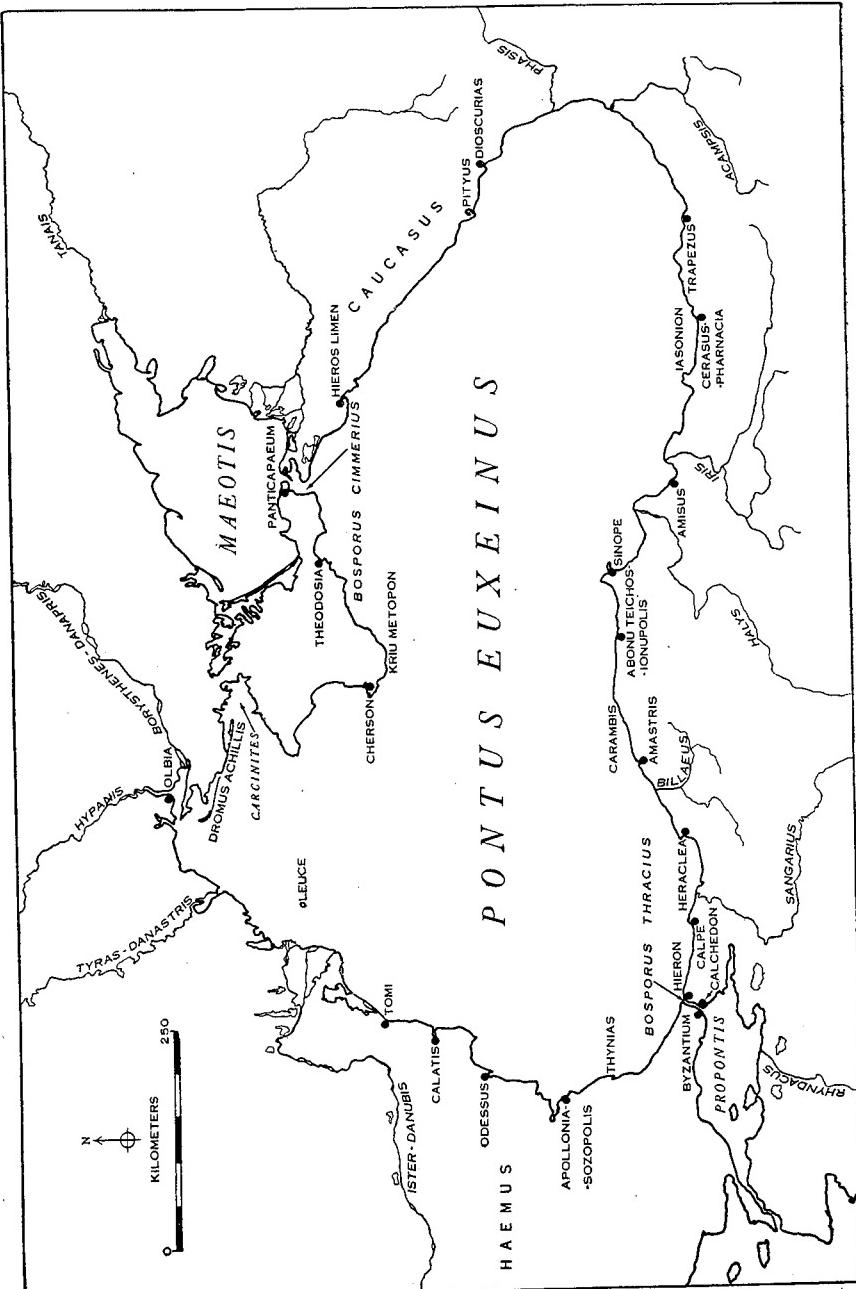
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6. FRAGMENTA PERIEGESEOS

- (Παρθένιος ποταμός)  
πλωτὸς καταφέρων μέσθρον ἡσυχώτατον  
... ἐν δ' αὐτῷ λόγος
- 970 8v18
- 1015 Αρτέμιδος εἶναι λοετρὸν ἐπιφανέστατον.  
(Ἡράκλεια πόλις) Βοιωτῶν κτίσις  
καὶ Μεγαρέων, ἐντὸς δὲ ταύτην Κυανέων  
κτίζουσιν ὅρμηθέντες ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος.
- 975 καθ' οὓς χρόνους ἐκράτησε Κύπρος Μηδίας.
- 1020 ("Υπιος ποταμός) ἐφ' αὐτῷ δὲ ἔχει  
πόλιν μεσόγειον Προυσιάδα καλουμένην.
- 980 (Σαγγάριος ποταμός) 6
- 977 ἐκ τῆς ὑπέρ Θυνῶν τε καὶ Φρυγῶν <χθονὸς>  
φερόμενος ἔξιρος διὰ τῆς Θυνίδος.
- 1025 (Απολλωνία νῆσος) τέχει ἐν αὐτῇ  
πόλιν λεγομένην Θυνιάδα, Ἡρακλεωτῶν ἄποικον.
- 1025 5
- 1025 3

1016 s. Xen. *Anab.* VI 2.1, Diod. XIV 31.2, Arr. 13 (18), Ephorus 70 F 44 Jacoby,  
Paus. V 26.7 1021 Plin. V 148, Ptol. *Geogr.* V 1.13 1026 Mela II 98

1013 post πλωτός secl. ἐστι Holsten 1014 αὐτῷ δὲ transp. Meineke 1015  
λουτρὸν Holsten 1020 s. ad Nic. vindic. Müller | ἔχει ἐπ' αὐτῷ transp. et  
corr. Müller 1021 μεσ. πόλιν transp. Diller | λεγομένην corr. Diller 1023 ὑπερθίνου  
vel -θύρου corr. Holsten | φρυγίας corr. Letronne | add. Letronne 1024 ἔξεισι corr.  
Meineke | θυνηδίας corr. Meineke 1025 s. ad Nic. vindic. Diller | αὐτῇ corr.  
Müller



The Periplus of the Euxine Sea

## Addenda

Page 13, line 28. For the origin of dgn. compare the address  $\delta\phi\lambda\omega\nu$   $\acute{a}riostē$  (dgn. 115) with  $\delta\phi\lambda\omega\nu$   $\acute{a}riostōi$  in a work of Maximus Planudes (*Byz. Zeitschr.* 5 [1896] 555, 18 [1909] 120–126). The last part of dgn. is similar to a treatise, based on Ptol. *Geogr.* I 23 and *Alm.* II 6, by Joannes Chortasmenos (ca 1400) in codex Urbin. graec. 80 fol. 37.

### Page 35.

- 1a. Patmos, Monastery of St John, MS. 126, early 10th cent., Jo. Dam., *op. cit.*, with *d b* after cap. 24, like N° 2. See Sakkelion, *Πατμιακὴ βιβλιοθήκη* (1890) 72 f.
- 2a. Rome, Bibl. Vatic., greco 492, 14th cent., Jo. Dam., *op. cit.*, with *d* after cap. 24. See Devreesse, *Codd. Vatic. graec.* II (1937) 312.

Page 42, line 30. I should have quoted Const. Porph. *De them.* I 2 p. 18. 3–8 in full: οὗτε γὰρ Στράβων ὁ γεωγράφος τῆς τοιαύτης ὀνομασίας (τοῦ Ἀρμενιακοῦ θέματος) ἐμνήσθη, καίτοι Καππαδόκης ὡν τὸ γένος, ἐξ Ἀμασίας τῆς πόλεως, οὗτε Μένιππος ὁ τοὺς σταδιασμοὺς τῆς ὅλης οἰκουμένης ἀπογραφάμενος, οὗτε μὴν Σκύλαξ ὁ Καρυανθηνός, οὗτε Παυσανίας ὁ Δαμασκηνός, οὗτε ἄλλος τις τῶν ἱστορίας γεγραφότων. Constantine cites the first two sources of Eux. preserved in codex D, probably from the ancestor of codex D itself. Why then should he not cite the third (Nic.) also, and who is the unknown Pausanias of Damascus whom he does cite third? He is scarcely the same as the unknown Pausanias (one man or several?) cited by Steph. Byz. and Malalas (see Otto Seel in *RE* 36, 3 [1949] 2402–2404). I think there may be one answer to both questions, that is, that Pausanias of Damascus and the author of Nic. are one and the same, and that we recover from Constantine's citation the subscription to Nic. now lost in the end of codex D (see pp. 20 f.). Here I can only pose for discussion the possibility of a native of Damascus with a Greco-Macedonian name in literary *rappo*rt with Apollodorus of Athens at the court of Nicomedes of Bithynia.

Page 49, 210 a. Scipio Tettius. *Index librorum nonnullorum tam graecorum quam latinorum nondum editorum, confessus a T. V. N. (?)*, Vatican Library, MS. latino 3958 fol. 155–162, ca 1555. Mentions PsDic., Marc., PsSlx *apud* Henry Scrimger (see p. 26). Published by Ph. Labb  , *Nova bibliotheca* (1653) 166–174, 384 f. See 2434 and p. 28 n. 78.

210 b. Jean Temporal. *Histoire description de l'Afrique, . . .* escripte de notre tems par Jean Leon, African, . . . Plus cinq navigations au pa  s des Noirs, avec les discours sur icelles. A Lyon, par Jean Temporal 1556. Contains on unnumbered folios at the beginning "Navigation d'Hanno,

## ADDENDA

capitaine Cartaginoys" and "Discours sur la navigation d'Hanno fait et drécé par un pilot Portugues". Translated from Ramusio's first volume (z7). Reprinted in 4 voll., Paris 1830.

Page 54, z38a. Carte Allacci XCVII (omitted by Martini, see p. 56 n. 13) pt 14, "Commonitorium V. Cl. & Ampliss. Hieronymo Aleandro". Describes Holsten's "*σύνταγμα veterum Geographorum Graecorum*" and asks Aleandro's assistance in obtaining material from Italy. Undated, but certainly written in Paris in 1625 (see p. 54 n. 7). Gives a catalogue of the Greek Geographers intermediate between z38 and z43.

Page 56, z55. Carte Allacci XCVII 3a, "Artemidori Ephesii XI librorum epitomes fragmentum [Marc. Mnp.], Latine conversum à Luca Holsteinio [sic]". Fair copy in pt 3b.—XCVII 6, Latin trans. of PsSlx preceded by four leaves with testimonia. Fair copy in CXVI 29.—XCVII 4, "Agathemeri Orthonis Geographiae Hypotyposis, nunc primum Graece & Latine edita. Ex MSS. Regiae, Vaticanae & Altempianaæ biblioth." "Lucas Holsteinius ex MSS. Codice Regiae bibliothecae descriptis, recensuit & Latine vertit." Agath. with Latin trans., rose of winds, epigram of P. Morellus, copied first from MS. c13 in London, later completed from MSS. c1-3 in Paris and collated with c5, 8 in Rome, also with J. Fair copy in CXVI 36c.—XCVII 5a, htp. with Latin trans. as above. Fair copy in 5b.—The first series is autographs in the small format, written first in England in 1622-1623, with later additions. The second series, of fair copies, is mostly in the same large format and the same alien hand.

Page 59, z66. Also repr. Frankfurt 1677 and revised by Ant. Westermann, Leipzig 1838.

Page 66, z104. I p. 339 (on *Dial. mort.* 3).

Page 69, z125. Vol. IV, pp. 321-384, trans. of PsSlx with brief preface and notes, based on a copy of Vossius' edition (z70) with manuscript notes by an anonymous reader (cf. z81).

Page 73, z157. Introduces Matr. among the Minor Greek Geographers from Jo. Iriarte, *Regiae bibliothecae Matritensis codices graeci manuscripti* (1769) 485-493.

Page 76, z191a. William Gowan. *The Phenix, a collection of old and rare fragments*, New York 1835. Pp. 199-213 trans. of Hanno with introd., based on Cory (z168).

Page 78, z198a. "Anonymi Stadiasmus, sive Periplus Maris Magni", JS 1844 pp. 300-314. A new collation of codex Matritensis N 121. See z157 with addendum.

## ADDENDA

Page 84, z256a. R. Stiehle "Zu den griechischen Geographen", *Philologus* 10 (1855) 723-728. Emendations in PsSlx and Strabo.

z256b. "Der Geograph Artemidoros von Ephesos", *Philologus* 11 (1856) 193-244. Collects the fragments, including those from Art. in Steph. Byz. (pp. 240-243). Still mistakes Mnp. for Art. (p. 243), unaware of Hoffmann (z194) except by hearsay (p. 193 n. 3).

z263. Otto Frick 1832-1892.

Page 87, z292a. "Artemidoros, der Geograph aus Ephesos", *RE* 3 (1895) 1329 f.

Page 95, z398a. Bruno Lavagnini. "L'Attica e la Beozia ellenistiche in una periegesi del secolo III", *Atene e Roma* n.s. 3 (1922) 126-133. Trans. of Hcl. 11413-12123 with introd. and notes.

Page 96, z415. Reviews of Güngerich also by Graindor in *Byzantion* 3 (1926, publ. 1928) 503, von Fritz in *DLZ* 50 (1929) 2003-2005, and Richtsteig in *Jahresbericht* 238 (1933) 53 f.

Page 97, z431. Georges Marcy 1905-1946.

Page 99, z446. Reviews of Carcopino also by Elderkin in *Am. Journ. of Arch.* 50 (1946) 324 f., Marrou in *Rev. hist.* 197 (1947) 245 f., Gray in *Journ. of Rom. Stud.* 38 (1948) 117-122, and Momigliano in *Riv. stor. ital.* 60 (1948) 274-276. Cf. also z432.

z450a. "Periplus maris erythraei, remarks on chapter 47", *CQ* 43 (1949) 61-64.

z451a. Marie-Antoinette Stouffs. *Le périple d'Hannon*, Thèse Louvain 1947. See *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire* 26, 3 (1948) 818.

z451b. D. B. Harden. "The Phoenicians on the West Coast of Africa", *Antiquity* 22 (1948) 141-150. Based largely on Hanno and PsSlx.

Page 111, last line. On *Ardabda* (Eux. 12v2) see Müllenhoff, *Deutsche Altertumskunde* III (1892) 113 f., Tomaschek in *RE* 1 (1894) 22, R. Uhden in *Hermes* 67 (1932) 119 f.

## Indices

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